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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

— 1197

VOLUME VI.

NEW SERIES.

(161)

MDCCCXXXVI.

JULY TO DECEMBER
INCLUSIVE.



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1837.

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P R E F A C E.

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THE term "Magazine" implies a repository or collection of the materials of knowledge, without restricting or specifying their nature: but without doubt, it was originally understood that the information which it bestowed should be of a mixed and miscellaneous kind; that it should collect from Science and Literature what was most striking for novelty, or valuable for intrinsic information, arranging in a commodious compass that which was scattered through various channels, and preserving what otherwise would have perished from neglect.

When the Literature of a Country is yet in its infancy, and the pursuit of knowledge is confined to a few, such a plan is the most advantageous that could be adopted. But when the general mass begins to separate, and divide itself into various branches; when each division or province requires a separate consideration, some alteration will be also necessary in the manner of detailing it; the Magazine will depart more and more from its miscellaneous character; its scattered notices will assume a nearer relation to each other, and it will at length confine itself to some peculiar and separate branches of inquiry; for, as Lord Bacon says, "Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of light, than to go about with a small watch-candle in every corner."

The Gentleman's Magazine has endeavoured to preserve the distinction here described. The staple article of the Work consists in the account given of the Antiquities and Literature of the country; occasionally admitting notices of other Works, either foreign or domestic, which seemed to call for admission either by intrinsic worth, or temporary interest.

It is not in the power of those who conduct a Magazine like the present, to command the relative quantity of their materials, as that much depends on their Correspondents, or to distribute with exact proportion the space that each division of their work

should receive: sometimes there is a larger accession of *literary* notices, sometimes the antiquarian subjects preponderate: the balance, however, if at all defective in one month, is restored in another. Besides, the Proprietors endeavour to set apart, at all times, a space for the *older* Literature of the country, either by reviews or extracts, so as to make *their two separate subjects reflect light on each other, and act by combination*. A relic of *antiquity* often enables us to clear up a dubious passage of an author, which may have defied previous interpretation; and in the same way the works of our older authors are storehouses of valuable information, which the Antiquary may take as his faithful and intelligent companion and guide. To these are added accounts of some of the more interesting parts of modern Literature; so that in an extended Series like ours, its progression will be marked and preserved; while in another department, many little notices and fragments, of themselves apparently of small significance, will acquire importance, and gradually unite themselves to the larger masses from which they have been separated by time and accident. Such has been our design,—it is a duty we owe to the Public to see the execution as perfect as we can make it; so we trust that we shall not fall under the censure,—*Quod tempore antiquum videtur, id incongruitate est maxim novum*.

Dec. 31, 1836.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JULY, 1836.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of CARFAX CHURCH, Oxford; and of two ANCIENT TOMBS at Dewsbury, co. York, and at Fordwich, Kent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

P. C. S. S. remarks: "At page 3 of the 'Loseley Manuscripts,' the learned Editor appears to have fallen into a singular and rather amusing error. In describing the meeting at Rochester between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, it is said that the King and eight gentlemen of his Privy Chamber were attired in 'marble coats;' which the Editor ingeniously conjectures to mean, 'coats perhaps of a plain stone-colour.' If Mr. Kempe had taken the trouble to refer to Ducange, he would have found the true meaning of this expression: Vol. iv. p. 501. 'MARBRINUS PANNUS: Qui ex filis diversi at varii coloris textus. Statutum pro Draperiis Treceens: an: 1360, tom. 3. Ordinal. Reg. Franc. p. 414. *Et si ne pult on' tître en estain qu'il soit près, Camelin ou MARBRE, &c. Mellius ibidem, p. 416. art. 17.—Et tous draps tixus de diverses laines, comme MARRREZ ou Camelins.*' In the *Glossarium Novum*, tom. II. p. 1169, there are no fewer than nine different quotations from works of the middle ages, shewing the real sense of this not very uncommon term. And in a book of yet more ordinary occurrence, the *Dictionnaire de l'Academie*, it is thus explained: '*Etoffes Marbrés—Des étoffes où il y a des soies ou des laines de différentes couleurs, mêlés ensemble.*'"

S. X. (a constant customer of 60 years standing) remarks: "I have read with much pleasure in your Magazine, the remarks of your learned and ingenious reviewer on the lately-published numbers of Loudon's 'Arboretum Britannicum;' but their author is certainly mistaken in supposing that '*Arboretum is not a classical word, and that there is no authority for it,*' since we find in the *Noctes Atticæ*, book 17, c. 2, the following quotation from Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, an ancient Roman annalist of high repute: '*Convalles et arboreta magna erant:*' immediately succeeded, indeed, by this remark of Agellius, '*arboreta ignobilium verbum est, arbusta celebratius.*' But then it is to be observed that arbustum, often as we find it in the best Roman writers both of prose and poetry, is rarely if ever employed by them except in the limited sense of a nursery or plantation of elms, poplars, and other tall trees requisite for the culture of the vine according to the Italian method; which consists in training the vine-plants, creeperwise, along the stems of such trees up to their summits; from whence their branches are interwoven from tree to tree in festoons, so as to form a continuous

shade, and beautiful ornament, especially in the fruiting season. Arbustum is, in fact, synonymous to vineyard: '*Qui vineam vel arbustum constituere volet, seminaria prius facere debent.*' Columella, lib. i. '*Arbustum est cum vites ulmis, populis, et similibus arboribus applicantur.*' Cato de Re Rustica. On the other hand, Arboretum plainly denotes a plantation of all kinds of trees, according to its derivation from Arbor; and conformably also to the genius of the Latin tongue, as in the instance of Esculetum from Esculus. I am therefore much inclined to think that in any future edition of Mr. Loudon's work, instead of substituting Arbustum for Arboretum, he will do well to retain its present title. At any rate, I confidently hope that he will soon have an opportunity of making his choice between the two opinions; agreeing in this respect most sincerely with the friendly wishes of your reviewer."

Mr. BOND should supply us with a better drawing of the golden rod; his sketch looks not unlike a tobacco pipe.

In answer to CHRISTOPHER EASEL,—the shops in front of the Royal Exchange have been partly removed, and we understood at the time of the improvements that the others will follow when the leases shall be expired.

A new Edition of the Works of Bishop Hall is preparing for the Press. Any Notice of works omitted in former Editions, or of particulars tending to elucidate the Biography of that author, will be thankfully received by the Editor.

G. L. F. desires to be satisfied as to the true author of the well-known "*Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos.*" My copy, *Amstelod. ad Ægidium Valckenier, 1660.* has on the title-page—"S. J. Bruto Celtâ, sive, ut putatur, Theodoro Bezâ, auctore." Some former owner has drawn a pen through the latter name, and superscribed "*Hoffmanno.*" In the Chronological Tables appended by Macclaine to his *paraphrase* of Mosheim, among the literary men of France in the 16th century, occurs the name of "*Hub. Languct, author of the Vindiciæ c. Tyrannos.*" Now, who is the actual author?

We much regret that some serious misprints occurred in the quotations from Mr. Maude's "Schoolboy" in our last number. In the seventh line quoted, for—'*In a sweet spot to running waters clear,*' in the original it is '*In a sweet spot to nursing Nature dear.*' For '*rightly endowed,*' read '*richly endowed;*' and for '*sweetest rapture,*' read '*purest rapture.*'

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DRAMAS. BY JOANNA BAILLIE. 3 VOLS. 1836.

MANY years have passed since Joanna Baillie first gave to an admiring public those productions of her muse, which at once placed her at the head of the dramatists of the day. From causes, some of them perhaps not difficult to state, while all other poetry, epic, lyric, romantic, has flourished even to luxuriance, that of the serious drama has of late years been but little cultivated, and, even at best, with a dubious and moderate success. There are some few exceptions, such as Mr. Milman's *Fazio*, Miss Mitford's *Rienzi*, Mr. Coleridge's *Remorse*; but these are but single efforts, not leading to a future expansion of the dramatic talent. The two great Minstrels of the North and of the South—Scott and Byron—both failed. Mr. Coleridge never followed up the success of his first play; and Miss Baillie, while she witnessed the downfall of many a previously splendid reputation, kept the field without a rival. We do not wonder at the manifold failures which occurred, considering from what previous discipline the aspirants to the tragic laurel came to the combat. Some who had been successful in the looser style, and the more contemplative and varied feeling of the epic; some fresh from the splendid descriptions, the brilliant episodes, and rich galleries of the romantic fable; some who had distinguished themselves alone in the soft luxury of pastoral description; others emerged from the walk of satire and wit; and all aspired to success in a province of poetry the most difficult of all to subdue; requiring, and jealously requiring, the most concentrated powers of thought and language, the widest knowledge of life, the command of the various passions of the human heart, great experimental and practical familiarity with the different ranks of society, cleverness in combining and weaving incidents, and, lastly, great and attentive examination of the technical management of scenic illusion.

We do not say that Miss Baillie has altogether succeeded where others have failed, but that she has decidedly shown a more completely dramatic talent. Perhaps among all her plays there is not one that is so pleasing in representation as *Rienzi*; but then again, that *one* is certainly not to be put in comparison with her many various and fine productions. Amidst all the elegance and beauty of the poetry of the present day—impressed as it is with the varied character of its different authors, and extending, as it does, through almost all the provinces of the art—there is one distinguishing characteristic belonging to it, which separates it from the poetic style of the preceding age, and which would be a mark easily recognized by future critics,—which is, its tendency to a luxuriant and overflowing fullness of description.* This has its beauties, as well as its defects; though overcharged, it may not be in some cases very objectionable, and when it is employed in delineating the forms of nature, it brings with it a charm in images, in description, nay even in language, words, and sounds, which

* See a memorable instance of misplaced description in the play of 'Rayner,' p. 127, where the messenger, who is hastening with a pardon for a criminal, and who is *already belated*, takes a whole page to *describe a river*.

more than compensates for its critical defects—‘*quamvis perfida, cara tamen*’—but we cannot be blind to the fact, that this habit of thought and this style of composition are much at variance with the very essence of dramatic poetry, which has but little room to exhibit its various powers of excitement,—which, despising all that is trifling, and dismissing all that is irrelevant, deals only with the important and the interesting; which must act strongly on the feelings, the affections, the passions; which must skilfully conduct an important plot through a few short scenes to a natural and necessary termination; which must bind up in a short compass the long tissue of life; which must clothe the philosophy of passion in the absolute garb of real and individual character, preserve a constantly progressing dramatic movement, make the most of every word, action, and thought, and which must, as it were, follow and gather up all the floating wrecks of man’s disastrous and erring will, as they are drifting across the dark tide of destiny, and collect them on the shore to build a forlorn memorial to his fame.

It is given but to few to excel in various ways. Great strength refuses to be joined to great flexibility; where we attempt a variety of attainment and pursuit, there is much danger of becoming superficial and weak. The old tragedians of Greece were tragedians and nothing else. Sophocles wrote more than a century of plays, but he wrote neither epics, cyclics, nor pastorals. It is seldom that a poet can avoid carrying one favourite style of composition into another. Thus Gray owned that he was so accustomed to the high finish, the rich elaboration, the beautiful miniature-painting of his lyrical style, that he could not satisfy himself with the plainer and more varied character of the didactic poem. So it was with many of our dramatic aspirants; they brought to the stage their offerings, costly and beautiful indeed, but of a kind that was totally unknown to it before: they described when they should have felt; they reasoned when they should have suffered; they were eloquent when they should have been energetic; they were curious in words, when the audience wanted thoughts; they pleased when they should have moved; they had studied books not men; they had all the learning of the closet, but not the knowledge of the living world: their’s was no quivering of the sensitive nerve; no throbbing of the sympathetic heart; the sacred fountain of tears, the *πήγη δακρύων*, remained tranquil and undisturbed, and Melpomene listened with surprise, but indifference, to a language she had never heard before. This tendency to an analytic minuteness of description, whether of inward feeling or external nature, is certainly found in Miss Baillie, as in her contemporaries; but then it is accompanied with excellencies of many kinds which they did not possess. None can deny her the possession of original powers; there are no plays like her’s in the history of the drama; her language and verse is her own—her characters are her own—they do not resemble those of her predecessors—they have some likeness to the character of the Elizabethan plays, but they are not servile imitations; in short, with their beauties and their defects, their general vigour and their occasional greatness, their excellent parts and their defective whole, they are by right her own. In point of beauty and gracefulness of design and elegance of execution, *Basil* stood in her first series, to our belief, pre-*eminent*. There was a beautiful and poetical contrast throughout. The character of the intrepid and experienced soldier, high in military fame, bred in camps, and inured to battle, the favourite son of Bellona, held in the soft and gentle chains of female beauty; the

involuntary struggles of conscience, the stern and startling voice of Duty, the melancholy forebodings of the future, like dark and damp shadows chilling and covering the heart; the renewed flattery and smiles and encouragement of Hope; the alternations of conflicting passions; the triumph of love; and at last the terrific retribution, when the grave alone was deep enough to shield the fallen and degraded warrior from remorse and shame; all this found a powerful bond of sympathy, and delivered, as it was, in language of considerable elegance and harmony, and hung round with the choicest garlands of sentiment and expression, formed a fine specimen of dramatic art. We do not like the death of Basil; this manner of killing heroes to the *ears* and not to the *eye*, being altogether modern, and consequent on the invention of *gunpowder*. We think Miss Baillie rather unfortunate in her final exits, and that this one might have been more skilfully managed,

And tragical, my noble Lord, it is,
For Pyramis therein doth kill himself;

but the blemish, if it is one, does not affect the other parts.

We rank *Montfort* much below our favourite: there is, to our minds, a vapoury and strutting sort of mock grandeur about it. An attempt at being very gigantic and heroic, without the simple impress of real dignity; the characters are on an artificial elevation. No wonder the play was not well received; we only wonder how those, like John Kemble and his immortal sister, who were experienced in their art, should have ventured to bring it out. The unnatural hatred of Manfred, is not only disagreeable, but to the common mind must be unaccountable. The natural man, the *gentleman of the gallery*, knows no such abstract and refined aversions; he requires plain intelligible motives. He does not hate men, with a fiendish and demoniac hatred, for a look, a gesture, a tone of voice, a manner—a *je ne sçai quoi*, that cannot be defined nor expressed. Then, this hatred was as dull as it was unaccountable. There was no advance of action, no combination of circumstance, no progression of incidents, no relief through secondary characters and events, and subsidiary circumstances; it had to us something of the savour of the German school; at any rate, this hatred was a very unfit basis for a production, which more than any other, must appeal to the general feeling, the common nature, and which does not deal with the eclectic, the scholastic, the refined. Jane Montfort is a kind of heroine in high life, with no woman's hold upon her feelings. We find no such characters in Shakspeare, where women are women. This is a sort of creation of modern society. It might have pleased Louis the Grand in the private theatre at Versailles; he would have flattered himself that Montfort had formed his grandeur of sentiment from him; but it could not succeed in the Commons.*

Of all the plays, *Ethwald* is the most defective in plot, and yet the one possessing, in our opinion, the greatest beauties of composition. We have now got to a nobler passion,—

‘The last infirmity of noble minds,—

one producing greater actions, and inspiring loftier sentiments. The progress of ambition in the mind of the youthful peasant is finely marked: the change and disfigurement of his once ingenuous and noble nature are boldly traced; the depths of his tempted and betrayed nature are sounded, and

* Kean played in *Montfort*, and produced of course some of his terrific effects; as when he appeared after the murder.

prophetic gleams and forebodings of his future destinies are not withheld. The events that succeed each other excite curiosity, and are described with force and eloquence. The details of the plot are not very original, nor are the different parts well jointed or skilfully combined; and, to use the expression of some foreign critic—"there is plenty of *blood* and blank verse" throughout. But the poetry is very beautiful, though the metaphors and similes and illustrating images are too elaborately drawn out. If it is, as is said, a certain sign of poetry being good, that we recur to it with pleasure, we can truly say, that often as we have read this play, we still read it again and again—*decies repetita placet*. How we lament that the separately beautiful limbs of this statue could not be combined and moulded into one perfect and majestic form.

The plays in these new volumes, though superior to the former in the finish and cast of execution, are, we frankly own, much inferior as productions of dramatic talent. Perhaps the passions which they delineate, are such as do not afford so noble a platform for genius to display its powers; perhaps there is a vigour and freshness in our early and youthful creations, a warmth and glow in our first poetic loves, a richness and flavour in the first fruits of fancy, which no future toil nor art can equal. Yet study and time have still produced their effects, in the greater correctness of the poetry, in the ease and variety of the versification, in the closer unity and arrangement of the plot, the connexion of the incidents, though not to say in greater originality of invention. There was in this respect much that was faulty in the earlier plays; and indeed, we consider the best work which Miss Baillie could now perform for the stability of her fame, would be carefully to revise her earlier dramas, weed out their ungraceful and offensive peculiarities* of diction,—republish them, together with the present tragedies,—leave out her offerings to Thalia altogether,—and we venture to say, that in her volumes would be recognized a power of dramatic talent, and a fine variety of poetic conception and expression, which had certainly not been known in any one mind, since Melpomene woke from her long and almost death-like sleep upon the grave of Otway.† Of the present plays we shall proceed to give our opinion in as brief a compass as possible.

* As in Ethwald—"Thou'st, fixé'd, stretchéd, seizéd." This is very ungraceful, and contrary to the genius of the language—it is a fault pervading the play. 'What, Bertha is it *thee* (thou) who steal'st upon me.' 'When I could see him from the púrsuit come.' 'In war's iron field, such honor meriting.' 'Their success owe—honoured indeed am I.' "Under the influence of that dark wizard." "Wheeling aloft with wild dissónant screams." 'Let not your noble spirit be then *shent*;' which word occurs several times. But the greatest felon of all, is the verb *do*, who though repeatedly banished by the assembled synod of Parnassus, always returns from transportation. It is most offensively repeated in this play. 'That I *do* feel a wild and trembling pleasure'—'But they *do* press so closely on my heart'—and so on. We hope all these blemishes will be erased—how they have remained so long we cannot imagine. We quote from the second edition. In Const. Paleologus—'But poor in kingly állies; and, 'And *martial* then my new gain'd strength,' for *marshall*; and "The vile refuge and garbage of the enemy.' In Orra, p. 9, 'I think of *wiving* my lone state.' P. 26, 'From thee as *cadets* from an elder born.' In Orra there is beautiful poetry, with a wretched plot. The *Beacon* is a beautifully written drama throughout. The fault of the *Family Legend*, is its tendency to be too melodramatic.

† Since the days of Otway and Rowe what have we had? Two plays by Mason; a volume by Jephson; the *Revenge*, by Young; and Douglas, by Home. So closes the scanty list. But in the same period, how richly cultivated is every other poetic department. The name of Thomson should be added; but in truth there is no real dramatic talent in him or in the others. It was all forced fruit, and wanted flavour.

ROMIERO.—There is a defect, we think, in the impression which the character of Zorada was intended to produce ; and which arises from this circumstance—that what is added to the intensity of her *filial duty*, seems taken from the warmth of her *connubial love*. The love of the wife is too much sacrificed to the duty of the daughter : besides feeling, however virtuous and good, if exercised clandestinely and with fear of discovery, loses much of its bloom and attraction. Her first reception of her husband, after his absence, is too abrupt, and her displeasure too hasty, considering that her father had previously acquainted her with the oath which Romiero had taken to his Sovereign, and that she consequently knew him to be bound by all the sacred obligations of duty, as a subject to his King. Her rejection, too, of Romiero's endearing and courtly terms, and playful tokens of affection, is harsh and unfeminine—it is not the language which Desdemona would use to Othello. In her very first address to her returned husband, she chides the fond expression of his affection, and turns her thoughts immediately on her father.

Nay, good my Lord, those words are full of fondness,
And yet they please me not. What shall I say ?
Speak to me as a wife, companion, friend,
Not as a petted darling. *Art thou well ?*
How has it fared with thee since last we parted ?
My father too—what dost thou know of him ?

This is rather *chilling*, even we think, who ourselves have been brought up in a chilly atmosphere. Again she says,

—— The horrid tale is true,
The King has bound him by the horrid oath
Which thou didst mention to me—*base compliance !*

without a single reflection on the open and satisfactory explanation which Romiero had previously given to her—that, if he had not taken the oath, his own life would have been the sacrifice, and that her father was really in safety.

Dear Love ! he is in safety far from hence,
This oath, as to his life, is nugatory,
And but for it, thou ne'er hadst seen thy husband.
Thou know'st the cruel nature of Don Pedro,
Ah ! why that face of sorrowful displeasure ?
Alas ! I see I am not welcome here !—

Now, as Romiero had assured her of her father's personal safety, and of the necessity which obliged him to the oath, Zorada virtually prefers her father's presence to her husband's life : at least her expressions approach closely to these conclusions, or else she does not credit Romiero's assertion. Zorada's character has no attraction to us. This filial duty, which tramples down the sweetest blossoms of all other affections, in its determined and inflexible path, excites in us imperfect sympathy. The love of the *wife* can, perhaps, hardly be carried to such an extent as to displease ; but if it falls short, it greatly offends. The only pleasing female characters are those where gentleness, fondness, and a perfectly tender and confidential love, prevail over every other quality. In modern days, it is not the severe character of the heroines of the Greek stage, of the Electra, that will delight,—it is Imogene, Juliet, Miranda ; it is,

—— the gentle Lady married to the Moor,
And heavenly Una with her milk-white Lamb.

Again, why should Romiero never have suspected *Beatrice*, instead of his

wife—it surely was more natural. The violence of his ‘foregone conclusions,’ in his interview with Guzman, pp. 63—66, are not warranted, considering that his jealousy is not artfully and vigilantly fostered with constant surmises and solicitations, as Othello’s was; but spontaneously arose, and, like that of Leontes, breaks forth in frantic violence. If this passion of jealousy was to be the agent of the drama, and it was necessary to paint it in its strongest colours,—a more skillful combination of unfortunate coincidences should have given to it a more natural existence. The scenes of Beatrice and Maurice come in with good effect to soften in some degree the unpleasing effect of the leading passion: but there is an unaccountable deficiency of explanation in Zorada,—and there is a want of relief in this play, arising from the incidents not being sufficiently varied: the last act fails in interest, from want of sufficient action and circumstances. There is no character to whom the feelings and sympathy is directed. Perhaps the manner of Romero’s death is not natural—but at any rate, his stalking to the front of the stage, away from the very person whom with the whole energy of his soul he had been endeavouring to discover, at the very moment of the possession of his desires, merely to give time for Zorada to throw a veil over her father’s face, is one of the clumsiest pieces of mechanical contrivance we ever met with. The little touches of description are always good and fresh: as the following lines, though they are not very dramatic:

MAURICE.

What! here alone, the ladies being retired?
 On such a day as this, when the blue waves,
 Heaving and sinking in the sunny gleam,
 Show all the changes of their crisped sides
 Like the seamed foldings of a silken robe;
 When every sea-bird is upon the wing,
 Skimming and diving for his finny prey;
 When distant vessels, tacking to the breeze,
 Seem dames whose snowy kirtles are stretched out
 To the slow measure of some courtly dance:
 On such a day as this, to stay at home,
 In gloomy chambers pent!

HENRIQUEZ.—The play is intended to illustrate the passion of Remorse;—properly speaking, a feeling of the mind consequent on the cessation of a passion criminally and fatally indulged. The very nature of it seems ill fitted for the purpose of dramatic action; for the deed is done which is the source of excitement; the action is over, with all its concomitant circumstances, its high resolves, its desperate struggles, and fatal success. Remorse soon follows the ‘antecedentum scelestem,’—but remorse consists in fearful meditation, in the upbraidings of conscience, in miserable repentance of the guilty past, and in agonizing anticipation of the avenging future: but this does not lead to *action*, which is the life-blood of the dramatic fable. The murder is perpetrated as the fable begins—all that follows must be of inferior interest. The spectator cannot interest himself in the gloomy reproachings of the murderer’s conscience, as in the storm and conflict of those mad and tempestuous passions that hurried him to the crime. We wonder that the subject did not naturally lead to grand and melancholy *soliloquies* by Henriquez, in which Miss Baillie’s powers would have been nobly called forth. This would have been a more *natural* outlet of the *groaning* and burthened mind, than the discourses which Henriquez holds with others. The plot has parts too much resembling those of Romero—one person in a wood being mistaken

for another ; their appearance exciting jealousy ; a female resident in the family of Henriquez and Romiero, from whom, or their lovers, the mistake arises, on which the action turns. Henriquez is guilty of murder, without even seeing Leonora, or any inquiry ; is that consistent with *his* character, and with the knowledge he must have had of *hers* ? The suspicions of Diego are skilfully thrown out, and preserved within due limits ; but the jealousy of Henriquez is not founded on sufficient grounds : the reason of which is, that it was necessary to have the crime committed as quickly as possible, in order to commence the passion of the play—Remorse. Now, Leonora's conduct could give no real grounds for it ; and it would have taken too much time to weave a tissue of adventures, which would have made Henriquez's suspicions probable. Hence its hasty abruptness. We do not approve of Leonora's hints and surmises, as given p. 204,

—————What words ?

Does he suspect—no, what should he suspect ?

Thy face looks pale and haggard—Did he name him ?

Diego. Name whom ?

Leon. No, no one.

And again :

————— It is a blest relief,

It comes upon my heart—a loaded heart—

That was with horror press'd, and brings these tears.

Now, what grounds could Leonora have for those wild suspicions ? No cognizance of any acts ; and, from Henriquez's character, no grounds to suspect any ; for she did not know him to be suspicious of her, and that could be the only rational ground of such a criminal act. But our main objection lies in the fact, of the crime of murder committed by Henriquez being considered throughout the play in a light far too favourable, both by himself and others. If this is the case, it is undoubtedly a very great blemish in the design, because it would not be in accordance with our genuine feelings. We can only say, that on repeated perusals, our impression remains the same. And here we venture to make a suggestion, whether, if the murder of Juan had been committed *on the stage*, before the eyes of the audience,—it would not have much affected the feeling and sentiments of the subsequent parts. The ear cannot send to the mind and heart such pictures as the eye does ; the very blood drops from the dagger, and death himself appears as an actor in the scene. How would Henriquez's subsequent conduct and feelings, or the ready forgiveness of his friends, have appeared, after the spectators had been eye-witnesses of the atrocity of the deed ? We think, very differently ; and yet in fact his guilt is the same. There are defects, as well as advantages, in removing such scenes from sight. That an important effect arises from the suppression, is here seen. The Friar to whom Henriquez makes his confession, is too lenient and forgiving ; he says nothing of a full confession, or of Henriquez acquitting Antonio, which should have been the first step. We think also that too much favour is shown by the King and Cortes to the assassin ; and Henriquez himself considers that *Death will absolve his crime* ; a strange doctrine this—that his fame will be re-established, his memory cleared, his spirit at peace—and this after the unprovoked murder of his confiding and bosom friend. In fact, he and the other characters appear to consider that a confession and voluntary death on the part of the murderer, totally washes him clean of the guilt of blood, re-establishes his innocence, and restores his name to the favour of society. This is a doctrine which not only no moralist could approve, but not even the natural feelings of the conscience endure. Such lines as the following, from different speeches, occur :

Noble Henriquez, thy too *stubborn virtue*.—
 Living or dead, brave man, thou must be honoured.—
 To all that is most great and admirable
 Thou art akin. I have no words to speak
 The thoughts I have of thee,—thou noble man !—

But in the following speech of the King, the tone of feeling is yet more exaggerated and misplaced :

His life, indeed, we must despair to save ;
 But infamy is from his name removed,
 As Heaven from Hell—yea, his proud house shall boast
 Of this its noble malefactor, more
 Than all its trophied chiefs.—
 When at the bar he stood arraigned, and pled,
 Proving his secret guilt against himself,
 Ne'er rose his form so nobly on the mind
 E'en in his days of triumph.—
 But when the fatal sentence was pronounced,
 He raised his head and sent a look to Heaven
 Of proud appeal and solemn thankfulness :
 A look of pious hope, so dignified,
 He seemed like some fallen seraph, that again
 Was on his way to bliss.—
 Rescue ! far more than rescue ! his proud house
 The very implements of execution
 Will henceforth in their banners proudly wave.

There is a great deal more of this. (See pp. 351, 353, 362, 364,) which is all responded to by a kindred sentiment of Henriquez.

• And I can take a good man by the hand,
 And feel we are akin.—

To which Carlos's description of his conduct (p. 362) agrees, just previous to his execution :

He with two ancient camp-mates and your liegeman,
 Convers'd with kindlier, more enliven'd freedom
 Than he was wont : spoke of their old adventures,
 Praised many a valiant heart fallen in the field,
 And of the fate of others did inquire
 With kindly interest, &c.

Throughout, the mind of Henriquez is not directed to his murdered victim,—the pale and bleeding corpse of Juan does not haunt him and for ever rise before him ; he does not dwell on his having cut off Juan from life, from enjoyment, from happiness ;—but he thinks only of himself, and of regaining, by an act of self devotion, the good opinion of the world.

We will not go so far as to say that our objection will be generally considered as just ; but if it is, it must certainly be fatal to the successful design of the drama. Nor do we like the melodramatic termination. Feeling arises to such an intensity, that the tedium of the dumb show and funeral procession must be revolting. The story is hardly perfect, as far as Leonora is concerned, who must be left to future misery. The language is poetical and pleasing ; in the descriptive parts, picturesque and elegant : with a little quaintness and want of flexibility, but much improved upon the style of the former plays, and certainly more natural than the dressed and artificial language of the tragic stage previous to Miss Baillie's time. The speech of Antonio to Mencia, when he is in prison on suspicion (p. 314), is too flowery and elaborate ; but the one we shall give of Henriquez is both natural and beautiful :—

The morn!—and what have I to do with morn?
 The reddening sky, the smoking camp, the stir
 Of tented sleepers, rousing to the call
 The snorting steeds, in harness newly dight,
 Did please my fancy once. Among the sweetness
 Of my still native woods, when through the mist
 They showed at early dawn their stately oaks,
 Whose darkening forms did gradually appear
 Like slow approaching friends, known doubtfully;
 These pleased me once in better days—but now
 My very soul within me is abhorrent
 Of every pleasant thing; and that which cheers
 The stirring soldier or the waking hind,
 That which the traveller blesses, and the child
 Greets with a shout of joy, as from the door
 Of his pent cot he issues to the air,
 Does but increase my misery.
 I loathe the light of Heaven; let the night,
 The hideous unblest night, close o'er me now,
 And close for ever!—

P. 260. Is the following designed as a *pun*?

Inez. Be sure thou tell to no one for what *guest*
 This chamber is prepared.—

Blas. But if I should, I should not break my word,
 I *guess'd* it out myself.

MARTYR.—This may be called a pleasing poem, rather than a good play; at any rate, it would fall under the character of the *ἀναγινώσκτικοι*, those that are better in perusal than action; there is very little of the *ᾖθος* in it. The descriptive parts in it are very good, as that, p. 409, in the speech of Cordonius: 'First far beneath us woody peaks appear'd,' &c.; though it is too full in detail, and too long, a fault Miss Baillie only redeems by the truth and spirit of her sketches. Portia is a character in which the authoress excels; we wish we could give room for the song from her p. 427: 'The lady in her early bower,' &c. The scene between Cordonius and Sulpicius is very fine. We think, however, that if Cordonius sincerely viewed and deeply felt the truths of Christianity, he would naturally have been desirous of impressing them on Portia, whom he so devotedly loved, and whom he must have grieved to leave in a dangerous and fatal error; but there is no struggle in his mind as to her faith, or sorrow at leaving her in the darkness and sin of Pagan idolatry. Portia's last interview with Cordonius might have ended in her conversion. There is rather an exaggerated strain of sentiment and expression throughout this piece, to which, perhaps, the subject led. The end is not skilfully managed; indeed, the manner of Cordonius's death is hardly probable. We never read of such a death of any of the gladiators, or the victims to the cruelty of the amphitheatre: but we do not know a better, unless a different death had been chosen for the Martyr, when he might have died without degradation.

SEPARATION.—What passion does this play present? for we can only trace in it the presence of repentance—consequent on a base and cruel murder, committed by hatred, ambition, and avarice. We have the same objection to make to Garcio, as we before did to Henriquez under the same circumstances: that the dreadful enormity of this crime is not sufficiently felt, nor is it truly expiated by the public death of the one, and the self-devotion of the other. We grant that there are *expressions* of remorse and sorrow; but it is not by expression that 'a shedder of blood' can cleanse his con-

science (the griefs that are talked of are always light); the dreadful tossings of remorse, the groanings of despair, must be heard through the dark and secret caverns of the heart; not form the subject of narrative and detailed communication as this does:—and then, as to the forgiveness of society—it is a thing not to be supposed, nor hoped, nor sought; the brand of guilt is indelible: the natural instinct shudders at the approach of the man of blood: it is in vain to talk of self-devotion as of Henriquet, or of an act of courage terminated by an accidental death as of Garcio, blotting out the guilty deed, and restoring the criminal to his place in society: this crime, like the forfeiture of innocence in a female, is irreparable. We must express our great surprise at the whole of Garcio's interview with his wife, and his *excuse* for the murder of her brother, and her reception of it!—One of his pleas was, that he had been used in the battle field to see dead and dying men! (p. 56.):

————— my hapless youth
In bloody, savage, predatory war
Was rais'd—

and thus seeing his enemy, his wife's brother, sleeping—

Love, fortune, honour,—all within the purchase
Of one fell stroke, I rais'd my arm and gave it.

To which the Countess replies,

————— Fearful temptation!!

We confess that this is to our minds most singular. What was the temptation? One that happens to hundreds and thousands for ever and ever:—a brother of the lady one is wooing, opposes the marriage—and strongly opposes it: he is in possession of the title and estates of the family; the disappointed lover one day finds him asleep, and, acted upon by revenge and avarice, murders him in his sleep; and when he confesses this to his wife, she replies—'Fearful temptation!' and he is so little conscious of his guilt, that he is astonished at his wife's saying, they must part:—“'T were monstrous! 't were unholy, longer to live with thee.” We do not know, being among the 'ruris amatores,' how this scene was received by the London audience, but we should have presumed with astonishment and dislike. We do not like the second interview between Garcio and the Countess, pp. 66 to 70; we think it unnatural, and we are sorry to see her horror and indignation giving way: and because he tells her he has passed a *bad night*, she adds—

Alas! thy frame will feel, I fear, too soon
The scathe of years. Sorrow and sickness then
Will bow thee down, while cold unkindly strangers
Neglect thy couch, nor give thee needful succour.

And she adds (for the tables are now turned, and she is endeavouring to reconcile him to himself):—

Oh! think not so! he shall be taught to love thee!—
He shall be taught to lisp thy name, and raise
His little hands to Heaven for blessings on thee,
As one most dear, though absent.

Then she embraces him and weeps on his neck; though just before she had said—

And I have been the while thy bosom's mate,
Pressing in plighted love the bloody hand
That slew my brother!—————

We also ask, how is it that Garcio (p. 44) never *suspected the cause of his wife's coolness*?—Would it not be the very first feeling that would rise to his conscious guilt? Whereas he throws it all on the sullenness of his wife's disposition, or her guilt :

— It cannot be!—
In act she is not false ;—but if her heart,
Where every kind and dear affection dwells—
If it be changed, &c.

and he never reflects on the possibility of her having discovered his guilt. Again, at p. 90, what time is supposed to have elapsed since Garcio turned hermit?—Considerable, one must presume ; for already, it is said (p. 90),

— all the peasants round, I trow,
Set by his prayers good store : e'en mothers leave
The very cradle of their dying infants
To beg them. Wives, whose husbands are at sea,
Or absent, or in any jeopardy,
Hie to his call to crave his intercession.

Now this character could not have been acquired under a considerable time, and yet that is not supposed in the drama ; nor is any hint given of any interval elapsing previous to Act V. ; in fact it could not, from the disposition of the other events. This is not well managed. Lastly, in the case of Henriquez and Garcio, we do not consider the commission of such crimes probable ; for they do not arise from a mind depraved by a long course of guilty actions, maddened as Macbeth by ambition, or base and cruel as Richard ; but they are the involuntary outbreaks of passion, bursting at once like lightning from the cloud, and instantly followed by darkness and misery : a noble mind, like Henriquez, would have been better trained ; and in that noble disposition, those 'fiery passions'—those demoniac acts of frantic guilt—would find no room. It is an unnatural and unauthorised combination of qualities, which we believe our old dramatists, true to nature, never recognised ; if they had, they would have considered it as an *accident* to reject, not a general law to recognize and unfold. We should be very sorry to be unjust to Miss Baillie's great merits ; but we speak candidly our opinion, whether wrong or right, and we cannot help thinking there is something of the taste of the German school in these plays, in great crimes being committed without probable cause, and by persons possessing high virtues ; and secondly, in a too easy forgiveness of that which human opinion and feeling cannot, must not, pardon. These errors are carried to the highest absurdity in that insufferably dull and false play, — the *Stranger* ; false to all sound judgment, to all virtuous feeling, to all correct principle, and to all good taste.—We must now be brief.

PHANTOM.—This play is of a more varied character ; with lighter passages interspersed. The descriptions are faithful and excellent ; see pages 240 and 300 ; but that the interest should be thrown on two characters, Emma and Basil Gordon, who are not *dramatis personæ* and never appear, is surely a defect ; and the fabrication of the plot is imperfect ; in fact, nothing is advanced or is worked out of the whole play ; and it leaves off much where it began. The persons are all extremely amiable ; the sentiments very pleasing ; the language very elegant ; and much of the poetry beautiful. The descriptions of Nature are as fresh and sparkling as Nature herself. Here Miss Baillie is always excellent : but it really is no Drama.

The BRIDE.—We cannot call this our favourite play, or consider it a happy story. Rasinga would not (judging by the general laws of nature) have so easily relinquished his second wife ; and the whole change in his disposition turns on the child's speech (p. 362), after Rasinga had withstood his wife, his brother, and Juan : nor do we like a plot which hinges on such sudden changes in the moral feelings and wills of the characters : they are far too easy and vulgar a resource to be used by skilful dramatists. A plot should be worked out of *action* and incident ; not by alteration of character : a more natural, and more dramatic termination of the story could easily be found ; but whether it would suit Miss Baillie's views so well, we cannot say. There is a very pretty song at p. 288, which we give to relieve our dry and husky criticisms :

The gliding fish that takes his play
In shady rock of streamlet cool ;
Thinks not how waters pass away,
And Summer dries the pool.

The bird beneath his leafy dome,
Who trills his carol loud and clear ;
Thinks not how soon his verdant home
The lightning's breath may sear.

Shall I within my bridegroom's bower,
With braids of budding roses twin'd,
Look forward to a coming hour
When he may prove unkind ?

The bee reigns in his waxen cell,
The chieftain in his stately hold ;
To-morrow's earthquake—who can tell ?
May both in ruin fold.

Of WITCHCRAFT,—we shall only say, that Annabella is one of the most displeasing characters we ever met with ; and that if poets do not choose to take the pains to write their tragedies *in verse*, the scholiast may be excused for being silent as to their merits. Why was not the HOMICIDE written in verse ? Nothing can tend to destroy all the higher and essential qualities of tragedy so completely, as forcing the muse to take off her graceful buskins, and tread the stage in pantoufles. We consider verse, with its wise constraints, its measured melodies, and its harmonious powers and changes, not to be an ornament of Tragedy, but an essential and constituent part ; most necessary in what it allows, and in what it prohibits. It is, as it were, a secret, but always present power, constantly acting to preserve the due balance of expression :

— so to temper Passion, that our ears
Take pleasure in our pain, and eyes in tears
Both smile and weep.—

If this is not preserved by the poet, Tragedy has no longer her due limits, her peculiar properties. She may be sunk in low, common, and vulgar life, or she may deal in interminable bombast. The tears which are the tribute paid her, will no longer be drawn from the fountain of pity, but the turbid stream of Acheron. Strip off the mask ; it will not be Melpomene, but Medusa. We are therefore willing to consider these two pieces in the light of studies—unfinished productions.

We have now completed our agreeable task ; and though we have dwelt at some length on what we consider the essential defects of these plays, we are not at all insensible to the many compensating beauties. The defects, we

think, lie most in the conception of the pieces and the arrangement; the beauties are found in the whole mass and body of the poetry—in the sentiments—the allusions—the images—the fine similitudes, and the beautiful descriptions. We should think Miss Baillie's genius comes more near to what we conceive of the Greek tragedian Agathon than of any other—less correct than Sophocles, less tragic than Euripides—this charming writer, the loss of whose works we deplore, delighted in the soft, the beautiful, the natural, and the descriptive.

Perhaps Miss Baillie's systematical design of devoting a drama to the delineation of one leading passion, may have been productive of some monotonous effect. Perhaps our old dramatic writers left her the field clear, from not considering *fear*, *hatred*, *remorse*, fit and fruitful subjects for delineation: though indeed the subject is of little consequence; it is the manner of viewing it, which is everything; perhaps her very sex has precluded her gaining a real and personal knowledge of society, and becoming widely acquainted with all the diversity of character and motive, and the mysterious relations of the passions seen in the stirring masquerade of life; perhaps she has drawn her knowledge more from thought and reflexion, than from the living volume of society: thus we find in these plays no rich variation of incident; no fertility of invention; no striking, yet natural, contrasts; no principal and leading designs finished and surrounded with light incidental allusions. There is a flexibility and variety of movement wanting; but there is a dramatic energy and earnestness present—a power of pathos, and a fine elevation of fancy, and sentiments most pure and virtuous, and an innocence and goodness that is only defective for want of being united to some strong characteristic traits, through and among which it would appear with force. A German poet has said of a tragic writer of his country, of the same sex and name as ours,

‘Mit Harsthornern, und Burgen, und *Harneschen* pranget Joanna.’

But *our* Joanna does not make a show with Horns, and *Harness*,—but with all these feelings that can subdue the affections, enrich the imagination, and elevate the moral dignity of Man.

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

(Continued from last volume, p. 350.)

Vol. II. p. 219. ‘*Tall* Sir Thomas Robinson.’ This is the person of whom the ludicrous anecdote is told in the *Walpoliana*, vol. II. p. 131.

“Sir Thomas Robinson was a *tall* uncouth man, and his stature was often rendered still more remarkable by his hunting dress, a postilion's cap, a tight green jacket, and buckskin breeches. He was liable to sudden whims, and once set off on a sudden in his hunting suit to his sister, who was married and settled at Paris. He arrived while there was a large company at dinner. The servant announced *M. Robinson*, and he came in to the great amazement of the guests. Among others, a French Abbé thrice lifted his fork to his mouth and thrice laid it down, with an eager stare of surprize. Unable to restrain his curiosity any longer, he burst out with—‘Excuse me, Sir, are you the famous Robinson Crusoe so remarkable in history?’”

See also the *Life of Ann Bellamy*, vol. IV. p. 222, where this story is told by *Foote*, who was present. The exact words addressed to Sir T. Robinson were—“*Monsieur, ne seriez vous pas, par hazard, le fameux Robinson Crusoe, de qui on parle dans l'histoire?*”

P. 221. 'Mr. Temple, now vicar of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.'—This is the person whose character of Gray the poet, whom he knew, is given in the biographies; it originally appeared in the London Magazine, 1772. He died Aug. 8, 1796. See the Ann. Register, 1796, p. 64, and the Garrick Correspondence, 1. p. 435. He published 'Historical and Political Memoirs,' and an 'Essay on the Clergy,' and other small works.

P. 227. 'Charles the Second, the last King of England who was a man of parts.'—Of course Johnson would not esteem William the Third a man of parts; but the impartial historian would not suffer his name thus injuriously to be passed over. In political and civil knowledge, in judgment, in practical wisdom, in a well-regulated, understanding, he was certainly superior to Charles.

P. 230. 'I mentioned Hume's argument against the belief of Miracles, that it is more probable the witnesses to the truth of them are mistaken, or speak falsely, than that the miracles should be true.'

Dr. G. Campbell's answer to this argument of Hume is known to every one. See some account of that work, and some remarks of Hume upon it, and his letters to Campbell in Smellie's Life of Hume, pp. 183—195. Orme says—'Campbell completely unravelled the web which the vigorous adversary of Christianity had woven, and did every thing but extort an acknowledgment from him that he was beaten at his own weapons.' See Benson's Hulsean Lectures, vol. 1. pp. 85—94. Disc. IV.—'I deem it sufficient to reply, by denying that *experience* is, in all cases, the measure of intrinsic credibility of facts. The proposition of these is of too general a nature. He was only authorised to assume that the intrinsic credibility of facts is to be measured by their analogy to our past experience of the same or similar facts having occurred under the same or similar circumstances.' This is a correct and forcible objection. Besides, there is a fallacy in the word 'experience:—whose 'experience' does Hume mean? His own, or other than his own experience? If his own, it is not good against the argument. If other than his own, there is a *petitio principii*. The late discoveries in science, astronomical and geological, have a tendency to diminish our surprise, or to remove our incredulity of immediate divine interposition.

P. 237. Sir David Dalrymple. A 'man of worth, a scholar, and a wit.' It is a little singular, that Lord Hailes, whose study was criticism and philology, should write English with less correctness and elegance than the philosophers of the same country, who may be supposed not to have paid the same attention to the beauties of composition—I mean Hume, A. Smith, and D. Stuart, &c.

P. 239. 'Has not [Burke] a great deal of wit? I do not think so, Sir. He is indeed continually attempting wit, but he fails.'—Some moderate jokes of Burke are on record; the best is given by one of his biographers:—Lady Payne was asking him to give her the English of the phrase, 'Mons Veneris'—he instantly replied, "Payne's Hill," Madam. This was very neat. It should be remarked, that Mr. Hamilton's place at Payne's Hill was then in great vogue.

P. 254. "Johnson was the editor of Ascham's Works, published under the care of Mr. Bennet."—'James Bennet, the *nominal* editor of this work, was a plain, honest schoolmaster at Hoddesdon, who knew more of Latin than of English. The Dedication and the Life of Ascham, both very elegant compositions, were written by S. Johnson." (MS. Note, signed E. Malone, July 5, 1802, in a copy in the possession of the writer.

In the same copy, Malone has rectified several errors, and supplied several omissions.)

P. 258. "Mr. Richard Wharton, Secretary of the Treasury, and author of the poem of Roncesvalles. C."—He was, it is believed, the second son of Dr. Wharton, the friend of Gray: it is to him that the public are indebted for the favour of reading the genuine and unaltered letters of the poet; which he liberally lent to the Editor. The volume had been previously lent to Mason, whose return for the favour was—not publishing one single letter correctly, and cutting out several names and words which he did not wish to be known; and with these mutilations the MS. now exists.

P. 317. 'J. The vulgar are the children of the state, and must be taught like children.'—'B. Then, sir, a poor Turk must be a Mahometan, just as a poor Englishman must be a Christian.'—'J. Why yes, sir, and what then?'—See Mr. Croker's note on the difficulty of the principle involved, and his reference to the subsequent conversation, May 7, 1773. The principle involved, is the question as to the *right* which private individuals possess of interfering with the established religion of the country; and, considering it to be erroneous, of endeavouring to establish what they believe to be the true one. Dr. Johnson's arguments appear just;—that no man has a political right to disturb the religion of his country established by law; if he does, it is, as the early martyrs did, at the risk of life: but how far will this rule, politically correct, be in unison with the scriptural command—Go unto *all* nations, &c. Besides, may not a distinction be made between a Christian and the followers of any other religion. The Mahometan or the idolator *believes* his religion is true; the Christian *knows* that his is. How far then the religious duty of conversion can be reconciled to the general law, prohibiting disturbance of established institutions, is the question which, perhaps, must be left as Johnson has determined; but it does not appear that the corollary that Boswell and Mayo would draw from it is correct, viz. that the poor Turk must *for ever* remain a Mahometan, and that it prevents error being dissipated, and forbids permanently all change of institutions. We may look at two great revolutions in religion—the preaching Christianity among the Heathens of the Roman Empire—the Reformation of the Church in England. Now, in both cases, was the propagation of the new religion forbidden, yet it prevailed; because such changes are introduced first through *opinion*, the secret and unknown channels not cognizable by the authorities; as Johnson said—'You may teach your children *extra scandalum*.' The under-current of these opinions having long prevailed, and widely spread, and gained great force in the habits and affections, at length breaks forth into action, when it probably is too late to repress it; so that such momentous changes are usually brought about through violent struggles and the sword; and carried through the conflict by the irresistible devotion, and uncompromising conviction of those who adopt them—'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.' It may also be urged against Boswell's and Mayo's conclusions drawn from Dr. Johnson's position, that not only the people, the general community, but the authorities themselves, may be influenced by the force of truth—*magna est veritas et prevalebit*,—which may act on *their* minds, as well as on the other orders of the community: for the success of Boswell's argument at least involves the supposition, that, while the populace are open to conviction, the laws of the country are *unalterable*, and the opinions of those placed over them inflexible; nei-

ther of which points is true. Thus, though it appears that, while the welfare and safety of states forbid private interference with important public institutions; yet such changes of opinion widely diffused, which cannot at first be known, and when known cannot be repressed, ultimately effect the purpose required, and as they gain reception among all ranks, the old institutions ultimately give way before them. This force of truth is shown in the self-devotion of its advocates, and most widely diffused and strongly rooted by the impetus given to the feelings by this sacrifice—the strongest pledge of truth which man can give. Hence the seal of the apostle's faith—hence the sanctity of the martyr's crown.

P. 321. Samuel Dyer.—When Mr. Malone wrote the life of Dryden, he appears to have been most firmly convinced that Mr. Dyer was the author of Junius's Letters.—Is it generally known that Pinkerton, who edited the Walpoliana, has thrown out a hint, that Junius may be the Latin name of Dr. Young? See Walp. vol. i. p. 68. The title to Junius, which perhaps led to this conjecture is, '*stat nominis umbra.*' Walpole inclines to believe Single-speech Hamilton to be the author. Mr. W. Windham, we believe, always attributed the letters to Gibbon.

P. 336. 'Johnson took up a folio, which proved to be the Polyhistor of Morhoff, a German *genius* of great celebrity in the seventeenth century. On opening this he exclaimed, Here is the book on which all my fame was originally founded. When I had read this book, I could teach my tutors.'—It is not easy to say what all this means, and probably some alteration in the words that were used has taken place. Morhoff, we know, was a favourite work with Johnson; but how it *established his fame*, or how it *enabled him to teach his tutors*, is not so easy to understand. It contains much of literary history, and a pretty copious account of authors, critics, philologists, with their editions. Though its stores of information are copious, it is not the work of a philosophical mind, and is chiefly a record of the sentiments and opinions of others. We shall give a favourable character of Morhoff from the masterly pen of Leibnitz, drawn just after he had left him:—Obiit doctissimus Morhoffius, qui ante paucas septimanas apud me fuit, ad Aquas Minerales tendens, quæ tamen ei nihil profuere. Ita Polyhistor ejus, opus pulcherrimum, imperfectum manebit; neque erit facile, qui absolvat.—V. Leibnitz Opera, ed. Dutens, tom. v. p. 91.—Again, "De Morhoffio assentior tuo judicio. Vir fuit magnæ lectionis et doctrinæ vastæ. Nec tantum elegantium literarum cultor felix, et poeta egregius. Sed non satis rerum linguarumque extranearum compos." The most elegant and instructive work which this *kind of learning* has received of late years, without any doubt, is the delightful life of Ruhken, by his friend Professor Wytterbach; and being on this subject of literary history, we shall mention, that in the public library of Strassburg are some very curious unpublished letters of *Reiske*, on the character of S. Adolphus Klotzcius and others, well worthy of publication.

Vol. III. p. 2. "Ruddiman is dead."—Well indeed may Johnson say so to his correspondent. The ignorance and vanity of Boswell are nowhere more conspicuously marked, than in his *daring* to publish his Latin Dedication to Lord Mountstuart. We hardly know where to find its equal, and shall give it as a curiosity, to warn all future Boswells how they disturb Ruddiman's ashes.

VERO nobilissimo, ornatissimo, Joanni Vicecomiti Mountstuart, atavis edito regibus, excelsæ familiæ de Bute spei alteræ, labente sæculo, quum homines nullius originis, genus æquare opibus aggrediuntur, sanguinis antiqui et illustris semper memori, nata-

lium splendorem virtutibus augenti, ad publica populi Comitia jam legato; in optima-
tium vero Magnæ Britanniæ Senatu, jure hæreditario, olim concessuro. Vim insitam
varia doctrina promote, nec tamen se venditante, prædito. Priscâ fide, animo
liberrimo et morum elegantia insigni, in Italiæ visitandæ itinere socio suo honoratissi-
mo. Hæc juris prudentiæ primitiæ, devinctissimæ amicitæ et observantiæ monu-
mentum D. D. C. Q. Jacobus Boswell.

We do not observe that Mr. Croker has marked any faults omitted by Dr. Johnson; which, as Editor, we think he should have done. The letter Boswell writes (p. 4), to defend this jargon ought to be read, to complete the effect.

Vol. III. p. 14. "Consult Dr. Robertson, to whom I am a little known; I shall be satisfied about the propriety of what he may direct."—Upon these words of Johnson's, relating to the publication of a letter of Boswell's, Boswell writes in a note:—"This paragraph shows Johnson's real estimation of the character and abilities of the celebrated Scottish historian, however *lightly, in a moment of caprice*, he may have spoken of his works."—Mr. Croker has a proper comment on this; and says, "Johnson seems never to have spoken otherwise than slightly of Robertson's works."—We beg leave to relieve Johnson from the injurious impression given by his *friend*, that his judgment of Robertson was *capricious*—which we shall do by showing that very competent judges agree with him in opinion. H. Walpole—"Robertson's reading is not extensive: he only reads what may conduce to the purpose in hand. His introduction to the History of Charles the Fifth, abounds with *gross mistakes*. In mentioning the little intercourse among nations in the middle ages, he says, a Prior of Cluny expresses his apprehension of a journey to St. Maur. He supposes the Prior's simplicity a standard of the mode of thinking of that time. In many other instances, he has mistaken exceptions for rules." On the merits of Robertson's History of Mary Queen of Scots, see Stuart's History, Vol. I. p. 402. On the History of Charles the Fifth, "The reader must beware of following Robertson's romance—his so-called History of Charles the Fifth," v. Europe during the Middle Ages (Lardner's Cyclopædia), vol. I. p. 280. "Robertson, if he had applied to Monsieur Gerard of Brussels, keeper of the archives, and many other persons in the Austrian Netherlands, might have procured documents and information which would have rendered the History of Italy something more than a bare splendid relation of facts already known to every common historical reader." v. Thicknesse's Journey through Austrian Netherlands, vol. III. p. 53. "Robertson's History, admirable for the sagacity with which it is compiled, but too much abridged in the part relating to the Toltecks and Aztecks." Humboldt, Res. in America, vol. II. 248. "What Robertson has said of Ant. Solis, may be applied to himself:—"I know no author, in any language, whose literary fame has risen so far above his real merits." Southey's Omniana, vol. I. p. 141. "Hume is chargeable with a want of industry, and Robertson in a far greater degree, beyond any writer of eminence, not even excepting the Abbé Raynal." Annual Review, vol. IV. p. 467. "Robertson, in what he calls his History of America, is guilty of such omissions, and consequent misrepresentations, as to make it certain, either that he had not read some of the most important documents to which he refers, or that he did not choose to notice the facts which are to be found there, because they were not in conformity to his own preconceived opinions. The reputation of this author must rest upon his History of Scotland, if that can support it. His other works are miserably deficient." Southey's History of Brazil, vol. I. p. 639.

So much for the fame and merits of Dr. Robertson, to which *we* add, that his style is artificial and tiresome.* We may as well add, in taking our leave of the Doctor Historicus, that the account of his America, in the Annual Register, bears the marks of Burke's Philosophical Criticism. It shows an extent of moral and political views, similar to that which his writings usually display. See Bisset's Life of Burke, p. 290; and see Foreign Quarterly Review, No. xvii. p. 108-110, on the America. And now we shall close our present notices, by presenting to our general readers a short account of a document *totally unknown to Robertson*.

1. Epistola Christophori Columbi, cui ætas nostrâ multum debet, de Insulâ Indie supra Gangem nuper inventis, ad quas perquerendas octavo antea Mense missus fuerat. Nobilis ac literatus vir Aliander de Cosso ab Hispano idiomate in Latinum convertit, tertio kal. Maii, 1493.

2. Epistola Christophori Columbi, cui ætas nostrâ multum debet, de Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inventis, ad quas perquerenda, octavo antea Mense missus fuerat. Nobilis ac literatus vir Aliander de Cosso ab Hispano idiomate in Latinum convertit, tertio kal. Maii, 1493. Impressit Rome Eucharius Argenteus, Anno MCCCCLXXXIII.

The above *two editions* of Columbus's celebrated Letter, which was long supposed to be lost, were both unknown to Robertson. It is the first document ever printed relating to the history of America. It is doubtful which is the first edition; but it is presumed that they were both printed the same year. The one *without a date*, has been supposed to be the first. The title appears to have been the transcript of the official address, 'Auspiciis et ære invictissimi Fernandi'; in the edition with a date it is, 'ære invictissimorum Fernandi et Helisabet.' Would the Queen's name, once introduced, have been afterwards dropped? The King was averse to the expedition, and refused to pay any part of the expenses out of the revenues of Arragon. The Queen offered to pledge her jewels to assist Columbus, and made her hereditary kingdom of Castile responsible for his outfit. Of the letter without a date, *three* copies have been discovered: of the one *with a date*, only one is known to exist. We believe that all four copies are in England, and that the Duke of Buckingham has one at Stowe.

P. 55. "He allowed high praise to Thomson as a poet, but when one of the critics said he was also a very good man, our moralist contested this with great warmth, accusing him of gross sensuality and licentiousness of manners." The chief proof which we possess to support Johnson's assertion, is found in some Greek verses of Thomson's composition, which are *trop libre*. It has, however, been asserted in some late publication, we forget whether Taylor's Reminiscences or elsewhere, that Thomson had a wife, whom he never owned, but kept in Scotland, and that he passed off in London as a single man. We do not know the authority for this assertion. That he was very indolent, every one knows. Mrs. Piozzi says—"Thomson wrote from his lodgings at a milliner's in Bond-street, where he seldom rose early enough to see the sun do more than glisten on the opposite windows of the street;" vide Travels in Italy, i. 416; and Cave says, in a letter, "We still agree on Tuesday, and I think shall see Claremont as we saw Cannons, and then come to dine at Richmond. Had I best send Thomson word that we shall be at such an inn at Richmond Green, his

* The following phrases occur in Robertson's America:—Warrantably,—almost none,—superintending over,—united together,—almost never,—unhealthful. He says, "the Deer of America are not equal in size to those of the Old World." What, not the Elk, and the Wapiti!! So much for his Natural History.

hour of rising ?"—We could, had we room, throw together many curious anecdotes of Thomson and his writings ; but we shall end by giving the first sketch of the inscription which Shenstone placed on a seat dedicated to the poet, in Virgil's Grove, at the Leasowes :—

Celeberrimo Poetæ
JACOBO THOMSON,
Qui, cum quicquid
ubique ruris est, aut
amœnum, aut varium
mirè depinxerit, hasce
etiam fontes non fastidivit.

NOTE—Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's Library.—We mentioned our desire of seeing the Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's Library, and we have been obligingly favoured with a copy. The books were sold by Christie in Pall Mall, on Wednesday Feb. 16, 1785, and three following days. There is in the Library a good collection of classical works, both Greek and Latin, and many of the Fathers ; some works of Criticism and Philology ; most of the best works of English Divinity, in the old folios ; in Medicine, such as Van Helmont, Boerhaave, Swieten, and Hoffman ; two Shakspeares in folio, 1623 and 1664. The only scarce work is the Earl of Northumberland's Household-book, probably a present from Dr. Percy. The number of Lots is 662. It is a very useful scholar's library, of that time ; and more ample than it might have been presumed that Johnson's limited means would have enabled him to collect. The manner in which the Catalogue is arranged and printed, is the most shamefully careless and inaccurate that we ever saw.

CARFAX CHURCH, OXFORD.

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying plate presents a scene well known to all who have formerly resided in Oxford, though it is now materially changed. In the following illustrative particulars, we shall in great measure avail ourselves of the words of Dr. Ingram, in his interesting "*Memorials of Oxford* ;" though we should mention that a much fuller description of the building, in an architectural view, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept. 1819, accompanying a view from the north-west, or contrary side, next the church-yard.

The foundation of the church of St. Martin at Carfax (that is, the Cross-ways, the Quatrevois, or Quadrivium), is of great antiquity. The advowson originally belonged to the Crown, and was given by Canute the Dane, about 1032, with the manors of Great and Little Linford in Buckinghamshire, and other revenues, to the Benedictines of St. Mary at Abingdon. In the charter, which is preserved in the Abingdon cartulary, the church is called "*Monasteriolum*,"—a little *minster*,—"because," says Dr. Ingram, "it was served by the monastic clergy ; as the majority of churches then were." It

was confirmed to the abbey successively by Pope Eugenius III., Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, and Pope Innocent III., between 1147 and 1202 ; and remained in their possession until the dissolution of monasteries in the 37th Henry VIII. when it reverted to the Crown, to which it still belongs. The rectory has always been a very poor one, and with some modern improvements is worth only 62*l.* per annum. The parish is of small extent, containing 70 houses, and 490 inhabitants.

Several chantries are enumerated by Wood ; some of which were well endowed, particularly that of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist. In the first year of Queen Mary, an attempt was made to revive the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr ; but soon after the accession of Elizabeth, an item occurs in the parish accounts, "For blacking out St. Thomas his altar, 6*d.* &c."

The Church consisted of a nave and two side aisles, the east windows of which were exposed to the full view of the High-street. Highly enriched windows, filled with the beautiful tracery of the fourteenth century, had been inserted in the east and south

sides, and one on the north. The Doric frontispiece of the south door, shown in the view, was erected in the year 1624; at which time also the pediment was added to the east end, and the heavy clock and chimes erected at the south-east corner.

In 1819, on account of the decayed state of some parts of the edifice, it was judged necessary to pull it entirely down, and erect a new one. This was not done, however, without considerable controversy,* as many parts of the building were in a sound condition, and the whole was both venerable and handsome, within and without. The first stone of the new church was laid on the 23d of October 1820, and it was opened for divine service on the 16th of June 1822. Messrs. Harris and Plowman of Oxford were both the architects and builders; and a view of the new structure, which is in the florid style of Gloucester cathedral, will be found in Ingram's "Memorials."

The old Tower remains; and, though it does not harmonise well with the modern church, is venerable for its antiquity. It is said that it rose originally much higher, but that it was partly taken down, with some other parts of the church, by command of King Edward the Third, in the 14th year of his reign; "because upon the complaints of the scholars, the townsmen would, in time of combat with them, retire there as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." At present the upper part of the tower is more

* Part of this found its way into the *Gentleman's Magazine*; see vol. LXXXIX. ii. 122, 201, 580.

modern than the rest; and from the stoutness of the building, and its having no exterior door, it appears well calculated to stand a siege, if required.

The ancient Font is also still preserved, though in a rather mutilated state. It is octagonal, ornamented on each side with a statue and with buttresses, paneling, and blank shields; and is altogether a rich specimen of the style of the fourteenth century. A representation of it is given in the "Memorials of Oxford."

Attached to the east end of the Church, just under the windows, was Pennyless Bench, now best known by T. Warton's humorous description of it in his "Companion to the Guide, and Guide to the Companion;" but Wood informs us, that "here the Mayor and his Brethren met occasionally on public affairs,"—probably when proclamations were to be made. This Bench is mentioned in the parish accounts in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was then either first erected, or entirely rebuilt; it was again rebuilt, with a shed over it, supported on stone pillars; which were afterwards removed, and a sort of alcove substituted for them, as shown in a woodcut in the "Memorials." In 1747, it was represented to the City Council that "the old Butter-bench, otherwise Pennyless bench, was a great nuisance, being a harbour for disorderly people," and it was then immediately after taken down, and a substitute formed on the opposite side of the street. Its site continues to be a favourite loitering-place to this day, and it is still the custom for labourers out of employment to wait about this spot, the very centre of the city of Oxford, for the chance of being hired.

RICHARDSON'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

MR. URBAN,

June, 1836.

YOUR occasional correspondent, the author of the *Philological Essay*, published in the *Westminster Review*, will have seen in the two last papers, to which you have granted a place in your *Magazine*, the main points of coincidence between his principles and my own. It is a far greater satisfaction to me to feel assured that his opinions have been derived by his own

train of thinking, from the doctrines of the Diversions of Purley, than to suppose that the writings of any disciple of the same school had guided or even influenced his mind. His authority, which might in the latter case have been comparatively of little value, I now can estimate as that of a man who has thought deeply for himself, and reasoned clearly. I have yet to touch upon some topics in further explanation of the plan of the *New Eng-*

lish Dictionary; and among them he will find some, upon which we are totally at variance.

The first peculiarity that I shall proceed to specify, consists in the classification of the words, with their immediate derivatives;* followed by one comprehensive interpretation, adapted to the whole. There are instances, where this latter portion of the rule was not fairly practicable; but these are exceptions.

This method of arrangement is attended with these advantages, at least. The tediousness of incessant repetitions, by no means necessary for the rational use of a Dictionary, is entirely avoided,—a more comprehensive as well as intelligible deduction of usages from the intrinsic meaning may be consistently pursued, and instruction unsought will be forced upon the mind. The whole family, or rather, more generally, the whole branch of a family, is presented to the eye and understanding at once: a collateral branch, or even all collateral branches, may be conveniently placed in juxtaposition, and a single glance will acquaint us with the relative barrenness or fertility of each. A little additional attention, a more prolonged inspection, will, with the less difficulty, afford the opportunity of distinguishing such abuses as may have silently gained admission in the process of composing words; and of forming some laws to direct us in our efforts towards a general improvement of our vocabulary.

The very fact, that this arrangement presents a stumbling block (and such is said to be the case), to hasty and impatient reference, confirms the propriety of adopting it. A certain degree of knowledge and of thought, a certain portion of grammatical learning, is undoubtedly required, as a condition precedent to the use of the New Dictionary; but the painfulness of thinking will speedily diminish; facility will be the result of very short practice, and the habit of contemplating each individual word in close connection with all the immediate descend-

ants of the same branch, will produce an enlightened acquaintance with our language; before which every shadow of obscurity will quickly fade away, and leave a clearer and a broader prospect, to invite and gratify the gaze of inquiry.

These remarks may and probably will seem trivial to persons even of small pretensions to literature; perhaps more so to them than to the sounder and more reflecting scholar; but I have been admonished that the *illiterate* form a very large and respectable portion of the community. I think they do; though not *because* they are illiterate. But, since they are so numerous and so respectable, I should not feel excused to myself, if I passed them unregarded, without a word of encouragement to increase their respectability—by making, with no very toilsome exertions, an useful addition to their learning. I must, however, exact from them this degree of erudition: that they should know an *abstinent* man to be one who *abstains*; the *contents* of a book, to be the matters *contained* in it: and then that they keep in mind, when consulting the Dictionary, the necessity of referring directly to the word from which each subderivative is formed, viz. to *abstain* and to *contain*. If, then, in a reference for the purpose of finding other such subderivatives, they should, as most assuredly they will, be disappointed, if they expect to discover it *at all times* in its precise alphabetical position, let them mitigate their disappointment by the reflection, that, from the very circumstance of their being obliged to make that slight employment of their intellect, which will bring the rule to recollection, they are instructed and improved; that at every instance, the labour of recollection will decrease; and that the quantity of knowledge gained at the moment above the quantity required by the exigencies of the moment, may be held in store for future service. They will soon become sensible that, though the Dictionary presents obstacles to be surmounted, it will shortly repay the trouble.

The words, with their immediate derivatives, thus classed together, are succeeded by the cognate terms in other languages: if the origin be Latin, for instance, by the Italian, French, and

* E. g. Abstain, v.	Consist, v.
Abstention	Consistent
Abstinent	Consistence
Abstinence	Consistency
Abstinently.	Consistently.

Spanish; and by the Latin also: if the words be of Northern origin, by the German, Dutch, and Swedish; with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic also.

One comprehensive interpretation, upon the principles already explained, subserves for the whole family: this, I repeat, was the rule—instances have occurred, demanding a deviation from it, when this general interpretation did not comprise some especial usage of a sub-derivative; then that usage has been remarked and accounted for. No one surely needs to be told that an *agent* is, one who *acts*; that a *student* is, one who *studies*; a *seller*, one who *sells*. It will, however, tend most effectually to a better understanding of his native tongue, if the reader will previously subject the different terminations to a careful examination. They will be found in their proper places. Tooke* has observed of some of these terminations, that "they will afford sufficient matter for entertainment to future etymologists;" they have afforded something better than entertainment to myself; and I hope I shall not be singular in the gratification I have derived from the pains with which I have endeavoured to trace them to their source. It may, perhaps, be worth while, at another time, and in another place, to present a more connected view of these essential particles of our speech.

The mode of classification pursued in the New Dictionary, does not, however, reach the refined and scientific speculations of your "occasional correspondent;" he is a sturdy contender for a radical reformation upon the plan of the Greek Thesaurus. My objection is simply this, that an English Dictionary so constructed would be useless in the hands of any, but the already learned scholar, or of the student whom no difficulties could dishearten. The middle path, in which I have persevered, though it is obstructed by no formidable impediments to an easy progress, still leads by ascending steps to more commanding views than by the ordinary road can possibly be attained. I received with much satisfaction from the lips of Sir J. Mackintosh his congratulations upon the happiness of the thought.

The ease with which it enables us to place in close comparison different branches of the same family, and the advantage, as far as the increase of our vocabulary is in question, have been already noticed. Let any one, for instance, take the trouble to compare the two compound terms, *conduce*, and *deduce*; he will perceive that the subderivatives, which have crept into current use from the former, nearly double in number those that have been received, perhaps required, from the latter. Let him pursue this investigation, through other words of a similar description, (such as *tract*, with its compounds, *contract*, *detract*: *form*, with its compounds, *conform*, *deform*, *inform*); and he will see with what a running pen our Dictionaries may be swelled by the addition of thousands and tens of thousands of words—all formed simply by affixing our common terminations, upon regular principles of analogy,—and which seem merely in waiting for the decision of rashness or discretion upon their claim to admittance among those to which they are manifestly allied. Even under the one of the two first named, so much more copiously supplied as it is than its fellow, he will find room for an increase.† In short, no task of dull diligence presents a more prompt reward than that of augmenting our catalogue of words. Latinisms, Græcisms, Gallicisms, Americanisms, all formed upon the same principles of construction which guided our early scholars in the choice of words, now in ordinary use, might be struck off as if by the magic power of machinery: our language might be crowded with swarms, to satisfy the cravings of pedantic affectation; and a new and erudite Euphuism be created, which "the flower of our youth," to use the expression of the Oxonian biographer, would no doubt eagerly learn to "parly."‡ I am not speaking of terms in science; they are formed by scientific

† By the addition of two regular terminations in *ly*.

‡ "All the ladies (says Wood), were scholars (to Euphuus), and that beauty in court who could not *parly* Euphuism, as those now there, that cannot speak French." The readers of Sir Walter Scott are well acquainted with the *parly* of an adept in this school.

* Div. of Purley, v. 2, 459.

who feel the want before they attempt to supply it.

My endeavours to collect and enrich the vocabulary, I have enjoyed and availed myself of the large store of materials accumulated by Johnson and his editor, Mr. Todd, the various elements and provincial vocabularies and the notes of commentators on our older poets. In addition to these, a very abundant coacervation methodically amassed for my own private use. But I have directed my enquiries rather to those sources which would enable me to ascertain the origin, and deduce the application of the established body of our language, than to add to the number of words upon which, for the sake of distinction, I have so often bestowed the appellation of *sub-derivative*.* Our rules and principles of analogy are so well understood, that, by adhering to them, sense ought never to be at a loss to make any serviceable addition to the redundant copiousness of our speech. Perhaps many words of this description, may be found in this Dictionary, that have not hitherto been recorded in any other; and I believe the same increase may be affirmed with respect to words compounded of prepositions both of our own and foreign growth. These latter, too, I readily admit of a multitude of our own kind.†

Mr. Urban, in a former letter, explained, for the sake of preserving some uniformity in the quotations, the authorities were divided into periods.

I ought then, perhaps, to have said, that, upon this division, after quotations from Chaucer and Gower and their few predecessors had been considered of, the order of proceeding

was this: to produce the subsequent quotations according to the arranged series of the words; as many from the first period, as my collected stores would supply; these ended, then to commence the second period, and pursue the same order; and so with the two remaining periods. It may be proper further to observe, that when usages of the sub-derivatives had been furnished in the earliest periods, it was deemed expedient not to load the pages of the book with a succession of examples of *all* these, through *all* the modern periods of our literature, but rather to reserve these posts of honour for the primary members of the stock.

I hope, Mr. Urban, I have made myself intelligible upon this point without the aid of examples; for, in mercy to your columns, and to the patience of your readers, I must forbear to trespass upon either.

I have still to give some reasons for the state of the vocabulary, as it will be found in the Dictionary. In the first place, then, words called Archaic, and which are now obsolete, have been diligently sought for; and all such as could contribute any aid to the investigations of etymology, have been as carefully preserved. Provincial terms have occasionally been summoned to bring the weight of their testimony in support of the same cause; and the very useful little Glossaries, from the learned Ray to Mr. Brockett and Mr. Moore, have been duly consulted, and the assistance derived from them as duly acknowledged.

Various pedantic and scholastic‡ terms have also been received, which have now grown into disuse: some, because they cast a light upon others

Perhaps it is not sufficiently borne in mind, that these derivatives and compounds are only kinds that we can create into new words, by new combinations. *Primitivo penitus nova in linguam introduci non possunt:—*So says Valcknaer (Obs. His reason is not very good, but it has passed upon his authority. A better one given hereafter.

I have very lately received a letter from William Allen, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, United States, offering to my service a collection of 1472 words, in good use, and not in Webster. I have gladly accepted this very liberal offer from an entire stranger, and with much pleasure I seize this opportunity of making it known to my countrymen. He sent me a list of nearly 50, the first 22 of which are a little difference the same as were published in the Westminster Review for January, p. 75!!

If all new coinages, words of this last description ought to be resisted most decidedly; because they have a tendency either to perpetuate old philosophical errors or to introduce new.

still in continued currency ; some, because they inform us of the topics which formerly employed the pens of philosophers and divines, whether they were engaged in amicable discussion, enforcing accredited doctrines, or, more commonly, in polemical strife combating the friends or the antagonists of disputed theories. Some again,

“ For all an example, a pattern to none,”
Swift :—

because presenting instances of failure, and even thus teaching a lesson of caution to ourselves ; and all because they may extend our knowledge of the many changes, which the language has sustained in its descent to these times ; when change is at work upon it, with all the wild energies of a restless and indiscreet spirit of improvement.

There is another class of terms, which must not be passed without a specific notice. “ They are,” as Ben Jonson calls them, “ a kind of *composition* (he should rather have said of *apposition*), wherein our English tongue is above all others very hardy and happy, joining together, after a most eloquent manner, sundry words of every kind of speech.” Our poets and divines abound in words of this description, and the utmost care has been taken to remark upon those few that gain an import by their combination, which they do not possess when employed disconnectedly ; and a full interpretation of their manner of signification has been reserved for the word *hyphen* in the body of the Dictionary.*

There are other sorts of words of which it remains yet to speak, with relation to the propriety of admitting them into an English Dictionary, professing to be a Dictionary of *words merely*, and not of Arts and Sciences.

The first, and indeed the only question, really is—not whether there should be any Dictionary comprising these words ; but whether there should be one Dictionary or two ; whether technical and scientific words should

not of themselves constitute an entire work.†

That a separation into two would have a very strong claim to preference, may be maintained for these reasons :

1. Upon the unquestionable fact, that, by a division of labour, the several works would be better performed.

2. That those who are scientific and not literary, or who are literary and not scientific, might want the one and not the other : that if there be but one book, to obtain what they do want, they must encumber themselves with what they do not : if there be two, one or both may be procured.

These appear to be sound and sufficient reasons against the union. In the mean time, I can only add that all the powers in my possession, all the means which I could control and manage in the exertion of them, have been held in requisition, and devoted to the performance of my own work. Another Dictionary of other words, must be the labour of another and a younger hand.

With these impressions, I feel little disposed to offer upon this head any excuse for inconsistency and incompleteness. My sins of omission must be ascribed to necessity on my part, and to a conviction that they ought to be supplied from another quarter. My sins of commission may be excused, because I have been the only sufferer ; the public are gainers by the surplusage or over-measure : and my acts and deeds exhibited in proper place, may be regarded as patterns to follow, not examples to shun.

I have already encroached so largely, Mr. Urban, upon your pages, that I must hasten to conclude.

I have left the orthography and accentuation as I found them ; though a few errors in the former have been noted as they passed. From the various modes of writing or spelling formerly practised, and sometimes also of placing the accent by our poets, each aspirant for distinction as an or-

* Some of our old writers carried this composition to an extreme, which modern ingenuity would be hard set to surpass. For instance,—Chapman translates *μελι-σθενα οινου*. *Od.* 7, 182,—Honey-sweetness-giving-minds wine.

† A Dictionary of scientific and technical terms could not be complete without diagrams ; it could but define the word, not describe the thing, without them. Did not Mr. Crabbe publish such a work : what encouragement did it receive ?

thographer or orthoepist may select his own instances for exemplum.

The grammarian and the lexicographer have some duties in common, and there are some peculiar to each.* The Dictionary has been confined within its own province. A complete History of the Language must be the work of their combined labours; that portion, which it is incumbent upon the lexicographer to perform, has already been insisted upon as a characteristic feature of this book; that which falls within the duties of the gram-

marian, the grammarian has yet to accomplish.

Thus have I endeavoured to lay down with conciseness, and yet without obscurity, the general principles upon which this Dictionary has been constructed, and to illustrate them by example; and I have entered also into some detail of more minute concernment, that I might leave nothing unexplained of which a reader could with propriety expect to be informed.

With many thanks for your friendly courtesy, I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c. C. RICHARDSON.

* Adeling would impose the duties of both upon the lexicographer.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XV.

LETTERS OF SIR JOHN VANBURGH,
TO TONSON, THE BOOKSELLER.*

London, June y^e 15, 1703.

Your letter I had from Amsterdam. My brother bids me tell you he is extremely oblig'd to you, and desires you will let him be a little more so, by improving (as it may ly in your way) the friendship he has begun with the gentleman at Rotterdam; tho' my hopes are, you'll be sp—ing at sea before this gets half way to the Brill. In short, the Kitt-Catt wants you, much more than you ever can do them. Those who remain in town, are in great desire of waiting on you at Barne-elves; not that they have finish'd their pictures neither; tho', to excuse them (as well as myself), Sr Godfrey has been most in fault. The fool has got a country house near Hampton Court, and is so busy about fitting it up (to receive nobody), that there's no getting him to work. Carpenter Johns, too, is almost as bad. I went up yesterday under a tyll (as every body has done that has gone by water these three weeks, for the devill's in the sky); their's all in disorder still; every room is chips—up to your chin! they han't been at work, you must know, this fortnight: there's a great deal done however—one week's stick-

ing to't will fit it for the reception of a King: my room is finish'd, and a bed in it. The compas window, below and above, is made, but the shashes are not yet up; both the rooms are ten times the better for't. Neighbour Burgess has been too honest; the pease and beans ly all languishing upon the earth; not a cod has been gathered. There will be a hundred thousand apricocks ripe in ten days; they are now fairer and forwarder than what I saw at the Queen's table at Windsor on Sunday—and such strawberries as never were tasted: currants all as red as blood too; and goosberrys, peaches, pairs, apples, and plumbs to gripe the — of a nation.

The Duke of Somerset has had severall letters from you: but do you know that the Torys (even the wisest of 'em) have been very grave upon your going to Holland:—they often say (wth a nod) that Cæzar's Comts might have been carry'd through without a voyage to Holland: there were meanings in that subscription, and that list of names may serve for farther engagements than paying three guineas a peice for a book: in short I could win a hundred pounds, if I were sure you had not made a trip to Hanover, which you may possibly hear sworn when you come home again; so I'd advise you to bring a very exact journall, well attested.

Lord Carlisle went homeward yesterday, with wife and children, and has

* From the same book of transcripts by Mr. Malone, as the other letters to Tonson which we have before published.

made Ld Essex Deputy Earl Marshall : to crown that, Harry St. George Garter, and me Herald Extraordinary (if the Queen pleases), in order to be Clarencieux at his return to towne ; but whether we shall carry either point at Court, is not yet sure, tho' it stands home prest at this moment, and will I believe be known to-night.

I have finished my purchase for the Playhouse,* and all the tenants will be out by Midsummer-day ; so then I lay the corner-stone ; and tho' the season be thus far advanc'd, have pretty good assurance I shall be ready for business at Christmas.

I saw Cap^m Saunders just now ; he sails to-morrow for Holland : that he may bring you back with him in health and good humour, is my most hearty prayer.

J. V.

To Mr. Tonson, at Mr. Valcks, on the Dam near the Stadthouse in Amsterdam.

London, July ye 13th, 1703.

I had a letter from you yesterday, which I rec'd just as I was sitting town to dinner with my Lord Hallifax and Congreve ; I shew'd it 'em ; and we drank your health, and quick return ; but gave some hard words to your book, since it robs us so long of your company. We remember'd you too the night before at Hampton Court, as we were washing in the fountain ; for you must know we have got some warm weather at last. A week ago I was in fires still—and so were most folks ; but the farmers are like to be all undone for all that ; for in spite of this bant'ring ill season, they are likely to have a swinging crop at last :—terrible complaint they make about it !—they don't say 'twill produce a famine, but they say 'twill ruin the Nation ! I have not seen neighbour Burges lately ; but I intend to go suddenly and condole with him upon 't. I have spok with Carpenter Johns ; and when you come over, all will be ready for business in a few days. Sr Godfrey has got a house near Hampton Court, and is eternally there ; he has reduc'd that in Towne to a lodging to save charges. We shall

* In the Haymarket (on the site of the present Opera House) : of which more in the next letter.

get nothing finish'd there till you come : the Kit-Catt too will never meet without you ; so you see here's a generall stagnation for want of you.

My Lord Hallifax bids me tell you, he sets out the first of Augst for his Northern progress ; I shall move after him in ten days ; Ld Kingston is lately gone ; Ld Marshall† has been there with his family these three weeks, and writes me word he has near 200 men at work. There 's a new quarry found, much better than the old one ; so all go's on smooth.

He stayd in Towne a good while about our Herald's business ;—there was a great deal of saucy opposition ; but my Ld Treasurer set the Queen right, and I have accordingly been souc'd a Herald Extraordinary, in order to be a King at winter ; ‡ Ld Essex was left deputy to do the feat, which he did with a whole bowle of wine about my ears instead of half a spoonfull. He at the same time crown'd old Sr Harry Garter ; and King§ was upon the spot suspended ; which the rest seeing, renounc'd him, own'd he drew 'em into rebellion, and declar'd him a son of a w—.

The coats of arms you mention I'll send you. Ld Essex has been at Cashibury this fortnight with Lady Harriot Vere, Di: Kirk and Dormer : what if he should buz into the candle too at last, as Dunch and others have done before him. Other folks wou'd wonder at it, but I should not. His hangings are up, and the whole furniture of his house comes to above £1200.

Mr Wms has finish'd all the writings

† The Earl of Carlisle.

‡ Vanburgh was made Carlisle Herald Extraordinary ; a title taken from that of his patron the Earl of Carlisle, for whom he had built the magnificent mansion of Castle Howard. He was constituted Clarencieux March 29, 1704, and held the office until the month before his death in 1725-6.

§ Gregory King, a distinguished genealogist, whose intrinsic merits in his own profession, which have been pronounced equal to those of his great master Dugdale, were thus superseded in favour of a sippant wit and lumbering architect, whose only claim was patronage.

for the ground for the Playhouse;* they will be engross'd, and I believe signed, on Friday or Saturday; which done, I have all things ready to fall to work on Monday. The ground is the second stable yard going up the Hay-market; I give 2000 for it; but have layd such a scheme of matters, that I shall be reimburs'd every penny of it by the spare ground: but this is a secret, lest they shou'd lay hold on't to lower the rent. I have drawn a design for the whole disposition of the inside, very different from any other house in being; but I have the good fortune to have it absolutely approv'd by all that have seen it. However, I'll willingly be at the expence of a draught of that where you are, if you'll give yourself the trouble to order it. The book you mention wch I wanted, you'll oblige me to get: 't is Palladio in French, wth the plans of most of the houses he built: there is one without the plans; but 'tis that with 'em I would have.

My Lord Hallifax desires you will bespeak him a set of all kinds of mathematicall instruments, of the largest sort in ivory, but adorn'd as curiously as you please, they being more for furniture than any use he's like to put 'em to; he designs to hang 'em up in his library. He's tould the best in the world are made at Ams^m; he expects they shou'd cost a good deal of money. All I can tell you of Mrs. Baynton is, that I han't heard her hanging speech cryd; so I hope all will be well.

Lord Grantham is dangerously ill of the small pox; Garth is his physitian; and there is hopes of a great recovery. Beau Pheasant is in the same way. Sr Roger Mosthyn is marrying (or married to) Lord Nottingham's daughter. You see my paper will hold no more but my hearty service to you.

To Mr. Tonson, at Mr. Valcke, near the Stadthouse in Amsterdam.

* "This Playhouse was finished and opened April 9, 1705, with Dryden's Indian Emperor, and a prologue by Sir Samuel Garth. It was entirely destroyed, with all the scenes, furniture, &c. by a violent fire that broke out therein on Wednesday June 17, 1789, about 10 o'clock P. M. nothing but the main walls being left standing. A new one was built and opened in 1790." Note by Mr. Malone.

LETTERS OF LORD STOWELL.

(From the Oxford Herald.)

The following extracts from the correspondence of the late Lord Stowell, nearly half a century since, cannot fail to be interesting. In the year 1789 he thus wrote to Mr. Warton, who was then preparing his second edition of Milton's Minor Poems:

"We have been more fortunate than we expected, having recovered the original depositions in the cause of Mrs. Milton against her daughters; which, though not long, contain some very curious and interesting matter, being some of them conversations of the poet sitting at his dinner in the kitchen over a savoury dish which he much liked, and in a merry mood, as the depositions express it. I will get them transcribed for you, though I could almost wish that you could spare a day to come to town to inspect the original, signed in the proper handwriting of Christopher Milton, his brother, and his own two maidservants, Mary Fisher and Betty Fisher, with whom he discourses. The will was contested; and the cause was proceeded in to a regular sentence, which was given against the will, and the widow ordered to take administration instead of a probate. It was a very illustrious cause; FOR IT WAS CONCERNING THE WILL OF MILTON, whose style of private life is very much illustrated by it. It was tried by that eminent person Sir Leoline Jenkins, Judge of the Prerogative and Secretary of State; the principal witness was Christopher Milton, afterwards one of James the Second's Judges of the Common Pleas; and the depositions are in part taken before Dr. Trumbull, afterwards Sir Wm. Trumbull, Secretary of State, and the celebrated friend of Pope.

"If you can't spare a day to come to town, I will have copies made out and sent to you. Yours faithfully,

"W. SCORR."

Part of the foregoing letter appeared in the new edition of Milton published by Dr. Warton just after his brother's death, and has been reprinted since; but it is now given entire for the first time.

Another letter from this eminent civilian, on the subject of the legal duration of consanguinity, which was then much agitated, is addressed to Dr. Warton, April 2, 1792; and concludes with the following notice of the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which had then recently taken place:

“ Poor Reynolds’s death occasions a terrible void amongst us ; we have had no society worth naming since his death. Palmeria comes off nobly in point of provision—£40,000 at least ; gentlemen begin to grow more sensible of her merit ; Lord Inchiquin is most talked of as the fortunate man.*

“ I am, dear Dr. very faithfully, your friend and servant,
Wm. SCOTT.

“ P. S. Just going to sit up all night about the SLAVE TRADE.”

A third letter, dated from the Commons, Feb. 26, 1800, relates to the death of his friend Dr. Warton. The following postscript appears to a letter dated so far back as Jan. 29, 1785, and addressed to Mrs. Warton at Trinity College :

“ We have not sold JOHNSON’S BOOKS yet. Kippis and Boswell, I hear, both go on. I have not seen the great man of Queen-square since you were here.”

VERSES, BY THE LATE THOMAS TAYLOR, THE PLATONIST.

To M. de H. S.—

How the mind’s perfections shine
Through a form, fair maid, like thine !
Where each grace and ev’ry charm
That the coldest breast might warm—
Mix’d with dignity and ease—
All resistless, join to please ;
Where with eyes serenely bright,
Form’d to fascinate the sight ;
Symmetry of shape conspires
Wide to spread Love’s dormant fires,
And the mind-illumin’d face
Splendour gives to ev’ry grace.
He who views such charms as these,
And can keep his wonted ease,
Is one whom beauty cann’t impress,
Is more than man, or something less.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

To E. C.—. By the same.

Pluckt by my hand will Rhodoclea wear
The varied wreath which mingled flowers
compose ;
The Pink and Hyacinth are mingled there ;
The pure Narcissus and the blushing
Rose :

* Mary, daughter of John Palmer, of Torrington, esq. and niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds, became the second wife of Murrough 5th Earl of Inchiquin, and afterwards first Marquess of Thomond, a few months after this letter was written.

They gaily bloom ; yet turn thy thoughts
aside

And whisper to thyself, delightful maid !
“ These Flowers, like me, now bloom in
beauty’s pride,
And I, like them, must quickly droop
and fade.” THOMAS TAYLOR.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

MR. URBAN,

ABOUT a year ago it was contemplated to form a Society for the purpose of raising funds for the repair and restoration of ancient buildings. As I have heard nothing of this lately, I fear the plan has been dropped. We have lately seen many beautiful monuments of ancient piety and taste rescued from decay by individual exertion ; but it is now absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to raise a general fund, to be applied according to the discretion of a committee, to the preservation of such churches or other buildings as are valuable for their architectural beauty or as national memorials. Many of our finest old parish churches, the present neglected state of which is disgraceful to us as a nation, are so circumstanced as to make the preservation of their beauties by any other means impossible. Every year increases the evil, and none but those who are in the habit of examining country churches can tell how much has been done in the last few years towards sweeping away from our villages, whatever was interesting or beautiful in these ancient structures. In some instances (as at Swaffham, in Cambridgeshire) a fine old church has been abandoned to ruin from the inability of the parish to keep it in repair, and a red-brick structure, resembling a dissenting chapel, has been built and used in its stead. Ten years ago, a writer in the British Critic gave a list of churches which deserve the most careful preservation, and most of which are still unrepaired or ill-repaired to a very great extent. From this list I shall make some extracts, adding examples which have come under my own observation.

In Bedfordshire, Dunstable priory is in great want of repair. Of Luton church, Rickman says that “ it has been a rich and beautiful specimen, but is now sadly dilapidated and dis-

figured in the ornamental parts." In Derbyshire, the stonework of Chesterfield church is in a very bad condition. The once splendid east window of Dronfield church is stripped of its tracery, and partly bricked up. Bebbington church, in Cheshire, is dilapidated. Trinity church, the Lady chapel of Ely cathedral, is in very great want of exterior repair. In Gloucestershire, Cirencester has a fine porch, much decayed. Elliston, a curious Norman relic, is also perishing for want of attention. The large church of Romsey, Hampshire, is very much out of repair. In Lancashire, the east window of Holland chapel, a very fine specimen of Early Decorated, has been unsafe for years, and has probably fallen by this time: and the chancel window of Winwick has lost all its tracery, once very fine. At Gateshead, St. Edmund's chapel, a beautiful specimen of Early English, is now unroofed.* At Sherburne hospital a fine Early English hall has been lately destroyed, and the chapel will probably suffer a similar fate. At Canterbury, we have St. Augustine's gate greatly mutilated, and the tower of St. Ethelbert lately fallen. The loss of pinnacles or of fine tracery is to be deplored at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire; † Higham Ferrars; Tamworth; Headon, Yorkshire; Cheadle, Staffordshire; Thaxted, Essex. Lincolnshire formerly contained more splendid churches than any other county: and the devastation has been proportionably extensive. Havenby and Leadenham, two very fine churches, have lost their tracery, and are losing their stone work. At Ripingale part of the south aisle is used as a school-room; here are two very fine tombs with effigies, which are subject to continual mutilations. At Heckington the tracery of the north transept window has been destroyed. The west front of Crowland, which is one of the most beautiful portions of rich Early English in the kingdom, is truly stated

by Rickman to be in such a state that a very slight fall from above would entirely destroy it. In Oxfordshire, the curious church of Burford is much decayed. In Yorkshire, we have Howden chancel, one of the most elegant Decorated buildings in England, in ruins: Bridlington Priory church, once as fine as Beverley, presents a melancholy picture of mutilation; Selby, Old Malton, and St. Michael Malton, and the chapel on the bridge at Wakefield, are in a miserable state. The crosses at Northampton and Geddington are much mutilated. At Norwich, the Redmount chapel is sadly dilapidated; and in the church of Clay, is a beautiful Perpendicular chapel in ruins. To all these may be added, Llandaff cathedral in ruins; part of St. David's cathedral in ruins; east end of St. Alban's in ruins; the large cruciform church of All Saints, Pontefract, in ruins.

But it is needless to proceed with an enumeration to which every reader could add many similar examples. The destruction of painted glass has been so general, that, except a few wretched fragments, it is now seldom seen in village churches, and the numerous coats of arms, often so useful in determining family history, have perished. The same may be said of screen work: in Devonshire, a few years since, few churches were without a rich screen and pulpit, but many have fallen. I would also mention the disgraceful condition of the cloisters and chapterhouse at Westminster, and of many of the most valuable monuments in the Abbey. How long shall the splendid tombs of Queen Eleanor, of Edward the Third, of Henry the Third, the monumental chapel of Abbot Islip, St. Erasmus chapel, and (with the almost solitary exception of the monuments of Aymer de Valence and Edmund Crouchback) nearly all the monuments of Early English and decorated date, with their beautiful

* The chapel in Nun's Lane, Gateshead, is likely to be restored; the late Lord Bishop of Durham had it in contemplation to provide funds for such purpose, but that desirable object was prevented by his lamented death. The object, however, it is expected will soon be accomplished by subscription.—*EDIT.*

† The chancel of Adderbury church, originally built by Wykeham, has been recently restored at the expense of New College, under the direction of J. C. Buckler, Esq. architect, one of the gentlemen whose design obtained a prize in the recent parliamentary competition.—*EDIT.*

canopies and rich sculpture, be suffered to moulder away in the very centre of the wealth and refinement of the kingdom?

But the ruin of the churches themselves is a still more serious subject. Let it not be said of us, that the noble and costly structures wherein our forefathers in past ages worshipped God, were suffered to perish by our neglect; that we their descendants, so far from emulating these glorious works, want even the taste and spirit to preserve them from ruin. There have lately appeared some symptoms of a better feeling,* and there needs but the formation of such a Society as I have suggested to embody and increase it. If but a few hundreds were annually raised, this would rescue from decay every year some beautiful remnant of our national architecture. Let clergymen in every part of the kingdom be invited to report on the state of their churches; and where the parishioners are willing to come forward to the extent of their ability (as would generally be the case), let a grant of money be voted to assist them in the work of restoration. In this manner many a beautiful window, screen, niche, font, tomb, &c. would be preserved; and their preservation would exercise a most beneficial influence on the national taste, and promote the revival, upon true principles, of English Ar-

chitecture. I hope to see this matter taken up by those who have displayed such praiseworthy zeal in particular instances, and whose knowledge and influence would ensure success.†

Yours, &c. C. M.

*Trin. College, Cambridge,
May 26, 1836.*

MR. URBAN, *Norwood, June 1.*

IN my last letter addressed to you, I left Sir Thomas Lunsford in Glamorganshire, to which county he proceeded on the 23d of September, 1642, with the Marquis of Hereford and his party.

We next hear of him at the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23d October following, where it fortuneed that he fell, with Colonel Vavasour, Lieut.-Colonel Ballard, and several other Cavalier officers of inferior rank, into the hands of the enemy, who immediately found for them a prison in Warwick Castle. Here, on the 17th of the following month, the prisoners were severally examined "upon some particular articles;" when Sir Thomas "was found to have a treacherous intent and a private conspiracie with the delinquents to betray it [the Tower?] into the hands of the malignants, resident in the city and suburbs." His examination consisted of these three heads:—

"1. Concerning the delinquents in the Tower.

* Malsbury abbey has been wrested from destruction; St. Lawrence's church, Evesham, will soon be in a state for the celebration of the divine offices. A chapel near Maidstone, now desecrated, it is in contemplation to restore. Hove church, near Brighton, in great part in ruins, is now being restored by subscription. These and many other instances are pleasing evidences of this feeling. The prospects of antiquity; as far as regards preservation, are, we hope flattering; so much so, that perhaps the antiquary may fear that too much will be done in some cases. Let us hope that restoration alone and not alteration, miscalled improvement, will result.

As we are on this subject we would remark, that Bishop West's Chapel at Putney is likely to be saved. Earl Spencer has consented to the chancel of Putney church being rebuilt, and the beautiful chapel is now in course of restoration, on the north side of the new chancel; it will be found to have changed its place, but we hope that its elegant roof and all the ornaments will be carefully preserved.—EDIT.

† The application of any means towards the attainment of the desirable object of preserving our national antiquities is deserving of serious attention. A noble spirit is abroad in their favour. The Lady Chapel, Crosby Hall, St. Alban's and Waltham Cross are so many evidences of what may be done. But great as the exertions are which have been made, the repeated calls on public munificence may, it is to be feared, exhaust the source from which the necessary supplies are to be derived. It is not by what has been done but what remains to do, that the extent of the spirit of restoration is to be estimated. St. Saviour's nave is still in ruins. St. Alban's calls for still increased funds; and these are unfortunately not the only objects which require attention. The restoration of the chancel in which Shakespeare's hallowed remains rest, is in contemplation; it will be a work worthy the age, and will surely meet with general support.—EDIT.

" 2. The Lord Digby and French is concerned in this conspiracie.

" 3. His urgent provoking Sir John Byron to assist his Majesty against the Parliament." Of Colonel Vavasour,¹ it is reported that he denied all knowledge of the conspiracy, "only Colonell Lunsford invited him to list himself in the number of his Majesties commanders in this present designe and imployment of his Majesties service."

The following is Sir Thomas's speech on examination, which appears by a memorandum on the copy among George the Third's pamphlets in the British Museum, to have been "formerly printed and spoke by another."²

" I stand here before you a prisoner accused of high treason, and liberty is offered me, 'tis true; but, like merchants, you value it at such a rate, that my fidelity, and all that is due to a noble minde, must be the price to purchase it. If I refuse what you propound, racks, torture, losse of goods, lands, and perhaps life itselfe threatened. Hard choyse, yet I must choose; it is in my power to be a freeman, but how, if I will be a slave? I have already given my faith unto my prince, upon whose head this crowne, by all law of nature and nations doth justly appertane. Shall I falsifie that faith? Heaven forbid. In that word prince there is a Deity inclosed: who wounds them, wounds the Divine nature. Why then shall I draw my sword under so holy a vayle; was religion ever built in blood? Did the primitive Church ever propagate the Gospel with other than their owne blood, which they at all times patiently shed, not only for God, but their princes.

¹ Colonel Vavasour was one of those Cavaliers who assembled at Kingston, in the January of 1642. Captain Thomas Howard, M.P. (slain at Piercebridge the same year) and "the three Mansfields" were also of the party.

² "The examination of Colonell Lunsford, Colonell Vavasor, Capitaine Noes, Lieutenant-Colonell Ballard, Sergeant Wallis, Cornet Strangeways, Lieutenant White, Serjeant Jones, and Mr. Bland, delinquents who were taken in the fight at Kineton, in Warwickshire, and were committed to Warwick Castle, and on the 17th of November were examined upon some particular articles. Whereunto is annexed a speech of Colonell Lunsford's, which he spake at his examination. Printed for Thomas Cooke, November 19, 1642."

I have read, that as the devill was the first rebell, so Judas was the only traitor amongst the apostles; and shall wee ranke ourselves amongst those hated examples of disloyaltie and treachery? (God forbid!) Besides, traytors are hatefull to all princes; see therefore what will be the end of such ill-grounded warr. I see the misery with horror that attends it, wasting of goods, ruining of townes and cities, and the unjust liberty which we usurp lost in an instant, and wife, children and blood, which man holds deare; if we pity not ourselves, let us pity those we hold deare. Kings have power to subdue the stubbornest, therefore this blessed arme, that stretcheth out to receive us, when all is a wilderness, we shall beg that which we now refuse. For my part I am in your power, and know not how this speech will be taken; howsoever you dispose of me, I will never staine mine ancestors, nor leave the title of traytor upon my posterity, but will end with the saying of that worthy gentleman M. H.—you may, when you please, take my head from my shoulders, but not my heart from my Sovereigne."

In Warwick castle Sir Thomas Lunsford was still remaining on the 1st March, upon which day the Commons assented to his liberation in exchange for a Colonel Stevens, as appears by their journals. Mercurius Sulicis,³ speaking of the escape of Serjeant-major Moule from the Tower this year, tells us that he came as safe to Oxford "as that valiant knight Sir Thomas Lunsford, who, though he was exchanged for two or three of the rebell's commanders, was like to have been murdered as he came out of Warwick castle, by those perfidious rebels that were placed there to guard his passage." From Dugdale's Diary we learn that he joined the King at Oxford, on the 6th May, and from Sir Edward Walker that, on the 3d June, he was selected by his Majesty to assist Sir Arthur Aston in his government of that city; an appointment which he held jointly with Sir Lewis Dyve, Colonels Gage and Hollyland, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bunckle. While serving here, I find only that he was detached to the relief of Greenlandhouse, defended by Colonel Hawkins, and invested by Major Woodmonger. To effect this object, he departed out of Oxford on the 6th July, at the head

³ P. 986.

of 500 horse and 300 foot, with which he approached the place of his destination on the 8th. "On Monday last," writes Mercurius Aulicus⁴ upon this subject, "that gallant commander Sir Thomas Lunsford forced the rebels thence with a strength not half so much as the rebels. Before his approach to Greenland, he perceived the rebels had lyned the hedges to intercept his passage; but Sir Thomas came upon them with so much valour and courage, that he tooke them every man (34 in number) and sent them prisoners to Wallingford castle. The way thus cleared, he advanced up to the house, where the rebels durst not withstand him, but fled away to Henley, and, being over the water, made some shot at him with their ordnance without any hurt to his men. Entering into the house, he found it much battered, and shot through in divers places. Having viewed the house, he relieved it with fresh victuall, and retired back with his prisoners and their arms."⁵

Whether he was attendant upon Sir Arthur till his removal, December 25, I cannot say. At Bristol (which had been taken by Rupert in the July preceding) he is next to be met with, and this he himself informs us, in a letter⁶ addressed to the Prince in the month of March, by which it appears he had been directed, during the recess occasioned by the treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge,⁷—as Lieutenant-Governor probably,—to prepare the castle for the renewal of hostilities. The letter is as follows:—

"Sr,

"Being unwilling to trust my buisness to you without a cypher, I have imparted it to Arthur Trevor. I humbly desire

⁴ P. 1082.

⁵ "The Parliament Scout" (No. 56), speaking of the capture of Greenland-house, by General Browne, on the 12th, says that it was "a few days before relieved by the valiant Colonell Lunsford, that Lunsford that the Brewer beat out of Westminster Hall."

⁶ Sloane MS. No. 1519, p. 26.

⁷ In a poem arising from the breaking off of these treaties, entitled, "The Sence of the Oxford-Junto concerning the late Treaty, wherein the several Reasons are delivered why they could not conclude a Peace with the Parliament" (printed

yor Hig^{se} to take it into so timely a care, that it may afford prevent^{on}, and (if my brother's regim^t cannot be spared) that it may please yor Hig^{se} to order 300 foot out of these parts theither: to raise any in that countrey will be dangerous, for I apprehend it so more then Massey.⁸ I have not bin yet ten dayes in possession, have 200 men daily at worke, and lay in provision as it can be upon any tearmes obtained; but for the rest I beseech yor Hig^{se} orders, and will ever make it my care to appeare to be,

Sr, yr Hig^{se} most faithfull
and obed^t servant,

THOMAS LUNSFORD.⁹

Bristol, 9th Mar. 1644."

"To his Hig^{se} Prince Rupert."

In this same month I find Sir Thomas at Monmouth with 1800 foot and 700 horse, which horse was then quartered in the Forest of Dean. On the 16th of April Sir Bernard Astley and Sir Marmaduke Langdale being sent by Prince Rupert to relieve Sir John Wyntour, at his house at Lydney, Sir Thomas, then governor of Monmouth, with 1000 horse and foot from Monmouth, Ragland, and other royal garrisons, fell upon the west side of the same forest, all along the coast to Bettesley, "clearing the county of these rebels," (I again quote Mercurius Aulicus,¹⁰) "who, after they had made some small resistance, still fled before him. At Tyddenham they had an handsome garrison, but quit it with the rest upon his drawing nigh; Master Massey all the while not daring to appear, though Sir Thomas

March 6, 1644-5), I find Sir Thomas figuring:—

"And I, Tom Lunsford, hope to be

Lieutenant of the Tower,

Then I shall have the citizens

Again within my power:

And, like tame slaves, I will them teach

An iron chain to weare;

The ordnance also shall soone reach

As farre as Westminster."

⁸ Then governor of Gloucester. The 300 foot he probably required at Monmouth.

⁹ There are two seals on this letter. The arms, quarterly, 1. Az. a chevron between three boar's heads coup^d Or, (Lunsford). 2. Ar. 3 chevrons Gu.; over all a label of 3 points Purp. (Barrington). 3. Or, a carbuncle Gu. (Mandeville). 4. Arg. 3 acoras Vert fructed Gu. (Totham). Crest, upon a wreath, a boar's head Or, coup^d Gu. An esquire's helmet with mantling.

¹⁰ P. 1547.

marched quite through the Forest, by several of their garrisons, bringing home with him to Monmouth 3000 head of faire cattle, 2000 pounds worth of leather in Brockweare, and two pieces of ordnance from Tydenham, with very good arms, and more wheat and graine in the island of Lancante than he could carry away in boats. A little after Sir Thomas was marched away, Master Massey sent a letter to him, wherein he took notice that Sir Thomas had pillaged cattle and corne from the honest inhabitants of the Forest of Deane, whereof had he had any sooner notice, he promised Sir Thomas should have heard of him to some purpose; and so he hath, as you 'll see anon. Sir Thomas sent an answer, that Colonel Massey coming lately neare Monmouth, tooke some cattle thence without the owner's consent; these drew Sir Thomas into the Forest to recover them back, which now Sir Thomas had done with some plentifull advantage; and if Colonel Massey, in like manner, would come and fetch his, they were all ready for him."

We now come to the month of June. On the 9th Sir Barnaby Scudamore, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Michael Woodhouse, Sir William Croft, Colonel Sandys, and other commanders, at the head of 2000 horse and foot from the garrisons of Hereford, Monmouth, Ludlow, Worcester, Hartlebury, and other royalist footings, following a detachment of the Shrewsbury forces from Braincroft Castle to Stoke Castle, were there defeated by the retiring party, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Rinking, with a loss of 100 slain (including Sir William Crofts), 300 taken, 100 horses, all their ordnance and ammunition.¹¹ "This defeat," says Sir Edward Walker, "was ascribed to the ill conduct and strife of these colonels [Sir Thomas Lunsford and Sir Michael Woodhouse, who escaped not without difficulty] about superiority and command. And although, when we had the first intelligence we could not see the sad effects of this loss, yet, after the battle of Naseby, when we retreated into these parts and had

¹¹ For a notice of Sir William Croft, see *Retrospective Review*, New Series, vol. I. pp. 494-5.

¹² "Intelligence from Shropshire of three great Victories." 1635.

occasion to use them, we too soon felt it."

That this defeat was thought but little of at the time, or that it did little to lessen the reputation of Sir Thomas's soldiery, is apparent; for "the Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer" (No. 105, June 17 to 24), expressing a hope that in the necessary absence of General Massey, the garrison of Gloucester might be supplied with an able and faithful commander, informs us that "Sir Thomas Lunsford and Sir Chas. Lucas do threaten to do much mischief to that county in his absence; for which purpose Sir Thomas Lunsford is to have an addition of 600 horse to his castle of Monmouth."

Whether these Cavaliers effected "the mischief" they threatened does not appear. In Monmouth, Mr. Urban, for the present, we take leave of our hero.

Yours, &c. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION OF THE NORTHERN EARLS IN 1569.

WE are rejoiced to hear that a series of letters, illustrative of the Northern Rebellion of 1569, has been discovered in the county of Durham, and that they are in the course of arrangement, with a view to publication, under the careful editing of Sir Cuthbert Sharp. We have been permitted to make public the following letter; and if the remainder are equally interesting, the Editor will do a service to history in filling up a chasm which has been neglected or overlooked by English historians.

The letter is from the Earl of Sussex, Lord President of the North, to Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, in the county of Durham:—

Good Sir George,

Upon occasion of lewde brutts spredd a'rode, I sent for th Erles of Northumberland and Westmerland, and others of the Counsell,* to meet me at Yorke yestredaye; at whose comyng I opened to them what I had hard, and requyred advyse how to prevent the yll doyngs, yf ther were eny suche, and to suppress it, yf it should burste owt to eny actyon. And as we all hoped those brutts would soon take end without eny ill actyon, so ar both th Erles

* The Council of the North.

returned to ther houses, with assured promyse, not only to do ther beste to serch owt and apprehend the auctors, but also to bestir themselves in the Quenes Majestyes servyce for the present suppressing of eny that should attempt eny open actyon of disorder. Wherupon, at ther requeste, the Quenes letters ar dyrected to them, and you joyned in that is dyrected to th'Erle of Westmerland, as therby you shall perceyve. Of these matters I praye you advertyse the Byshop, who is also of the same commysion, and this I trust you * * * all is blown out with the smoke * * * *

From Yorke, * * Octobr, 1569.

Yr assured frend, T. SUSSEX.

"To my lovyng frend, Sir George Bowes, Knyght." (Endorsed "9 Oct.")

It is remarked by Sir Cuthbert Sharp that even the wariness of Cecil was also beguiled by the Earls. He treats the matter as lightly as Sussex, and uses a similar expression in a letter to the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon, written on the 13th October:—

"It may be that you have or shall here of a fond rumor styred upp the vith of this month, in the North Ryding and the Bishoprick, of a rysyng shuld be; but it was a vayne smoke, without any spark of any account."—*Lodge's Illustrations of English History*, vol. ii. p. 26.

DR. MURRAY'S RECOMMENDATION OF BOSSUET'S EXPOSITION,
A poor Proof of Papal Literary or Doctrinal Infallibility.

MR. URBAN, May 26.

THE recent wily Address of the Romish Archbishop of Dublin, to the Protestants of the empire, most peculiarly, in common with many others, forced itself upon my attention. Being at present engaged in preparing for the press a very general and enlarged review of Popish tenets and practices, literary and doctrinal, I had determined postponing, for a time, any notice of the said Address of Dr. Murray. I was the more confirmed in this resolution, from the confident expectation, that this recommendation of Bossuet would have certainly elicited from Messrs. M'Ghee and O'Sullivan, a seasonable exposure of the endless artifices, plied with such curious energy, in the publication of the Gallican prelate's book. In this expectation I have been disappointed. As I feel that the circumstances connected with the far-famed "Exposition" cannot too soon be made public, I have selected your valuable pages for the purpose, inasmuch as the matter is decidedly a literary curiosity, and besides you have always stood forth as a conspicuous pillar of sound, unflinching orthodoxy, traits trebly praiseworthy when they appear, as they do in your case, in a publication not professidly theological. Dr. Murray expresses himself thus in his "Address." "Take the trouble of making yourselves acquainted from

authentic sources, with the real differences of doctrine between us and you. You will find it in a little book which I pray you to read over; it is a short Exposition of the Catholic Faith, by Bossuet. You will find it in any Catholic bookseller's shop. It will place before you, in a few short pages, the articles of faith in which we disagree." Now, sir, this very work and author, which our Irish Romish prelate, for this time, pronounces, upon his episcopal authority, as highly worthy of credit and oracular, would, if fully entered into, present as extraordinary and motley a view of the phantasmagoria of Romish contradiction and intrigue, as could possibly be imagined. This "Exposition of the Catholic Faith," by Bossuet, when first published in 1671, had the most highly commendatory eulogy of eleven eminent Romish bishops prefixed to it. But no sooner had it seen the light, than the doctors of the Sorbonnan faculty at Paris totally objected to the "Exposition;" because that Bossuet, for the sake of qualifying and grinding down the harsh repulsive tenets of Romanism, and evading the objections of the Reformed, had perverted the faith of the Church of Rome.* The first edition, therefore, was immediately suppressed, and another issued,

* *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xxx. p. 466.

free from all the former important errors, and having been first duly fashioned according to the requirements of the Sorbonnan expurgatorial critics. This second edition, thus mutilated and amended, was forwarded to Rome for Pontifical approval, accompanied by the most flattering recommendations of the highest theologians of that day. Among the number were no less than three cardinals. Hyacinth, one of the theologians, declared of the Exposition, "It has not the shadow of a fault."* But notwithstanding this redoubted phalanx of ecclesiastical authority, Pope Clement X. withstood all the arts of solicitation and coaxing to exhort from him his approval, and utterly refused his high recommendation. Clement's relentless obstinacy went down to the grave with him, and his death took place five years after the publication of the "Exposition." His successor Pope Innocent XI. closely imitated the unyielding obstinacy of his predecessor, for the first three years of his papedom; but at last yielded in 1679, only to reiterated impotency. This Pope, in contradiction to the former Pope's disapprobation, in a brief given at Rome, and under the fisherman's ring, "eulogized its doctrine, method, and prudence," pronouncing it, upon his infallibility, as "worthy of pontifical recommendation and universal perusal."† Further, in 1682, the "Exposition" was formally approved of by the whole body of the French clergy, in a general assembly, and was forthwith translated into Italian, German, Dutch, English, Irish, Latin, &c.‡ But poor Bossuet, though amidst all this patronage, never was destined to have peace. The applauding smiles of infallibility, and such a vast body of ecclesiastics, proved no protection whatever to him! Censures again are unsparingly loaded upon him. The Archbishop of Bourdeaux and the University of Louvain are among the

loudest. The archbishop no less than imprisons an eminent doctor of theology for adducing this very identical book of Bossuet's in proof of the doctrines he taught! It is thrice happy for Dr. Murray, that he was not himself then in the arch-diocese of Bourdeaux, else the dungeon would have been also tried, to chill his similar ardent partiality for Bossuet! At the same time, the University of Louvain sentenced a doctrine contained in the "Exposition," as "scandalous and pernicious." Bossuet, then, with his wonted thunder, attacked the Sorbonnan Faculty at Paris, the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, and the University of Louvain! Now such is a brief account of Dr. Murray's favourite and widely celebrated "Exposition;" and from which we may view Bossuet struggling against Bossuet, cardinals and bishops against popes, a pope against himself and against another pope, doctors against doctors, and a council against universities, &c. &c. Two of the greatest Romish writers condemn, in the most unqualified terms, in addition to the above, this book of Bossuet. One says, "It was unsatisfactory to all Catholics, because it was deficient in all the articles of their faith."§ Another records, "The bishop used ambiguity, mutilation, and suppression, in order to reunite Catholics and Heretics (i. e. Protestants), which pleases neither party!"|| And another highly eminent French writer has also said, "The dexterous Bossuet has so metamorphosed the doctrines and faith of the Council of Trent, as to impose upon the simplicity of some Protestants his own mitigated doctrines for those of that Council."¶

From all which, is it not most evident, why Dr. Murray recommends this famous "Exposition" of Bossuet? Is it not, most clearly, to fall back upon the liberal and latitudinarian principles of the age; and which is a species of Romish tactics, for the present time at least, being invariably enacted in these countries, though in

* *La doctrinna è tutto sana, ne v'ha ombra mancamento.* Approb. 41.

† "*EA doctrinâ, cæque methodo, ac prudentiâ scriptus est. Ita quæ non solum nobis commendari, sed omnibus legi.*"—*Brief of Innocent XI.*

‡ Morery, *Dictionaire Historique*, vol. ii. p. 367; Archbishop Wake's Works, vol. iii. p. 3.

§ Morery, *Dictionaire Historique*, vol. ii. p. 367.

|| Maimbourg's *Traite Historique*, lib. iii.

¶ Bruys, *Histoire des Popes*, vol. iv. p. 669.

palpable violation of the commands and warnings, so solemnly promulgated in the year 1833, by Pope Gregory XVI. in his encyclical letter to the whole body of the Romish Church throughout the world; one of the special objects of which was to denounce that very conduct which here presents itself daily to our eyes. But the pope is in Romish Italy; Dr. Murray is in Protestant Great Britain! We trust that this brief exposé, drawn entirely from his own communication, will sufficiently unveil Dr. Murray's secret designs for the present, and that every one will understand the value of his episcopal recommendation, namely, that Bossuet's "Exposition" is an "authentic" source for ascertaining the "real differences of doctrines" between Protestants and Romanists! And we may not unprofitably add, that the sly and insinuating and jesuitical character of this book of Bossuet could not better be described than in the words of one, who being himself enveloped, for a season, in the mists of the "mystery of iniquity," and in the pollutions of the "Man of Sin," was not only tho-

roughly conversant with all Romish intrigues, but, as has been so often the case, was thereby plunged into the awful abyss of infidelity—we allude to the historian Gibbon. Now Gibbon says of this very production, which has been so warmly recommended by Dr. Murray:—"The ten-horned Monster of Popery is, at Bossuet's magic touch, transformed into the milk-white hind, which must be loved as soon as she is seen." Now, merely from the above isolated specimen, what must be thought of the boasted infallible unchangeableness, literary or doctrinal, of Romanism? We will conclude, in the language of one of their most applauded Jesuits, Maimbourg, that "Catholics often engage among themselves in contention and disputation." And if so, we cannot but apply to their whole motley and tortuous system the words of another of their most idolized and sainted fathers, St. Jerome—"What varies is not true."†

Yours, &c. WILLIAM BAILEY.
North Grove House, Tunbridge Wells.

† Hieronymi Opera, Præf. Evang. vol. i. p. 1426.

ANCIENT TOMBS.

IN the accompanying Plate we give representations of two of the most ancient Tombs formed of stone, known to have existed in this country.

The upper one is at Dewsbury in Yorkshire. That place is remarkable as having been one of the earliest settlements of Christianity in England; a subject which has been ably and instructively discussed by the Historian of South Yorkshire, in a memoir published in the first volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

There is a woodcut of it in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; but we have reason to suppose that the present representation, drawn by Mr. George Buckler, is far more accurate. Dr. Whitaker describes it as "part of a Saxon tomb, shaped exactly like a common cottage house, but with the tiles of the roof resembling feathers, and very artificially laid over each other. At the entire end is cut in relieve a cross of a very antique form. All the

Saxon tombs which I have seen are ridged more or less like this. It particularly resembles the tomb of the monks assassinated by the Danes at Peterborough;* but what is still more remarkable, I am assured by a friend, that in the church of San Paolo fuori li Muna, at Rome, he discovered a Roman sarcophagus of white marble, almost exactly resembling this, particularly in the imbricated roof. Wilfrid, we know, brought artists from Italy, and they undoubtedly wrought

* Of this there is an engraving, but audaciously *improved*, in Gunton's Church of Peterborough, p. 243; a more accurate representation will be found in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting, Part I.* p. 12. Its similarity to the Dewsbury tomb consists in its being of the same shape, and formed of a single stone; but the roof is ornamented with scroll-work (altered into roses in square panels in Gunton's plate), and in the front are six whole-length figures of the monks, or of saints, under round-headed arches.

after Roman models; their own architecture was nothing else than a debased Doric. Of their sculpture such as this tomb, we have much fewer remains.*

Together with this tomb some other very curious sculptures were discovered of exceedingly early date, representing in relief figures of Christ and the Apostles. They are represented in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; and there is little doubt that they formed portions of a Cross, the memory of which was preserved by tradition, and also by the rhymes of a village poet. (See Mr. Hunter's essay before mentioned in the first volume of *Collectanea Top. et Geneal.*)

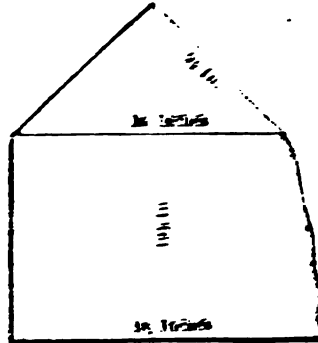
The second cut represents another tomb, which bears the appearance of a somewhat later form than that at Dewsbury; but seems as it were the next gradation in point of style. The ridged roof and the imitation of tiles are retained; but the side is sculptured with an arcade of columns and interlacing arches, in a style occasionally seen in early Norman architecture. We are not certain whether this tomb is still in existence; for we find it was conveyed by Mr. Hasted, historian of Kent, from the church of Fordwich to his private residence at Canterbury; and it is therefore not improbable that, since his death, it may have fallen into ignorant hands, and have been destroyed. In any case, we are glad to have this opportunity of preserving a representation of it, engraved from a drawing made exactly sixty years ago by the celebrated Captain Grose; because the small vignette given in Hasted's work is very ill drawn and unsatisfactory.

The following is the account which Mr. Hasted has given of this tomb, in his description of the church of Fordwich:

"In the west part of the body of this church, was placed a very ancient stone shrine against the wall; which having been removed some years since, was cast out in the churchyard; where being soon likely to perish, by being exposed to the weather, it was purchased by a gentleman [we presume Mr. Hasted himself:] and brought to the precincts of the cathedral of Canterbury, where it now lies."

* *Loidis and Elmete*. p. 301.

Should it still exist within those precincts, we would respectfully suggest, that its great curiosity well entitles it to be placed within the walls of the church itself. It is added that "It is one solid stone, sculptured only on one side; the back part having two hollows, as if made to fasten it to the wall."



Mr. Grose's drawing is accompanied by a section, and the following very complete measurements:

Length	3 feet 8 inches.
Diameter of the column	2 1/4 in.
Breadth of interval	2 —
Plinth at bottom	2 —
Shaft of column	2 —
Capital	2 1/2 —
Height of arches	2 —
Upper moulding over arches	2 —
Beak work*	2 —
Mouldings at the top	2 1/2 —

He has also added the section of the top moulding.



We trust the notice will meet to some further illustrations of our earliest English tombs, which were unaccountably neglected by Mr. Grose. His *Sepulchral Monuments* were arranged to begin with the Conqueror, though his collateral illustrations are generally, throughout the great work, both diffuse and miscellaneous.

* Hasted's vignette gives four rows of beak work, but we have preserved only those of Capt. Grose's drawing.

NEW RECORD COMMISSION.—No. V.

Rotuli selecti ad res Anglicas et Hibernicas spectantes ex Archivis in Domo Capitulari West-Monasteriehsi deprompti. Cura Josephi Hunter, S.A.S. 8vo. pp. 265, besides Indexes.

THIS volume consists, as its title page indicates, of various Rolls selected from the Miscellaneous Records of the Chapter House. They comprise, I. The Patent Roll of the 7th John. II. A return made by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland, setting forth all discharges of debts and accompts, and all grants of annuities, enrolled in Ireland, between the accession of Henry V. and the 11th of Henry VI. ; and III. Five Rolls relating to proceedings in England consequent upon the De Montfort rebellion in the reign of Henry III. ; and a Roll entitled '*Terræ Normannorum seiscitæ in manum domini Regis tempore Regis Henrici III. vel ante in diversis comitatibus,*' but which in fact is an imperfect series of minutes of various writs and grants connected with the lands of Normans seized into the hands of the King when the English continental dominions were lost.*

We shall reserve the first of these Rolls for consideration when we come to notice the volume containing the whole of the Patent Rolls of King John. The second Roll is one which would not interest the majority of our readers ; and we shall therefore pass to the Rolls relating to the transactions in the reign of Henry III.

The rebellion of Simon de Montfort—'*vir ille magnificus*' (Mat. Paris, 672) constitutes one of the most important epochs in English history. Out of it emanated our peculiar system of parliamentary representation, and, with it, the freedom, the power, and the national happiness which have been its results. Interesting as such a period must necessarily be, the diligence of our antiquaries has merely sufficed to raise around it an infinity of doubts. They who are fortunate enough to write after the whole series of the Close and Patent Rolls of Henry III. shall have been published, may perhaps arrive at truth ; at present we amuse ourselves in hunting after it ; but our inquiries are, comparatively, to little purpose.

The victory of Evesham restored Henry III. to liberty, terminated the life of de Montfort, and placed his followers at the mercy of the King. So far as regarded the property of his opponents, that mercy consisted in the absolute confiscation of the lands of every one of them. This measure reduced many of the noblest and wealthiest of the nobility to instant and total beggary. They became thenceforth a body of 'broken men,' distinguished in the Chronicles, as is pointed out by Mr. Hunter (pref. p. xxxii.) by the significant appellation of the '*Exheredati*'—'the disinherited knights.' The desperate state of their fortunes gave them courage ; they retreated to the natural strongholds of the country, and to such fortified places as remained in their possession, and still contended with the King although against all hope. The war thus lingered for a considerable period. At length that power, which, with all its defects, during the Middle Ages was a never-failing peace-maker, interfered to mitigate these calamities. We shall state the results in the words of Mr. Hunter.

"The Pope had not been an unconcerned spectator of the distractions from which England had so long been suffering. He had thrown his influence into the scale of the King. But now that the contest might be said to have subsided, so far as it respected any great constitutional or political question, and was a contest of vengeance on the one hand, and despair on the other; the Pope became the advocate of peace and mercy ; and it was chiefly through the mediation of the Legate Ottobone, that the King consented to the adoption of lenient measures, and to rescind the determination which had stripped at once of all their revenues the persons of higher or lower dignity who had been, in any portion of the contest so long carried on, arrayed against him.

* Vide Gent. Mag. III. 579, N.S.

“ It seems to be left undetermined by the Chroniclers of the time under what species of authority it was that the Twelve Mediators agreed upon the terms between the King and the Barons, which are embodied in what is called the *Dictum de Kenilworth*. The words in which the writer of the Annals of Waverley speaks of the transaction are these:—‘ Item ad instantiam Legati Dominus Rex submitit se et suos dicto quatuor Episcoporum, quatuor Comitum, quatuor Baronum, ut ipsi duodecim pacem et tranquillitatem Regni Angliæ reformarent.’ There is no mention of any representatives of the Barons having been consulted in the affair. The terms were very moderate and reasonable as respected them; and this *Dictum* may be regarded as at once the chief cause of the state of internal tranquillity which continued for so many years, and as having done much to fix and establish certain constitutional principles, which are in operation through the whole period of our history to the present moment.”—(pref. p. xxxii.)

The effect of the *Dictum* of Kenilworth upon the disinherited Barons was to substitute a payment of redemption money in the place of the absolute confiscation of their estates. The five Rolls published in this volume relate to the proceedings instituted for settling the assessment and payment of the redemption-money; but we will again take advantage of Mr. Hunter's preface by extracting his description of the Rolls.

“ Hitherto it is believed no account has been published of the proceedings subsequent to the *Dictum* in respect of the redemption of the lands, and the settlement of the many disputes which could not but arise in carrying provisions such as these into effect. In the present volume there are five documents relating to these proceedings, contained in five several Rolls. One of these, which is entitled ‘*Terræ Rebellionis datæ fidelibus tempore Regis Henrici III. in diversis comitatibus Angliæ*,’ contains a brief notice of many forfeited lands, with the names of the persons to whom they had previously belonged, and of those who then held them by the gift of the King. The other four Rolls are entitled ‘*Placita de Terris datis et occupatis occasione turbacionis in regno Angliæ*,’ and contain the record of the proceedings in consequence of the *Dictum* in the four several counties of Essex, Northampton, Suffolk, and Cambridge.

“ These pleas will be perused as being the best comment on the terms of the *Dictum*; but they may also be perused with great advantage as they exhibit in the detail of minute facts which are brought out in the charges and replications, many of the circumstances of that state of disturbance, the *tempus guerræ* of the reign of Henry III. in which England was placed, and show where the severities of it were chiefly felt. There is also much anecdote for the biographer and topographer, and the enquirer into the customs and the state of society of that period may find in these Rolls something that will assist his researches. The Rolls containing these *placita* are formed of various single Rolls attached together at the head, after the manner of the Exchequer Records. To each is attached one membrane, on which the names of the jurors for the several hundreds are entered. These lists have not been printed. The Pleas in the county of Essex are those only which are printed entire. Of the Pleas for the other counties, extracts only are printed of matters which appeared to the gentleman to whose care the publication of this volume had been confided, to possess the most curiosity and interest.”—(pref. p. xxxvii.)

Such is the nature of the volume before us. It contains some curious things; but the most extraordinary circumstance connected with it, is the manner in which it and its ultimate Editor have been recently noticed in the literary and political world.

The circumstances are these: the Rev. Joseph Hunter, from whose introduction we have just been quoting, was some few years ago appointed a Sub-commissioner of Records. This gentleman was well known as the author of the *Histories of Hallamshire and the Deanery of Doncaster*, in three folio volumes, works of which it may at any event be said that they take rank with the best publications of their kind. He had also published a small philological work, recently noticed in an article upon *English Dialects* in the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Hunter had besides most skilfully and ingeniously determined two difficult and disputed questions in English literature relating to the authorship, and consequently to the authenticity, of *Cavendish's Life of Wolsey*, and *More's Life of Sir Thomas More*. Residing at a distance from London, Mr. Hunter had been less known than would otherwise have been the case; but his constant contributions to various branches of literature and a growing sense of

the importance of his larger works kept his name before the public, and eight years ago obtained from an impartial and talented critic in the *Retrospective Review* an avowal that 'his deep research and critical acumen had established his reputation as a zealous, and, what was far better, a rational and intelligent antiquary.'

His appointment as a Sub-Commissioner of Records was favourably regarded by all persons who were desirous that the Commissioners should be no longer kept in leading-strings by the insignificant persons to whose influence many of their worthless volumes were attributed. Upon this ground, and with a full confidence in his ability, we tendered him and the Commissioners the humble meed of our congratulation upon his appointment in the first article we devoted to this subject. (*Gent. Mag.* I. 378. N.S.)

At the time when Mr. Hunter received his appointment, some one connected with the Commission had just seen reason to suspect that various Records which were on the eve of publication were being edited in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner. The disagreeable task of inquiring how far these suspicions were well founded was committed to Mr. Hunter. The result was the discovery of many gross inaccuracies, and the establishment, in the very clearest manner, of the incompetency of the person to whose editorship the books had been entrusted. The question then arose, should the works be wholly suppressed, or should such leaves be cancelled and reprinted as were really 'too bad' to see the light, and the books thus mutilated be sent into the world with such lists of errata as would pretty well rectify the remaining mistakes. Partly from some considerations arising out of the expense which had been incurred, and partly also out of consideration for the poor blunderer, publication was determined upon, and Mr. Hunter was directed to write Introductions, to put his name to the publications, and to insert in the volumes the results of his collations with the originals. He complied with these directions, except as to putting his name to one of the volumes, with which he was so thoroughly dissatisfied that he refused to do so. That volume is the one which we noticed in our Magazine for March last, and there, in ignorance of this last fact, we commented upon the want of an avowed Editor, and upon the number of *errata*.

In the Preface to the first of these works Mr. Hunter stated,

'It is proper to add that when the Commission on the Public Records did me the honour to call in my assistance in the performance of the important labours committed to their charge, a considerable portion of the Roll was already finished at the press. The first and the last sheets indeed alone remained; but I have performed the duty of an Editor in respect of the whole Roll, by having gone through a minute and exact collation with the original Record, so that the text when taken in connection with the Corrigenda at p. 163 of this volume, may be received as a faithful representation of the original by the historical enquirer, to whose studies and researches the valuable information contained in this Record is now happily opened, without encountering the difficulties which must always have attended a personal search in the office in which it is deposited, and without that waste of life to which former antiquaries have been subject in the necessity of personal transcription.'—*Pref.* p. xxiii.

Throughout the Preface to the second volume there runs an evident distinction between the person who transcribed the Roll, and the writer of the Preface; but, as we have before remarked, Mr. Hunter's name does not appear in that volume.

In the Preface to the third volume, which is the one now under our notice, we find the following:

'The preparation of this volume was originally committed to a gentleman connected with the office in which these Records are deposited, who settled all the editorial arrangements, and superintended by far the largest portion of the volume through the press before my assistance was called in. My duty has therefore been for the most part a revision of the text and the preparation of the present Introduction. The principle on which the original Editor proceeded, was that of making the printed work conform as nearly as common typography, with a few contracts cast for the purpose, would admit, to the writing before him. This, in most instances, deprives the reader of the

benefit of any regular system of punctuation. Other difficulties will also occur in the reading of these Records; but variations from the original must not be presumed in all cases in which a different orthography might be expected, or where a violation of a concord is discernible.—p. xxxviii.

Such are the facts; and it will be perceived that every one who approached the books was made acquainted with them. How have they been used?—‘Would heart of man once think it?’ Those very blunders, which Mr. Hunter so carefully pointed out as *not* his own, have been trumpeted to the world, and held up to the public in the pages of a critical Journal,* as the blunders of Mr. Hunter. That gentleman has been abused in language which speaks at once the character of mind from which it proceeded, and the easiness of temper in the Editor who could admit it into his pages. His whole literary life has been disparaged; his arduous labours decried; his talents vilified; and himself held up to ridicule and contempt on account of the errors in these ‘the works printed under Mr. Hunter’s direction.’ If we were to follow, through all its windings, the tortuous pen from which the sentences to which we have alluded have proceeded, we could produce as clear indications of ignorance, not merely of Records and record-learning, but of learning of every kind, as were ever exhibited in broad daylight; but surely ignorance is not the question here? What mere ‘ignorance’ could account for the representation of books published in the manner we have stated as ‘PRINTED’ under Mr. Hunter’s ‘DIRECTIONS?’—What mere ‘ignorance’ could prudishly feel shocked at the enormity of Mr. Hunter’s editorial carelessness as exhibited in the lists of the *errata* of his predecessor?—What mere ‘ignorance’ could sneer at ‘*this person*,’ and chuckle over the allusion made in the House of Commons to the incorrectness of ‘*HIS Rotuli Selecti?*’ Finally, what mere ‘ignorance’ would have sought to mislead his readers into the belief that *errata* inserted in the manner we have explained, prove the utter inability of Mr. Hunter to have anything to do with works of this description? No! no! Ignorance has done much; but here there is *another cause* besides. It is no new case. There may be novelty in steam-boats, railroads, iodine, or electro-magnetism; but in human †——— there is none. This very case has happened before, and may be read in the pages of Martinus Scriblerus, from whence we quote, by memory, ‘A man sitting in a theatre perceived his next neighbour steal a gentleman’s pocket handkerchief. ‘Sir,’ said the thief, finding himself detected, ‘do not expose me, I did it for mere want; be so good as to take it privately out of my pocket and lay it down by the gentleman’s side.’ The honest man did so; but the acquaintances of the thief, who sat behind him, immediately cried out, ‘See, Gentlemen, what a thief we have among us! he has stolen a pocket handkerchief!’ There will be no difficulty in recognizing some of the parties to this counterpart of the present transaction; and if it were worth our while to drag our readers into that vortex which has recently been opened around the Record Commission, we should find all the others there. But our taste and feeling alike hold us back. Standing aloof from all the parties,—and like Legion, ‘they are many,’—we can but grieve to see that amongst this discreditably squabbling, the real interests of literature are lost sight of; the literary character is degraded; and the paramount rights of honour and honesty are forgotten. Above all, we grieve to see these things escaping beyond the ordinary range of the politician and the trickster, tainting the wholesome atmosphere of quiet studies, and circulating the mean and paltry lie through channels which ought to be devoted, and we will say generally are devoted, to good feeling and truth.

If upon the present occasion we have at all stepped out of our way, it has been because the subject was intimately connected with the book before us, and exhibited moreover an instance of injustice so extraordinary, that we could not have satisfied our conscience without taking notice of it. The critic to whom we have alluded, has added other remarks upon other persons and other works, in the same strain, and with equal injustice; but they do not relate to the volume before us, and we therefore pass them by. Let not him, nor any one else, think that we consider them unanswerable.

* Literary Gazette, No. 1008.

† The reader may fill up the blank with any harsh word he likes.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

CHAUCER, No. II.—PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

OUR observations upon Chaucer have been partly drawn forth by a new publication of his works, in which, as the advertisement informs us, 'his objectionable parts are omitted, his learning is modernized, and his *metre* is restored to him,' by Charles Cowden Clarke, to which our attention has been accidentally called by the circumstance of the publisher having sent us a copy.* We were little prepared to receive such a work in good part, had it been done well, which, by the way, was not very probable; we knew too well the impossibility of reconciling the two last terms of the foregoing proposition, of modernizing the spelling and even saving, much less restoring, the metre; and we were by no means inclined to patronize the process through which poor Chaucer was likely to pass. The book, when we came to examine it, exceeded even our expectations; the preface alone was enough to show us that its writer had little of that knowledge of Chaucer which could qualify him for an editor; and one single passage convinced us at once of his entire ignorance of the language—"The reader, it is assumed, need not be informed, that *our poet* was the *first after the Norman conquest*, who in his compositions restored, or at least mainly contributed to restore our native language. *Nevertheless*, his diction abounds with Gallicisms, as well as with positive French words!" We lament nothing more than the circumstance that almost every attempt to render popular our older literature has been made by those who were quite ignorant of it, and that which was a consequence, that all those who have written grammars of our language, who have attempted to discover and explain the origin and reasons of its forms and principles, have filled their books with groundless conjectures and suppositions, where a knowledge of our tongue, in its older forms, would not have left room for a moment's doubt.

We will content ourselves with giving a very few samples of Mr. Clarke's proceedings upon Chaucer; two or three specimens which meet our eye first on opening the book in just so many places, for we are not much inclined to enter far into it. In his preface he dwells on the importance of attending to the pronunciation of the final *e*, and he has accordingly marked it with an acute accent throughout the book, but in so doing he has disregarded all system or principle, except his own fancy, and the consequence is that he is as often wrong as right. For instance, he never makes any scruple of accentuating the final *e* before a following vowel, as (p. 66)—

"His neck was whité as the fleur de lis."

He was quite unaware that this *e* is not sounded at the end of a line, and consequently he has given us some rather curious rhymes. Thus (p. 118) we have—

"I mean not her the goddess *Diáné*,
But Peneus' daughter, which that highté *Dané*."

In the last of which lines Chaucer's metre is certainly not restored to him. Again, at p. 146, the beginning of the Man of Law's Tale stands thus—

"O scatheful harm, conditió of *poverty*,
With thirst, with cold, with hunger, so confounded,
To asken help thee shameth in thine *hearté*,
If thou none ask, so sore art thou *ywounded*."

This, however, is one of the evils arising out of Mr. Clarke's process of modernization. The word in the original was *poverté*, which Mr. Clarke took to be the same as if it had been *poivrete*; but he must have a curious notion of the sound of the dull final *e*, to suppose that it could have rhimed with the French

* The Riches of Chaucer. By Charles Cowden Clarke, 2 vols. 12mo. London, gham Wilson.

finalté, (answering to the older Norman *tef*, and the still older Latin *tas*.) any more than to the forms which have since taken its place in our tongue, *tie* and *ty*. The passage in the original stands thus :

“ O scathful harm, condition of *poverte*,
With thirst, with cold, with hunger so confounded,
To asken help thee shameth in thin *herfe*,
If thou non ask, so sore art thou *y-wounded*.”

In the Clarke's Tale the same word occurs with the *e* mute before a consonant,

“ How that betwixen your magnificence
And my *poverte* no wight ne can ne may
Maken comparison.”

Where Mr. Clarke, ridiculously enough, prints it with a mark as though he supposed that the *y* were cut off in pronunciation, and that too before an *n* (in his modernized English)—‘ my *povert*’ no wight.’ We do not know what kind of metre Mr. Clarke calls such lines as the following—

“ Do tellé me, if that it may be amended.”—(p. 87.)

We will give one specimen of his manner of modernizing. In the early part of the Knight's Tale, we are told that the effect of the brilliancy of the statue of Mars was—

“ That all the *feldës* gliteren up and down.”

Which Mr. Clarke, not knowing the plural form of the present tense of the verb, has changed into

“ That all the *fieldés* *glittering* up and down.”

Lastly, as far as the change of the language goes, we can assure our readers that Mr. Clarke's Chaucer is in no language at all, either ancient or modern ; and that it is far less agreeable and more difficult to read than Chaucer's pure text. Our desire is to encourage our countrymen to read that pure text, by drawing their attention to some of the beauties they will find in it, and by introducing to them, in a more popular manner, its language and style. At the same time we shall find ourselves obliged, sometimes, to make slight emendations of Tyrwhitt's text.

In the whole range of our language we know nothing superior to the general prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, whether for perfect versification, for richness of language, for vigour of description, for truth of portraiture, or for honesty and excellence of sentiment. It is the most finished of Chaucer's works. The noblest and worthiest of all, the Knight,

“ That fro the timè that he firste began
To riden out, he loved chevalrie,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie,”

And who, after all his victories and all his honours, was—

“ of his port as meke as is a mayde ;
He never yet no vilanie ne sayde,
In alle his lif, unto no manere wight ;”

with the Squire, his son, in all the gaiety of youth, embroidered like a meadow,

“ Alle ful of fresshë flowrës white and rede,”

and his nut-headed brown-visaged Yeoman : the delicate and affected Nun, who was cleped Madame Eglentine, and who lisped out her French,

“ After the scole of Stratford attë Bowe,”

with her ‘ *smale houndes*’ and her seemly wimple ; the fat and sleek Monk, who loved well ‘ *venerie*,’ and liked not the rule of St. Maure and St. Benet,

“ Because that it was olde and somdele streit ;”

the wanton and merry Friar ; the ‘ good Wife’ of Bath, who could laugh and

'carpe' well in fellowship; the 'poor' Parson, who was rich only in holy thoughts and works; the simple Plowman, living in peace and perfect charity; the choleric Reeve; the Sompnour with his fire-red face; and the Pardoner, who by his 'fained flattering and his japes,' gained in one day more than the Parson gained in two months; are characters differing widely from each other, but all equally perfect and delightful pictures.

The character of the Knight seems to have been a great favourite with our forefathers. We could point out passages as far back as the twelfth century where this feeling is expressed, and where the Knight is pointed out as the friend of the labourer and the agriculturist, he whose duty it was to drive away and bring to justice all who should attempt to disturb their peaceful occupations. We suspect, from the quarter in which it is first traced, that this feeling is Saxon.—There is another poem, which is well deserving our study, both for its language and its matter, if we had but a good edition of it; and in which also there are some magnificent portraits of the different classes of people during the middle ages, that may be well compared with those of Chaucer. We allude to the Visions of Pierce Plowman. There, as also in Chaucer, the religious orders are satirized unmercifully; but the character of the Knight is always shown in an advantageous light—his business it was to

“riden and rappen doun
in reumes aboute,
and taken *transgressores*,
and tyen hem faste,
til Treuthe had y-termyned
hire trespas to the ende.
And that is profession apertli
that apendeth to knyȝtes.”

The institution is here traced to the days of David, who 'dubbed knyȝtes,' and Christ 'knyȝted' ten cherubym and seraphym, and made them archangels. When the pilgrims ask Piers the Plowman the way to the dwelling of Truth, and Piers proposes that they shall help to finish his harvest, after which he will go with them and be their guide, the Knight is the first who proffers his services.

“By Crist,” quod a knyȝt thoo,
“he kenneth us the beste,
ac on the teme trewely
taught was I nevere,
but kenne me,” quod the knyȝt,
“and, by Crist, I wole assaye.”

“By Saint Poul,” quod Perkyng,
“ye proffre yow so faire,
that I shal swynke and swete
and sowe for us bothe,
and othere labours do for thi love,
al my lyf tyme,
in covenant that thou kepe
holy kirke and my selve
fre wastours and fro wikked men
that this world destruyeth.
And go hunte hardiliche
to hares and to foxes,
to bores and to brokkes,
that breken doun myne hegges,
and so affaite thi faucons
wilde foweles to kille,
for swiche cometh to my croft
and croppeth my whete.”

Curteisly the knyȝt thanne
comsed these wordes;

“By my power, Piers,” quod he,
“I plyȝte thee my trouthe
to fulfille this forwarde,

“By Crist,” said a knight then,
“he teacheth us the best,
though on the team, truly,
taught was I never;
but teach me,” said the knight,
“and, by Christ, I will try.”

“By Saint Paul,” said Peter,
“ye proffer you so fairly.
that I will labour and sweat
and sow for us both,
and do other labours for thy love,
all my lifetime,
in covenant that thou guard
holy church and myself
from wasters and from wikked men
who destroy this world.
And go hunt boldly
after hares and foxes,
after boars and goats
which break down my hedges,
and so prepare thy falcons
wild fowl to kill,
for such come to my croft
and crop my wheat.”

Courteously then the knight
uttered these words:

“By my power, Peter,” said he,
“I plight thee my troth
to fulfil this stipulation,

thouȝ I ſiȝte ſholde,
als longe as I lyve
I ſhal thee mayntene."

though it be by fighting,
as long as I live
I will maintain thee."

Other stipulations of the Plowman, that he should not punish unjustly, that he should be merciful in his judgments, that he should be meek, and not take gifts from poor men, that he should treat well his bondsmen, are all as readily assented to by the Knight. After a little time comes Wastour, and will appropriate to his own gluttony the Plowman's gainings, and the latter applies to the Knight, who 'courteously, as his nature required,' threatens the offender with punishment. But the insolence of Wastour and his companions provokes the Plowman to call in a ruder ally—that was Hunger, who wrung the Waster by the belly till his eyes watered, so buffeted one of his companions about the cheeks that he looked like a lantern all his life after, and nearly killed some of the others.

The characters of the Monk and the Friar are full of delicate sarcasm. The pride of the former, who aped the manners and occupations of the nobles, and whose qualifications for the higher office of abbot were his manliness, and his courage in following the hunt, is strongly contrasted with the sleek-faced gluttony of the other.

"He gave not of the text a pulled hen,
That saith that hunters ben not holy men;
Ne that a monk, whan he is rekkēles
Is like to a fish that is waterless;
This is to say, a monk out of his cloistre,
This ilkē text held he not worth an oistre;
And I say his opinion was good.
What shulde he studie, and maken himselven wood,
Upon a book in cloistre alway to pore,
Or swinken with his hondēs, and laboure,
As Austin bit? how shal the world be served?
Let Austin have his swink to him reserved.
Therefore he was a prickasoure a right;
Greihoundes he hadde as swift as foul of flight;
Of pricking and of hunting for the hare
Was all his lust, for no cost wold he spare.

Line 2: Chaucer uses indiscriminately as the plural of the verb *to be*, *ben*, and *arn*. In all languages which have undergone any changes, there are found certain verbs of very common use whose conjugations are made up from several more ancient verbs, of which only certain forms are preserved. Of this a most notable example is our modern declension of *to be*. In the Saxon there were two verbs, *wesan* and *beōn*. The present tense of the first was declined, sing. *eom*, *eart*, *is* or *ys*; plur. *synd* or *syndon*, in all the persons. The three persons in the singular have been retained in our forms *am*, *art*, *is*; the plural is preserved in the first and third persons singular of the German, *sind*. The other Saxon verb was declined in the pres. sing. *beō*, *byst*, *byð*, pl. *beoð*, and *beō*, in all the persons. The plural was retained in the middle-English, plural *ben* and *bin*, which is still preserved in some of our dialects. The singular exists in the present German *bin*, *bist*, of which the third person *ist*, agrees with that of the Saxon v. *wesan*. The other middle-English forms of the plur. pres. *aren*, *arn*, or *are*, the latter of which is the form still retained, exists now in the present tense of the Danish verb, sing. *er*, pl. *ere*. Our imperfect is derived from that of the Saxon v. *wesan*.

We agree in the main with Tyrwhitt's interpretation of the word *rekkeles*, in the third line of our extract, but we doubt if such a word as *reghelles* would have been used at the time of our poet.

The Friar was altogether a different person—

"A frere there was, a wanton and a mery,
A limitour, a ful solempnē man.
In all the ordres foure is non that can
So moche of daliance and fayre langage."

It was not sternness and severity which characterized him, but rather his leniency towards the sinful part of the community, at least wherever his leniency was likely to be profitable to himself.

“ Ful swetely herde he confession,
 And plesant was his absolution.
 He was an esy man to give penance,
 Ther as he wiste to han a good pitance :
 For unto a poure ordre for to give
 Is signe that a man is wel y-shrive.
 For if he gave, he dorste make avant,
 He wiste that a man was repentant.
 For many a man so hard is of his herte,
 He may not wepe although him sore smerte.
 Therefore instead of weeping and praieres,
 Men mote give silver to the poure freres.”

His habits were totally different from the other. The father abbot associated with lords; the haunts of the ‘limitour’ were more frequently taverns, and, whilst the other emulated the pride of the great, he everywhere aped humility,

“ His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives,
 And pinnēs, for to given fayre wives.
 And certainly he had a mery note,
 Wel conde he singe and plaien on a rote.
 Of yeddinges he bare utterly the pris.
 His nekke white was as the flour de lis.
 Therto he strong was as a champioun,
 And knewe the taverners wel in every toun,
 And every hosteler and gay tapstere,
 Better than a lazar or a beggere.
 For unto swiche a worthy man as he
 Accordeth nought, as by his faculté,
 To haven with sike lazars acquaintance.
 It is not honest, it may not avance,
 As for to delen with no swiche pouraille,
 But all with riche, and sellers of vitaille.”

In the sixth line of this passage we have transposed two words with MS. Harl. 7334, for the sake of the metre: MS. Harl. 1758 reads, ‘His nek was white as is the;’ but the word *nekke* has generally elsewhere the final *e*. In the eighth line, we have adopted a reading from one of these MSS. in preference to Tyrwhitt’s ‘And knew wel the tavernes.’

Courtesy in the Friar was a thing to be bestowed only where it might be expected that it would be attended with gain, which was his constant object. But, in that case,—

“ Somewhat he lisped for his wantonnesse,
 To make his English swete upon his tonge :
 An in his harping, whan that he hadde songe,
 His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,
 As don the sterrēs in a frosty night.”

In our next paper we shall perhaps illustrate the characters of the different orders of monks from the works of other writers. As we began this paper with Clarke’s Chaucer, we will also conclude with it. In the two characters of the Monk and the Friar, Mr. Clarke has committed three serious errors against Chaucer’s metre—

1. ‘The rule of Saint Maure and of Saint Benet.’
2. ‘And pins for to given fairé wives.’
3. ‘His neck was whité as the fleur de lis.’

—In the first and third of which we have twice the final *e* accentuated before a vowel, and in the second a dissyllable transformed into a monosyllable.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Natural Evidence of a Future Life, derived from the properties and actions of animate and inanimate matter. By F. C. Bakewell.

MR. BAKEWELL'S proposition is,—“that the evidences to be derived from the consideration of the properties of matter, and the functions of the corporeal organs, are sufficient to prove that the mind survives the dissolution of the body.” In accordance with this, the work is divided into three portions.

1. On the indestructibility of *matter*; 2. On the properties of matter. 3. On the phenomena of life. His purpose is to show that all *matter* is indestructible; 2dly, that all the known properties of matter are subtile agents distinct from mere extension, solidity, and divisibility, which are the sole abstract characteristics of inert matter. And having shown that all material substances contain a subtile principle, as chemical attraction, heat, light—and that annihilation is incompatible with the known laws of nature, he then proceeds to consider the connexion of the *immaterial* principles of vitality, with material organization, and endeavours to prove that they are not only distinct from, but that, even during the continuance of that connexion, the percipient and intellectual powers are, to a *certain degree*, independent of the corporeal organs. Mr. Bakewell very justly adds, lest any one might mistake the tendency of his line of reasoning, ‘That in pursuing this course of inquiry, it is not intended to enter the province of the *moral philosopher*. He may arrive at the same conclusions by *reasoning* on the attributes of the Deity, and the moral constitution of the human mind.’ He very justly infers, from the admirable manifestations of design and contrivance in the development of the living principle, that it was created for further purposes than the transient and apparently useless existence in this world; and that the attributes of benevolence, of justice, and of goodness, of the supreme Creator, would not be reconcilable with a scheme of philosophy which would limit the existence of Man to the trials, mis-

eries, and persecutions to which he is subjected in the present life. The arguments to be derived from psychological considerations, respecting the nature and powers and actions of the human mind, are not available in his inquiry, except where mental operations are indicated by external signs. Thus, then, the *first* division of his book is formed into an analogical argument. If *matter* is proved indestructible, we may reason in like manner that *mind* must also be the same. The *second* is also of the same nature. The *subtile properties* of matter being investigated—as light, heat, gravity, &c.—and it being ascertained that they are distinct from and independent of the material substances which they control,—so it may reasonably be supposed that the soul is distinct from the material organization, which is subservient to its will, and independent of it. The *third* branch considers the phenomena of life, which require for their first evolution, a *pre-existing power*, distinct from the properties of matter, competent to dispose the elementary particles in their organic arrangements, and which in more *advanced processes* exhibit the mind, as distinct from material substance, and capable of acting independently of the organs of sensation,—leading to the conclusion that the mind is immaterial and immortal.

Mr. Bakewell has re-stated his two leading propositions more than once, and with this addition. ‘If it can be satisfactorily proved, that the *elements* of all visible objects are indestructible, and that the *subtile properties* of matter are also indestructible, may we not infer that the *sentient* principle, which acts upon inert matter, must be equally durable with the inferior substance, over which it exercises complete control.’ And he adds, ‘that this argument will apply with equal force, whether we consider the mind to be a *material* substance or an *immaterial*: for, if matter and its properties can be proved to be indestructible, the *sentient* principle, being one of those properties, must also be imperishable. But if we consider the vital principle

to be *immaterial*, capable of being united with matter, then the argument to be drawn from the *equal duration* of the superior to the inferior substance, derives additional strength. In the first division, the indestructibility of matter is shown, in solution, evaporation, rarefaction, natural decomposition, and combustion. The subject is treated of with clearness and knowledge; and the conclusion to which the natural philosopher has arrived by experiment and different modes of reasoning, that matter is changed but not destroyed, is established. Instead, however, of proceeding at once, and carrying the argument from matter to mind (because we cannot gain any positive evidence relative to the nature of the human mind, and not being able to assist our inquiries respecting its existence in a separate state from the body, by the result of experience;) he takes his second branch, and makes this intermediate argument. 'The numerous instances with which we are acquainted, of the continued existence of matter in a more *subtile form*, and therefore inappreciable by our senses, after it has been apparently annihilated, afford strong emblematical *analogy* to the existence of the soul after its separation from the body.' The *subtile* properties of matter exercising a similar influence over it, as the mind does over the body, are next considered; as light, heat, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, chemical attraction, gravitation. Mr. Bakewell here justly remarks, that to those persons who conceive objections founded on the *incapacity of man to comprehend the nature of the human mind* may have weight, it may advantageously be shewn, that the mind is baffled in the endeavour to comprehend the most ordinary phenomena of nature, or understand the ultimate cause of its simplest operations. He adds—'In pursuing this inquiry we shall be able to add materially to the analogical evidence in favour of a future state of existence. When, for instance, we find certain properties inherent in matter, which properties, though generally considered to be themselves material, are at the same time so *subtile* as to elude all attempts to ascertain their natures; when we find, as in chemical attraction and gravitation, that those pro-

erties are not destroyed nor affected by the decomposition of the bodies in which they are manifested, but that they continue inseparable from them in all changes of form—we shall surely be justified in considering this union of *subtile active properties* with inert matter, as strongly analogous to the union of the sentient principle with a material body; and the continued existence of those *subtile properties* of matter, after the forms with which they were combined are dissipated, present a close symbolical analogy to the continued existence of the soul after the dissolution of the material system of organization with which it was united.' In this part of the work, relating to the *subtile essences* acting on matter, it was necessary to avoid all strained and fanciful analogies. This being guarded against, the argument is by Mr. Bakewell very ingeniously and elegantly stated; whether *quite satisfactorily* to the philosopher, we will not say: and this, Mr. Bakewell, at p. 131, himself seems to acknowledge, and places the argument in a proper point of view. 'Any comparison,' he says, 'of the combinations of the forms and properties of matter, with the wonderful combination of man governed by the sentient principle, must necessarily be extremely *rude and imperfect*: but in our endeavours to comprehend the connexion between matter and mind, such comparisons may serve as *tangible points* whereon to fix our ideas; and by showing, in the combinations of matter with *subtile properties*, that the *active powers of material substances* are distinct from matter itself, and exist independently of the forms in which they are manifested, we may aid our feeble conceptions of the distinct and separate existence of the soul from the body; and the *possibility* of such separate existences may be confirmed.'

It would be as well also to read the fifteenth chapter, where the summary of this second branch of the subject is fairly and forcibly drawn. The origin of these *subtile principles*, coeval with the creation of matter, their independence of it, and their indestructibility, are all brought to bear with very pleasing effect.

The *third* and last division is called 'The Phenomena of Life.'

“ Having hitherto considered matter in its *inorganic* state, the author now views it when in combination it differs from its elementary forms, and by which the functions of life are performed : and then he inquires whether the organization of matter that manifests the existence of an intelligent Creator, do not also afford evidence to prove that the living principle, which directs those organizations, is *distinct* from organic matter, and exists in a separate and imperishable state ;—or in other words, it will be our province to show that the living principle in plants, and the sentient and thinking principles in man, are distinct from the organised structures in which they are developed ; and that they are not inherent in any portion of the matter which composes those organizations. We shall also endeavour to prove from facts and illustrations, derived from an examination of the exercise of the perceptive and mental faculties, and the corporeal functions, that the *sentient principle* is not only distinct from, but may and does exist independently of the material organization of the body.”

This argument includes the consideration of—vegetation, animal organization, animal life, organs of sensation, animal mutations, personal identity, suspended animation, dreams, and spectral illusions. The deficiency in Mr. Bakewell's analogical argument (see p. 215), from vegetation, would have been supplied, had he adopted that eminent botanist M. de Candolle's opinion, that trees carry in their formation the principle of indestructibility, except by accidents or force ; and that their existence is constantly renewed.*

Mr. Bakewell's 19th and 20th chapters are very interesting ones, in which the *brain* is considered, and the arguments of the materialists upon it, brought forward. The general conclusion is thus given—

“ Though the vital principle is unknown to us in any state distinct from animal organization, yet every point of view in which we can bring our mental powers to bear upon the subject, the *sentient* and *thinking* principles seem so entirely different from any known *material* substances, that we cannot form any conception of *mind* or sensation otherwise than as distinct from every possible combination of *matter*: and the preceding consideration of this subject has, it is hoped, been sufficient to show that the hypothesis of the material-

* See M. de Candolle's memoir, in our last number.

ists, which supposes the *percipient soul* to be the result of animal organization, does not remove any of the difficulties supposed to attend the belief in the immateriality of the vital principle, whilst it is obliged to have recourse to the *transposition of cause and effect* : (i. e. the soul the result of organization), and it further involves the absurdity of supposing that all beings are self-created.”

The 24th chapter, which treats of dreams and spectral illusions, is one in which, as was probable, Mr. Bakewell finds much to support his argument ; and the facts are well and forcibly given. In the dreams which accompany sleep, the mind seems to act, as far as possible, independently of the body, and requiring no aid from it, nor asking the senses to look out for her in the external world, to bring her supplies of information. Nor can it be said that memory alone is re-arranging or re-sorting her stores, which had been previously collected for her by the senses, since other powers of mind besides memory are busily employed, and for ever on the wing. Besides, we combine, we arrange, we create scenes, facts, conversations, circumstances, which can have no kindred to the working mind, and with which mere memory has no concern. Mr. Coleridge assures us that he composed a very fine poem of some hundred lines *during sleep*, part of which has been given us—a wonderful instance of the *activity* of the mind during the torpor and temporary death of the body, and worthy to be noted by the philosopher, because it is a mental energy that stands out in *bolder relief*, and with more absolute reality, than the common dream, which is very often so shadowy in its outline, so faint and fugitive, as to vanish and disappear the moment the opening eye awakes to the brighter realities of life. Like a ghost, it vanishes at cock-crow : but here is an instance of active power working to the full as finely and as forcibly, without the assistance of the corporeal powers, as it could with them, and leaving its product permanently to be seen.

“ Could we (says Mr. Bakewell), establish the fact of the *mind operating entirely apart from matter*, we should be able at once to dispose of the whole question ; but our very limited faculties will not permit us to penetrate into the sub-

tile properties of abstract ethereal essences. Though the phenomena of dreams and of spectral illusions do not represent the perceptive faculties to be capable of acting when separated altogether from the corporeal machine, yet we conceive that the proofs which they exhibit of the agency of the perceptive powers, not only without the aid of the organs of sensation, but in direct opposition to the impressions which those organs convey to the brain, are sufficient to establish the abstract independence of the mind."

We are thus arrived at the conclusion of the argument; the leading positions of which, the author observes, which he had to establish, were—

1. That the living principle exists prior to, and is therefore not consequent on, animal organization.

2. That the sentient and thinking principles are distinct from the material substances with which they are united.

3. That the intellectual powers of man exist independently of the system of material organization by which they are developed.

We have, we trust, shown the interest and pleasure we have felt in accompanying Mr. Bakewell, and the attention we have paid to his volume; in which philosophical trains of thought are accompanied by a close and logical method of argumentation. In one respect, however, we think he has gone a step beyond what was necessary for him to do, in order to complete his position. That mind is different from matter,—that the soul is not the *result* of the organization of the body,—that was his position which it was necessary to prove, as far as the limits of our knowledge would permit: but that, therefore, the mind *hereafter* will act without being united to a *material* substance, we see no reason for granting. It surely is making a difficult and mysterious subject, more difficult without sufficient cause. We may venture to imagine, how, in another state of existence, the mind may exist with a body of a different organization,—other senses perhaps; or the same senses enlarged, heightened, rarefied—or that a sort of intuitive power may supersede reasoning and the slow formation of judgments; and that a body of superior powers may also be a more enlarged and fit dwelling for an enno-

bled mind,—that we can conceive: but that the mind or spirit can exist alone and separate, of this we have no notion,—the difficulty is insuperable. As it is insuperable, so it is also unnecessary. The authority of Scripture—an all-sufficient authority as to the present part of the argument—and the only authority as to the condition of man in a future state, informs us that the soul will be re-united with the body, and act upon it and with it; and it is silent altogether as to the soul acting *without* the body. The deeds done in the body will be judged of in the *body*. Also, this body will be superior in faculties and powers to the present: it will be a body, compared to the present, which may be called *glorified*. How far, on such points, the expressions of Scripture are figurative, and how far they are to be understood closely to the letter, we cannot venture to determine; but if the expression of the 'general Day of Judgment' is to be considered as some particular time (not understanding *day* literally), when the present system of the world, and the present trial of the generations of mankind shall close, and be introductory to a new moral and religious system of a higher order; and if, as the Apostle says, it is *then* that the body and soul will be re-united, in order first to undergo its moral trial at the throne of Justice; if this description is to be taken, not as applicable severally and individually to each person at his death, but once and only once to the whole assembly of the children of Adam; might it not be used as an argument that the soul *may* remain insensible from its separation from its *first* body, till its junction with the *second*—as the Scripture never mentions it as unconnected with the material substance? On these subjects, we always speak and think with a trembling humility, and with a perfect consciousness of our own ignorance; but we put the argument merely hypothetically. If the '*final Day of Judgment*,' is to be taken strictly and literally, does it not seem to follow, that either the disembodied soul must wait from the moment of death till then, inactive and impassive; or that it may exist and act with the body during that interval,—which cannot be assumed; or that it will be reunited to the body instanta-

neously after its earthly separation : but in this latter case, would not this be an anticipation of the final judgment ; or in other words, would not judgment be already passed ?

We shall only add, also, as to this part of Mr. Bakewell's argument, that there is no reason to suppose any disembodied spirit existing in the universe, except the Deity ; that the angelic beings, the highest in order of glory we know, are described always as with glorified bodies of great power and capacity of action ; bodies adapted to their capacious intellects, and their extensive knowledge, their high employments, and their illustrious being ; and therefore it is most logical and most reasonable to suppose, and under the shadow of Scripture most reverential and right, to presume, not that the mind hereafter will act without the body, like a bird flying from its cage, but that the body in another state will not be a clog and hindrance to the energies of the mind, as it is here, but will be the goodly palace, where it may dwell in its supreme sovereignty ; by its enlarged powers of action, through the senses and otherwise, enabling the mind to receive constant accessions of knowledge, goodness, and happiness. Can we, either by reason or revelation, go further than this ?

A Treatise on the Law of Adulterine Bastardy ; with a report of the Banbury case, and of all other cases bearing upon the subject. By Sir Harris Nicolas, K.C.M.G. Lond. 8vo. 1836. pp. 588.

WE are always pleased to meet Sir Harris Nicolas, in any part of the wide field over which he extends his labours ; how wide that field is may be learnt from the list of his works, appended to the present volume. We often differ from him in opinion ; his premises often lead us to conclusions very wide from those at which he himself arrives ; but we never rise from any of his works without something like admiration for the hearty manner in which he plunges headlong into his subject, the diligence he uses in placing it fully before his reader, and the honesty with which he states his own inferences, be they right or wrong. If he sometimes encumbers us with unnecessary

details, he at least makes amends by presenting us with handsome-looking volumes ; and, in the present instance, we may add, with a good index. There are few periods of our history upon which he has not thrown some additional light, and few indeed of our historical students whom he has not benefited by his labours.

Upon the present occasion, he has devoted himself to a subject of very high importance ; being connected with that bond which is the element of society, the source of all the domestic charities, ' the mother of the world, which preserves kingdoms and fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself.' (Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on the Marriage Ring). Much of his work is professional, and into that the nature of our Miscellany forbids us to enter, further than to direct the attention of the profession to his remarks upon *Foxcroft's case*. His antiquarian knowledge has there been brought to bear upon a legal question with great ingenuity and success.

But his work takes a far higher range than that which belongs to a mere point of professional learning. It affects interests which are interwoven with the very existence of society, and equally touches upon the rights of property and of marriage, those two great institutions, out of which arise all the duties we owe to our neighbour.

According to the ancient law of England, the paternity of a husband was presumed, except in *certain* impossible cases. '*Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*,' was the unbending rule of law, except in the cases alluded to. Shakspeare, who has already been made an authority upon almost every subject, presents the law so clearly, that we cannot forbear to quote him.

" Sirrah, your brother is legitimate ;
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear
him :

And, if she did play false, the fault was hers ;
Which fault lies on the hazards of all husbands
That marry wives." [Bands

King John, act 1. sc. 1.

The first limitation of this hard rule seems to have been that the exceptions were extended to *all* impossible cases. Recently they have been extended still further by judicial decisions, and the law may now be stated to stand thus. That marriage affords a strong pre-

sumption of legitimacy, but that that presumption may be repelled by satisfactory evidence of the non-access of the husband; or even, it may be put more strongly thus: the child of a married woman may be declared to be illegitimate upon such evidence as shall induce a jury to find that it was not begotten by the husband. The question of legitimacy is now a fact, which, like all other facts, is determinable by a jury. This is the law with which Sir Harris Nicolas quarrels. He wishes that we should go back to 'the simple rule' of our ancestors, and not permit 'a child born in marriage to be bastardized, except upon *conclusive and irresistible evidence*, as a *matter of fact*, that the husband *could not by any possibility have begotten it*.'—p. 285. Moral certainty—evidence upon which we should believe any other fact—is not enough; there must be physical impossibility.

The question, it will be observed, is addressed to the law-maker rather than to the lawyer; it is not, what is the law, but what ought the law to be? We should give a different answer to Sir Harris Nicolas.

There is no fallacy more perilous than that which would reduce the subjects of jurisprudence within certain impassable boundaries, which would classify them in divisions as regular as those which may be drawn by the geometrician, or would map them out as the phrenologist maps out the powers of the mind. The clear and simple declarations of reason are the axioms of law as well as of every other science; and it is the business of the lawyer to apply those axioms to the perpetually varying circumstances of life in such manner as to arrive at substantial justice. The object is noble; and the history of the law develops the means by which it has been obtained. The chief of those means has been the establishment of well-grounded and reasonable exceptions to the operation of the original rules or axioms. In every age, rules, which were in their essence reasonable, have been modified so as to meet new combinations produced by alterations in society; or, rather, various new combinations of circumstances have been declared from time to time not to come within the operation of the rules. In

all these modifications, reason—the reason of the age—has been the guide; and justice, that great end of all law, the aim.

In all ordinary cases, reason declares for the paternity of the husband, and, in such cases, what reason declares is law. That is the axiom, the general rule, the foundation of that strong presumption in favour of legitimacy which the law is said to entertain. But to apply such a rule to all cases is no more reasonable than to apply one punishment to all offences. It is the policy of Draco and Procrustes, and must necessarily produce manifest injustice. If any person doubts the truth of this, let him turn to the book before us. We have not space to comment upon the various cases, and especially upon the modern ones; but if we go back to the time when our Courts held fast to the inflexible rule, we shall have no difficulty in finding ample proof of the unreasonable lengths to which it carried them. Even as late as the 14th James I. it was held 'that if a woman elopes, and lives in adultery with another, and, during that time, issue is born in adultery, still it is legitimate by our law, if the husband be within England,' (p. 71). To comment upon the unreasonableness of such a law, is surely quite unnecessary.

Even those who adhered to this law admitted the necessity of modifying it in certain cases, namely, where the husband was *pro generandis foetibus inhabilis*, divorced, or out of England. Upon what grounds were these exceptions engrafted upon the original rule? Because in them reason declared against the paternity of the husband, instead of in his favour, and the proof in the cases suggested was of a more than usually certain character. But the same reason of the non-paternity of the husband would have extended to other cases; as, for instance, the one we have just quoted; why then was it not adopted there? The original cause is to be sought for in a prevailing sense of the imperfection of human testimony at the time when the law was first settled. Perjury was then carried to an extent so fearful, force and fraud were so prevalent, that our ancestors thought, and perhaps thought wisely, that, in the circumstances in which they were placed, it was better to take shelter

even under the certain injustice of general rules, than to depend upon the evidence of their fellow-men. The same cause drove them into the practice of ordeals and many other absurdities; it was indeed the corner-stone of our system of common-law. But does this cause exist to the same extent now? We do not think it does. We have better modes of arriving at truth by means of testimony than our ancestors had; the well-recognised supremacy of the law has eradicated many practices by which justice was anciently evaded; and partizanship and perjury, although not unknown, certainly do not taint every dispute to anything like the extent which formerly prevailed. General rules in most cases are mere leading strings by which nations are guided in their childhood; we have outgrown them. We have learnt 'that there are in nature certain fountains of justice, whence all civil laws are derived but as streams;' and that 'the naked rule or maxim doth not the effect; it must be made useful by good differences, ampliations, and limitations.'* In this spirit our courts have proceeded, not only in the present case, but in many others, to moderate the strict rules of the common law, and so far as such moderations have accorded with the sound reason which dictated the original rules, and have proceeded in the way of remedying or avoiding apparent injustice, we cannot but regard them with favour.

But we are told that even yet juries may be misled, or come to wrong decisions. Unfortunately it is so, and our choice therefore lies between the *possibility*, on the one hand, of injustice from a jury, and the *certainty*, on the other, of injustice in the law. No one, we think, will hesitate on which side to choose. He will, with us, place disputed questions of legitimacy in those hands, to which are already confided our dearest interests, our property, our liberty, and our lives, rather than have them all previously determined by a harsh unbending law. Juries try the characters of our wives in cases of *crim. con.*, of our daughters in cases of seduction and breach of promise;—are questions of legitimacy more delicate than these?

* Bacon. Works, II. 295, v. 350. Montagu's edition.

Sir Harris Nicolas admits the hardship, and, in some cases, the injustice of the rule for which he contends; but argues that it promotes 'the cause of morality,' by making it 'the husband's interest to preserve his wife from crime.' But is it not already the interest of the husband to shield his wife from the seducer? Is he not dishonoured, and, in every way, most deeply injured, by her disgrace? And, if it were not so, shall the law do wrong, in order that the husband may be induced to do right? 'The cause of morality' can never be aided by injustice, nor can 'the peace of families,' which is also mixed up in the argument, be promoted by making the child of the adulteress a sharer with those whose birth is without a stain.

We may be told that we misrepresent the rule when we describe it as one certainly productive of injustice; that on the contrary, 'though it may occasionally have led to hardship or moral wrong, those instances are overwhelmed in the torrent of good which it has accomplished.' (p. 2.) The exaggeration lies not in our statement, but in that we oppose. The present question does not affect the rule, but through the exceptions. We are not treating of any but 'the cases of hardship and moral wrong.' The treatise before us, it will be remarked, is confined to cases of '*adulterine bastardy*.' Let the rule out of which has proceeded 'the torrent of good' stand as it has done for ages; *Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*. Happily for us, that rule meets the almost infinite majority of cases; but to the exceptions allowed by the common law, let there continue to be added, 'all other cases in which the husband was not the father of the child.'

In our minds, the whole question turns upon the justice or injustice of applying the rule to the cases of which we treat. If to do so be unjust; if, as is admitted, it produce moral wrong, it ought not to be the law. Fence round the proof in cases of alleged bastardy, in any way that can be devised for adding to its certainty; but let it not be again so narrowed as that our courts of justice shall be obliged to come to such decisions as that delivered in the 14th James I.

Exercises for Ladies; calculated to preserve and improve Beauty. By D. Walker.

A CHARMING little book, to help ladies 'to walk upright in their ways.' We are perfectly certain that without this book there is not a woman in the country who knows how either to stand, sit, walk, lie, or get up: and how they have managed to perform these operations for so many years, is to us unaccountable;—no wonder so many *false steps* have been made; no wonder some have had a *fall*, and others slipped away, and others lost their equilibrium. Nature teaches nothing but *to turn in your toes, and stare with your mouth wide open; and to keep your hands in your pockets*. Most people are conceited enough to think they can *stand*.* Presumptuous and absurd! The thing is utterly impossible, without Mr. Walker's assistance. Certainly, they may have the distant appearance of something like standing; or rather, they may *not* be sitting, or lying, or kneeling: but, really and absolutely to *stand* is a work many excellent persons have attempted, but not one in a hundred succeeded in accomplishing. The fool says in his heart, 'to stand, is to be on my legs;' but the wise man thus interprets that noble and difficult action:

"The equal squareness of the shoulders and body, to the front, is the first and great principle of position. The heels must be in a line and closed; the knees straight; the toes turned out, with the feet forming an angle of sixty degrees. [There, you blockhead! did you know that?] The arms hanging close to the body; the elbows turned in, and close to the sides; the hands open to the front, with the view of preserving the elbow in the position above directed. The *little fingers lightly touching the clothing of the limbs*, with the thumb close to the fore-fingers. The stomach rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it may principally bear on the fore-part of the feet; the head erect, and the eyes straight to the front. The whole figure must be in such a position, that the ear, shoulder,

haunch, knee, and ankle are all in a line. N.B. If females find this standing position very fatiguing, it may be modified."

Were we to follow the guidance of our own feelings, we should transcribe great part of this work, which has been introduced into our publisher's family with great success. But we have made ourselves so far masters of it, that the moment we go into a room, we can tell whether the young ladies of the family are Mr. Walker's pupils or not; just as a celebrated oculist of the present day can tell in an instant, in the most crowded assembly, *an eye that he has brushed*, from its extraordinary brilliancy. Lest any ladies in the country should not be able to avail themselves *immediately* of this work, we shall, for their sakes, transcribe a few short leading hints, which may, perhaps, prevent them *exposing themselves*.—Ladies should not lift the feet high from the ground, or stamp noisily, or toss their feet; but if their busts are long, they may lift their feet a little higher. Short ladies may hold their arms a little higher than tall ones. Ladies, of course, hold their dresses with the *tips of their fingers*. For those ladies who are *round-shouldered*, it is advised to walk every day for an hour with a *square* book on their heads: this will make them like the Women on the Nile. In dancing, the face must be occasionally turned to the right and left, both for convenience and because much elegance and grace may be produced by its judicious direction; the look should be on the partner, without appearing scrupulously to follow him. The countenance should be animated, and expressive of cheerfulness or gaiety, and an *agreeable smile should ever play about the mouth*. Ladies must dance in a style different from gentlemen: they must delight by pretty terre-à-terre steps, and by a moderate and gentle *abandon*. If the features of a lady breathe gaiety; if her shape be pretty; her dancing may be more animated, and she need not be afraid of using a style almost brilliant—*sissones, battues, pas d'été, &c.* With the last piece of advice we cordially agree: 'That every lady should desist from dancing as soon as she feels over-heated. For *perspiration renders the most beautiful dancer an object of ridicule or pity!*'—We must also

* Mr. Walker, with Mad. de Sevigné, resolves most complaints into the following cause—"D'avoir toujours le cul sur selle!"

caution those 'angels of the earth' not to indulge too much in the waltz; for it causes vertigo, syncope, spasm, and *other accidents*, in ladies of an irritable constitution.

We now feel we have done our duty to the fair sex; but, in conclusion, we must remark, that, beautiful as are the positions of a well-educated *body*, they are still defective unless accompanied or guided by a naturally benevolent and graceful mind. We shall therefore borrow Mr. Walker's words on this subject; and we must say that at the last *Ipswich* ball (a ball unrivalled for its display of beauty and rank), we perceived many beautiful pupils of this gentleman, putting his lessons into practice.

"If a lady is merely invited to a ball, her duties are less peremptory, and less numerous, but not on that account less indispensable. She is bound to receive, with a smiling and modest mien, all partners, whatever their *age* or rank. She addresses a few words with politeness to her neighbours, *even though unknown to her*? If they dance much, she compliments them on their success; and if, on the contrary, they are left alone, she does not seem to perceive it; and especially if she has been more fortunate, she is *careful not to speak of the fatigue, or to evince an insulting compassion*. And, if she can, she contributes to procure them partners, without their in any way suspecting her of the performance of such an office."

After perusing these and other monitory dicta of the same kind, we feel that Mr. Walker has a right to say of himself,

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus.

EXCERPTA CANTIANA: *being the Prospectus of a History of Kent, preparing for publication, by the Rev. Thos. Streatfeild, F.S.A. : folio, pp. 24.*

NO one will deny that Kent is a county most highly deserving of the best possible History. Rich in its natural beauties and resources, it has in all ages been the residence of families of foremost rank and distinction; whilst its situation, between the metropolis and that part of the sea-coast most directly communicating with France, has made it the scene of many important transactions. Nor can it be said that these claims have escaped atten-

tion, or that they have been wholly neglected. Indeed, we believe that Kent was the very first county to find a topographer, even so soon as the days of Queen Elizabeth: and since that time there has been a nearly continuous succession of historians, though no one has hitherto accomplished a work truly worthy of the subject, or even equal to other works which have been devoted at the same periods of time to other counties.

Lambarde was its proto-topographer, and his "Perambulation" was first published in the year 1576. In 1659, Kilburne issued his "Survey," which added little to the former stock of information: and in the same year was produced the Villare Cantianum of Philipot, the first who made much use of records and charters. In 1719, Dr. John Harris published a History in folio, which is on the whole a sensible work, though chiefly a compilation. Lastly, (to omit Seymour and other minor compilers,) Mr. Hasted, in the latter part of the last century, published two separate editions of a History of Kent, which forms either four folio or twelve octavo volumes. Such are the leading works on the topography of this county, detached portions of whose history have also been illustrated by Somner, Thorpe, Lewis, Denne, Duncombe, Lysons, and others. The Rev. P. Parsons, and Mr. Z. Cozens, an industrious schoolmaster, supplied for some part of the county a source of information which Mr. Hasted had too rigidly neglected, the church-notes and epitaphs. Indeed, on the whole, though a great book (or books) in external appearance, Hasted's work is far too summary and superficial in comparison to what a history of Kent ought to be, and is of a character which fully justifies Mr. Streatfeild in his determination to construct an entirely new History, rather than to repair the edifices of any of his predecessors.

A great portion of Mr. Streatfeild's unusually long Prospectus is employed in pointing out some of the extraordinary errors of the authors already mentioned. Though we do not think such adversaria were necessary in order to justify his undertaking, yet they are amusing, and open some curious points of inquiry; and, together with

the very tasteful embellishments, both on copper and wood, with which this fasciculus is adorned, they make it alone a very acceptable offering to the admirers of topography.

Mr. Streatfeild's plan is a new one. His work is to be divided into three portions: 1. the general history; 2. the topographical and descriptive; and 3. the biographical and genealogical; each of which he supposes will form a volume of nearly equal bulk, and a portion of which is to be issued in every published part. The plan is novel; though there is one county which has been treated much in the same way, by three distinct authors. We allude to Devonshire; of which we have Polwhele's general history; Lysons's abstracted territorial history; and Prince's "Worthies," or biography. Under any arrangement, the county of Kent would be a gigantic undertaking for a single individual; Mr. Streatfeild is a bold projector, and with the sincerest wishes for his success, we look with apprehension to the accomplishment of his triple task. Would not his family history, if first undertaken alone, be a work singularly interesting, and more than usually popular? We are induced to form this desire, and to give it public expression, because we know that it is in genealogical and heraldic lore, in unpublished documents, journals, and correspondence, that the author's collections are chiefly abundant. When the Biographical Division should be completed, its pages would be fixed for constant reference in the progress of the descriptive portion.

In a technical point of view, Mr. Streatfeild's plan is certainly not sufficiently arranged or defined. Only ten Parts, each containing "a few sheets" of each division, would surely leave a great portion of his work undone; nor can the very moderate price which he suggests, repay a style of production correspondent to his handsome Prospectus. If not for his own sake, yet for the successful fulfilment of his design, we would respectfully suggest a due consideration of these matters; and that his publishers should issue, as early as convenient, a more business-like prospectus, in the ordinary form. In the mean time, we trust that, without any huxtering stipulations, the aristocracy of the county

will spontaneously come forward with a patriotic zeal to his support; fully assured, as they safely may be, that they will be not only most honourably, but most liberally met, by the high-spirited and highly-qualified Author. We bespeak him the support not only of "the Noble and Gentle," but of the honest "Yeomen" of Kent, whose families have been as long attached to the soil, and whose powers of appreciating the benefits of knowledge, of literature, and the arts, have increased with the refinements of modern education, at the same time that the substantial powers of their purse are still as equivalent to much empty rank, as when the jingling rhymes were composed in the reign of Elizabeth or James the First, of

The Knight of Cales,
The Gentleman of Wales,
And the Laird of the Low Countree—
The Yeoman of Kent,
With his yearly rent,
Shall weigh them down all three.

Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire. 4to, pp. 52. Nichols & Son.

THE review of the history of this extraordinary structure appears like an attempt to recall the features of a splendid vision—so ephemeral was its existence that it seems but as a speck in the annals of time. Yet, brief as that existence was, it excited an interest which, perhaps, no modern building, possessing even higher claims to attraction, ever succeeded in attaining.

The commencement of the structure, and the rapidity with which the lofty and aspiring edifice reared its head, in a spot which had been a solitude and almost a desert; the brief glance at the finished edifice, and the long interval when the public eye was excluded from it, succeeded by the intense curiosity which was aroused when it was thrown open to inspection, and its beauties displayed to admiring crowds, are so many epochs in its brief history. The last was the fatal destruction, which so suddenly snatched it from the gaze of its myriads of admirers, and left only a heap of ruins and some disjointed apartments, in the place of a building which rivalled the palace of an eastern monarch.

It cannot be denied that considerable taste and genius were displayed in the formation of the design, and for the sake of which its preservation was an object of solicitude; but this idea can be fostered no longer: its departed splendour can be only imagined, or faintly pictured, by works dedicated to the preservation, as far as printing and engraving can effect, of the features of the once glorious pile.

In the present publication, the history of the structure is continued to its close by the destruction of a great part of the Abbey, by the fall of the tower, and the subsequent dispersion of the estate connected with the mansion.

The embellishments consist of eleven plates, which display the architecture in plans and sections, and show the fine picturesque effect which the edifice possessed when perfect, by means of perspective views from different points. One of the plates, added by the kindness of Sir R. C. Hoare, presents the appearance of the structure at the period when the fall of the tower had reduced a great portion of the building to a heap of ruins.

The present owner, J. Benett, esq. M.P. for Wilts, is gradually converting the existing remains of the building into a residence; but it appears that the work, even of this partial reconstruction, proceeds but very slowly; and that, in truth, very little hope can be entertained that Fonthill will recover more than a very faint shadow of its former splendour.

Two of the engravings are from drawings by J. Martin, esq. whose pencil seems destined appropriately to illustrate a creation of fancy like Fonthill. The sections are made by Mr. Porden, the architect; and the remainder of the views are from drawings by Cattermole and Buckler.

A series of fifteen vignettes on wood display several minor but very interesting portions of the Abbey and its localities. An ancient gateway traditionally called "Jones's lodge," and attributed with great probability to Inigo Jones, is a relic of the ancient mansion of the Cottingtons, which was burnt in 1775; and all that remains of the splendid mansion which succeeded it, is a pavilion, still large enough for a gentleman's residence.

A view of the Church of Fonthill Gifford, erected in lieu of the one so sacrilegiously destroyed by Alderman Beckford, shows the modern erection to be a cold and mean structure.

The shield of Mr. Beckford, with its elaborate quarterings, reminds us of the numerous and splendid heraldic decorations of the Abbey, one of its best features, proving that in this respect a sound taste had been exercised in the selection of so appropriate an embellishment to a Gothic building. A sample of the splendid contents of the Abbey is given in the vignette in page 29; in which a shrine and various examples of elegant and costly workmanship, in gold and precious stones, are beautifully grouped together.

"The present publication," says Mr. Nichols, "adds another link to the History of the Abbey of Fonthill, as recorded in the works of Sir R. C. Hoare, and Messrs. Butler, Rutter, and Storer." It is painful to reflect that this link is the concluding one. The illustrative letter-press is compiled from the accounts by Mr. Britton and Mr. Rutter, and the plates will form excellent additional illustrations to Mr. Britton's work, and to the important one of Sir Richard Colt Hoare on "Modern Wiltshire." To those readers who do not possess either of those costly publications, the present compilation will be a cheap, and, at the same time, a comprehensive account of the once famed Abbey, and will prove to all possessors an excellent remembrance of a structure which in its brief day made no small noise in the world.

Memoir of John Carpenter, Town-clerk of London. Compiled from original Manuscripts and other authentic sources. By Thomas Brewer, of the Town-clerk's Office. [Not published.]

IN the reign of Henry the Sixth, certain estates were devised to the Corporation of London by the subject of this Memoir, for the purpose of educating, clothing, and maintaining four poor boys. In process of time the lands increased so greatly in value as to be sufficient to enable the Corporation to endow the school which is now in progress of erection, with the

annual sum of 900*l.* The good effects of the parliamentary enquiry into the application of charity funds, have been particularly apparent in the instance of this benefaction. Until the year 1827, the annual expenditure in furthering the object of Carpenter's benevolent donation, was only 19*l.* 10*s.* An attempt was then seriously made to increase the benefits of the charity, which has eventually been completed by the establishment of a new school, to be styled "the City of London School;" and the erection of an extensive building, on the site of Honeylane market, for the uses of the new foundation. It was contemplated to unite with the Carpenter estates the funds of the dissolved London Workhouse; but this part of the undertaking was not sanctioned by Parliament, and the school has therefore to depend on its own resources, aided by a subscription of 2,000*l.* from the Corporation, and other donations from individuals. The establishment is, in compliance with the modern notions of religious liberality, to be a "school for all;" but at the same time religion is not to be neglected in the course of education, so entirely as it is in the London "University."

It is rather singular that the will of John Carpenter, under which the Corporation is presumed to hold this bequest, is not to be found; but as it probably related solely to freehold estates, it was not proved in any of the ecclesiastical courts. The lands were not amalgamated with the property of the Corporation, but a separate account of them was always kept; and it must be a matter of congratulation to see them at length appropriated to a foundation so important; a result so little contemplated by the founder, but one which is decidedly in accordance with his wish to diffuse to the utmost extent the benefits of education. Independent of the character of a benefactor, Carpenter is well known in civic history. He was not only skilled in that knowledge of the laws and customs of the city, which, as town-clerk, it was his duty to possess, but he deserves to be ranked among the patrons of the fine arts, since it was at his expense and under his patronage that the famous "Machabre," or "Dance of Death," was

painted in St. Paul's cloister, and which it will be recollected was illustrated by the verses of Lydgate.

The opinion of his moral worth, and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, is shewn by the fact of his having been appointed executor to the celebrated Whityngton, as well as to two other citizens, the execution of which offices involved the performance of various charitable trusts and a consequent heavy responsibility.

In his office he has immortalized his name by a compilation of a large volume on matters relating to this city. It is still deemed of the highest authority, and has been used with such effect, that its original name (*Liber Albus*) has given way to another more indicative of the state into which it has arrived, from the effects of constant reference, being now called "*Liber Niger.*"

The change of name is attributed by Mr. Brewer to the ensuing ancient verses, written on the first leaf, and evidently at a very early period.

Qui Liber Albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo,

Factus et est unctis pollicibusque niger;
Dum tamen est extans, istum describite librum,

Ne semel amisso postea nullus erit:
Quod si nullus erit (nonnulla est nostraque culpa)

Hei! pretii summi perdita gemma vale!

These lines have been rendered into English verse at the request of the compiler, by his friend Mr. Josiah Temple, of Guildhall, as follows:—

This Book, which once was white, has black become,

Mark'd through and through by many a greasy thumb;

Copy its leaves while yet you have the power,

Which may be lost if left beyond this hour;
For if through fault of ours the book be lost,

Farewell! a gem is gone of greatest cost!

—(page 11.)

The advice was not lost, and a copy of the work was made by Richard Smith, Comptroller of the Chamber in the reign of Elizabeth, and which transcript now bears the former name of the original.

The tract before us was compiled for the information of the Commit-

tee appointed by the Corporation to carry into effect the establishment of the City of London School, and is printed by their desire. Mr. Brewer has done great justice to the task assigned him, having gleaned with considerable research and assiduity, from the vast collections to be found in that storehouse of civic antiquity, the Town-clerk's Office, all that he could discover relative to this excellent citizen. By the addition of materials collected from other sources, a tract of sixty-two pages has been produced, which will be an useful addition to the stock of civic history. It is embellished by a neat wood-cut of the building, and issuing as it does from the well-known press of Mr. Arthur Taylor, it is unnecessary to add a word on the excellence of the typography.

The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex. By Thomas Walker Horsfield, F.S.A. 2 vols. large 4to.—*Baxter, Lewes.*

THE late John Fuller, Esq. of Parliamentary eccentricity, better remembered by our readers as *Jack Fuller*, who gave Mr. Hayley's MSS. to the British Museum, at one time contemplated the publication of a History of *Sussex* at his own expense, which often, we know, in these venal days, is synonymous with *own authorship*; but future generations were saved the solving the problematical query, "Could Jack Fuller write a County History?" for he urged Mr. Baxter, the publisher of the present work, to the execution of his purpose, and he, the publisher, employed as his cook for this topographical banquet the gentleman whose name precedes Mr. Baxter's in the title-page, and whose designation we have given as above. Our preliminary observations will not fall harshly on his ear, seeing he has had the candour to hint in the preface that it would have been impossible for him to have undertaken the present work but for certain materials which he found at hand, ready prepared. It is at the same time but fair to point out those ingredients of the dish which Mr. Horsfield claims as his own: he tells us that his intimate acquaintance with *Eastern Sussex* has enabled him

to contribute materially to the history and topography of many places, and that the particulars of several were entirely written by him. Nor can we in candour refuse the meed of approbation to him who first concentrates into one focus, with systematic arrangement and illustration, whatever has been partially effected towards a County History.

"The most remarkable feature in the surface and scenery of *Sussex*, is occasioned by the intervention of the bold, yet graceful, masses of chalk formation, denominated the *Downs*. These smooth and open hills, celebrated for their velvet covering, rounded summits, and hollow coombes, rise from the Marsh of Pevensey into the threatening promontory of Beachy Head, and enter Hampshire between West Harting and Stansted. Their length with- in *Sussex* is about fifty-three miles; their greatest breadth seven; mean breadth four and half: their average altitude is stated by White to be about 500 feet.*

"The *Weald*.—The great forest which in the Saxon times occupied a considerable portion of Kent and Surrey, and the whole of *Sussex* with the exception of the Downs and the maritime district already noted, was named of the Saxon word, *weald*, signifying a *woody country*: by the Britons it was called *Coit Andred*, from its exceeding greatness [the editor does not oblige us with the derivation], being, as we are expressly told in the Saxon Chronicle, Anno 893, 120 miles or longer from east to west, and 30 miles broad." p. 4.

"The forest ridge forms the elevated district occupying the north-eastern part of the county, and stretching, with certain intervals, in a north-westerly direction along the borders of Surrey."

This forest ridge was evidently the natural wall of the *Weald*.

The section on the Geology and Mineralogy of the County, contributed by Gideon Mantell, Esq. F.G.S. (first printed for the most part in Mr. Cartwright's History of the 'Rape of Bramber,' and here reprinted,) must be read with the deepest interest. These are the antiquities of the structure of our mother earth—the indelible records of the changes and convulsions to which she has been exposed—the monuments of the earthquake's power, shaking the solid pillars of the land,

* White's *Selbourne*. Vol. 1.

and cleaving its foundations to their base—of the mighty floods rolling the massive rocks as petty shards away—of the volcano's fires melting the mountain and exalting the valley to the clouds:—of those countless ages of Creation's birth, when yet

'o'er all the face of earth,
Main ocean flowed, not idle, but with warm
Prolific humour soft'ning all her globe,'
and which formed, perhaps, the first of those six grand divisions or days of the Almighty's work, whose very minutes were with us an age.

It is very remarkable that this elevation of temperature supposed by Milton to have brought the genial powers of the earth into operation, may be inferred, from geological evidence, to have pervaded even our northern clime.

Of the organic remains of the chalk formation of Sussex, we are told that they "have evidently been deposited in the basin of an extensive profound ocean, whose waters teemed with countless forms of animal existence, by far the greater part of which, if not the whole, differ essentially from any known recent species. In this county alone, which but a few years since was supposed to be destitute of, or very poor in fossil remains, we have collected upwards of 300 species of fishes, shells, zoophytes, &c. all of which are decidedly marine." "The fishes, in some examples, preserve even the form in which they died, appearing as if they had been suddenly suffocated by a soft pulpy mass which had consolidated around them, and preserved their figures from alteration. The cornea or transparent membrane in front of the eye, the tongue, the fins, even the air-bladder, and the contents of the intestines, remain in some examples." "Almost every flint must have had some organic body as its nucleus; some of the pebbles, when divided and polished, exhibit the most beautiful anatomical preparations of the enclosed animal imaginable." p. 17.

"The Wealden formation consists of alternations of clay, shale, sand, sandstone, and limestone, containing fresh-water shells, terrestrial plants, and the teeth and bones of reptiles and fishes. The state in which the organic remains occur, manifesting that they have been subject to the action of river currents,

but not to attrition from the waves of the ocean." "The Sussex marble, so strikingly characteristic of the Weald clay, occurs in layers that vary from a few inches to a foot or more in thickness, and are separated from each other by seams of clay or of coarse friable limestone. The compact varieties are sub-crystalline, and susceptible of a high polish, exhibiting sections of the enclosed univalves, of which the marble is almost wholly composed. The shells belong to the genus *Paludina*, the recent species of which inhabit fresh water, and they are associated with the shelly remains of a minute crustaceous animal that also abounds in a fresh-water limestone in France." p. 18.

The principal quarries of this stone, we are informed, are in the parish of Kirdford near Petworth, and it has been generally called *Petworth marble*. The author adds, that some of the small pillars in Chichester Cathedral, various monumental slabs, &c. are formed of this stone throughout the County. We could show him that the County of Sussex by no means limited its use, but that it is to be found in almost every ancient church in the southern, and perhaps other districts, particularly in those erected in the thirteenth century. In parts of the structure of the old London Bridge it was much employed, and specimens of it from that building are exposed to sale in the shops in Southwark, turned into snuff-boxes, dial-cases, seals, &c.

At least five species of Saurian reptiles have been found in Tilgate forest; of these extraordinary creatures of the ancient world, the *Iguanodon* is decidedly the most wonderful.

"The name of this fossil animal is derived from the close resemblance which its teeth bear to those of the Iguana or Guana of the West Indies; the bones also which have been found in Tilgate forest, correspond more closely with those of that animal than of any other living creature; but notwithstanding the resemblance in structure, this fossil exceeds by twenty times that of the recent animal. The teeth of the *Iguanodon* are very peculiar, resembling, when worn, those of the Rhinoceros and other herbivorous mammalia, and proving that, unlike all the recent reptiles, the original had the power of grinding its food; it was decidedly herbivorous, and the vegetable remains with which its relics are associated, are precisely of that kind which would seem to require such masticating apparatus. Bones

of the extremities, vertebræ, &c. corresponding in magnitude with the teeth, have also been found, but no traces of the jaws. A careful comparison of the fossil bones with the skeleton of the recent *Guauna*, gives the following colossal proportions to the *Iguanodon*:

' Length of the animal from the snout to the tip of the tail, 70 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the head, 9 feet.

Length of the tail, 52½ feet.

Circumference of the body, 14½ feet.

Length of the thigh and leg, 8 feet 2 in.

"The above calculation is made from the average size of various parts of the skeleton; but some bones are so enormous, as to prove that individuals must have attained the marvellous length of 100 feet!" p. 22.

The *Hylæosaurus*, i. e. Wealden Lizard, found in a quarry near Tilgate forest 1832, had "a row of enormous angular spinous bones, which in the original reptile were situated along the back and constituted a serrated dermal fringe." Whether the country were an island or continent through which the waters flowed that deposited the strata of the Weald may not be determined; but that it was diversified by hill and valley and enjoyed a much higher temperature than any part of modern Europe is more than probable:

"If we attempt," says Mr. Mantell, "to portray the animals of this ancient county, our description will possess more of the character of a romance than of a legitimate deduction from established facts. Turtles of various kinds must have been seen on the banks of its rivers and lakes; and groups of enormous crocodiles basking in the fens and shallows. The enormous *Megalosaurus* (great fossil lizard, found in the sandstone and grit of Tilgate forest) and the yet more gigantic *Iguanodon*, to which the groves of palms and arborescent ferns would have been mere beds of reeds, must have been of such prodigious magnitude that the existing animal creation presents us with no fit objects of comparison." p. 23.

Our author is inclined to place the site of *Anderida* at Seaford, about which ancient *Civitas perita* so much has been said and conjectured by topographical writers. The Saxon Chronicle, under 490, says—"This year Ella and Cissa besieged Andredæcester, and slew all the inhabitants, so that not one Briton was left there." This utter destruction effaced even the memory of the

spot from the land, and *Anderida* has become as locomotive at the antiquary's command as any other doubtful station of the Roman colonists. We think, however, there is little doubt but Camden and Dr. Harris are right when they place this much-sought fortress at Newenden in Kent—a harbour ruined by geological changes of the Rother, dividing at this place by its waters Kent and Sussex.

Important vestiges of military works existed at this spot (of which we do not however speak from local knowledge). Hasted says, the manor was called in ancient deeds *Andred*; and Harris tells us of a hill called *Ander-down*, at the place; of which *Dunum*, or *Dinas Andred*, is evidently the derivative. Neither etymologically nor locally can *Pevensey* (the *Anderida* of *Somerset*.) although a Roman fort, compare with this, for it does not lie sufficiently in connection with the *Weald* to claim such distinction. We suspect that the station was called by the Britons, *Dinas Newydd Andred*—whence, *Newenden*: and we know how frequently the adjunct *Newydd*, was appended to rising colonies by the Britons;—hence *Newydd Mach*, *Noviomagus*, &c.—But we are digressing from our author.

The following discovery may interest the collectors of Roman sepulchral vessels. It is copied by the Editor from Mr. Dallaway's *History of the Rape of Arundel*, p. 80, where is a good engraving of the sepulchre, omitted by Mr. Horsfield.

Near the northern boundary of Walberton parish is *Avisford*-house and estate; in 1817, in a field near the house holes were made with a crowbar in the earth for the purpose of setting up hurdles to enclose sheep, which bar met with repeated resistance at about six inches deep.

"This circumstance induced the man, with assistance, to clear away the surface, when they perceived a stone, similar to the gritstone found near *Petworth*; it measured in length 4 feet, breadth 1 foot 8 inches, and 8 inches thick, forming the covering of a solid chest or coffer; which being taken off, the inside proved to be nearly hollowed out in an oblong square, nearly four feet in length, and eighteen inches deep; the sides of the coffer were four inches in thickness; the objects

which presented themselves consisted of pottery of the coarse light red kind, and colour of common flowerpots. There were two red earthen basins the size of large breakfast-cups, placed in saucers; six plates of the same coarse ware the size of dessert-plates, nine others smaller; two earthen candlesticks six inches high; two earthen jugs of a globular shape, eight inches in diameter, with a teapot-shaped handle attached to them, and a narrow neck that would admit a finger; another jug of the same size, with a handle and spout like a cream-pot. In a circular saucer, engrailed all round the edge, with a handle, was placed a smooth oval pebble, very hard, of the colour and transparency of a white currant, and the exact shape and size of a pigeon's egg. In another saucer of the same coarse ware was placed a black hard stone, perfectly round, the size of a nutmeg. Another saucer contained a flat oystershell; near to which was a dish containing a thin glass lacrymatory, the size and shape of a bergamot pear, with two glass handles. In four of the smaller dishes was a fragment of bone of a chalkish calcined white; but the most beautiful object that stood in the centre of this service of ancient crockery, consisted of an elegant flat-bottomed square glass bottle twelve inches high by eight inches broad, of a light transparent sea-green colour, very thick, and nearly full of calcined bones; this bottle had a handle attached to one of its sides, and fastened to a circular neck about two inches and a half high, the opening of which neck would scarcely admit the hand of a child into the bottle: this handle was beautifully reeded. At the end of this coffer, in the corner, were two inverted conic brackets, each stood upon an earthen lamp coarsely designed and executed.—

[Here the Editor, like the Chinese tailor who, making a new coat, copied a patch in the old, most religiously follows an *erratum* in Mr. Dallaway's book. The sense is evidently, *upon each stood*, &c. This makes the lamps stand upon the brackets, not the brackets on the lamps.]

"At the bottom, at the other end, were a pair of sandals, apparently for a small foot, studded all over the heels and soles with hexagonal-headed *brass* nails."

The earthen vessels were twenty-eight in number; no coins or inscriptions were found. Never, perhaps, was an example of the *cæna feralis* for the manes of the defunct more distinctly set out than this at Avisford. The white and black stones present

an ænigma; they were probably amulets; one propitiating the Celestial, the other the Infernal gods.

We are among those antiquaries who believe in the authenticity of the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester; whatever were the sources from which he compiled it, there is sufficient internal evidence of the genuine character of the MS. and that it was so compiled from materials which he found at Rome when, in 1391, he had the licence of William de Colchester, Abbot of Westminster, to travel thither in pursuit of studies illustrating the history of his native land. His 15th Itinerary passes from London to Southampton; then coastwise to Dover, and back to London again. In this Itinerary we have the stage "a Regno ad *decimum Lapidem*." The *Decimus Lapidem* is now fixed by the distance from Chichester, Regnum, and the splendid Roman remains at Bignor, to be at the last place. On the downs near this spot the Roman way remains in a most perfect, bold, and decided state, pointing with military precision of alignment, directly upon Chichester. The account of the Bignor pavements, &c. is copied from Lysons. The state of those interesting remains we have not of late years had the opportunity to ascertain; they have hitherto, we believe, found a most efficient protector in Mr. Hawkins of Bignor Park, and will still, we trust, by patriotic care, be handed down to future generations:—Pompeii itself cannot, within an equal space, present a more interesting specimen of Roman domestic economy and decoration than is found in the Bignor villa. Every Romano-British antiquary should pay his devotions to the civilising genius of Rome at this spot.

Lewes, where considerable Roman indicia are from time to time discovered, appears to be the *Mutuantonis* of the anonymous topographers of Ravenna. The monuments of the earlier part of the middle age, at this place, particularly claim our notice; among these, that of *Magnus*, or rather *Magnus*, as the conceit on which the epitaph turns seems to testify we should read, although the *n* before the *g* is uniformly inserted throughout:—

⁴ *Clauditur hic miles Dacorum regia proles
Mangaus nomen ei Mangaenæ nota progeniei,*

Deponens Magnum se moribus induit Agnum,

Perpetet pro vitâ fit parvulus anchorita.*

which, though "ill at these numbers," we will render,

Intombed a soldier here of royal race,

Magnus his name, from mighty Danish source,

Resigned his title, gave the Lamb his place,
And closed as lowly eremite his course.

The prevailing opinion is, that this Magnus was the third son of King Harold II. by his first wife, whose mother, Githa, was a Danish princess, and sister of Sweyn, who succeeded Hardicanute. "The three sons of Harold, after the overthrow of their father and the subsequent subjection of England to the Norman invaders, left their country, and sought refuge from the insults of the Conqueror in Ireland." Thence they made piratical descents on the coast of England, but were at length defeated by Beorn Earl of Cornwall; the two elder brothers, Godwin and Edmund, retired to Denmark; the third is supposed to be the Anchorite Magnus, who was buried in the Saxon church of St. John at Lewes.

We are surprised to find the Editor indulging in a vague statement about the age of this monument to Magnus, namely, that it is supposed by some to be of the age of Edward III., by others much older, when he could have set the matter at rest by an accurate engraving. The inscription is on two semicircles of fifteen square stones, and is represented in Vol. I. Pl. XII. of Gough's *Camden's Britannia*. Judging of the age of the relic from this print, we should take the inscription to be of the close of the thirteenth century: and this conclusion we adopt, not only from the form of the letters, but from the absence of those abbreviations, or rather combining of letters one within another, of which so striking an example has been given us by Mr. J. G. Nichols in the fac-simile of the tomb of Ilbert de Chaz from Lacock Abbey, who flourished in the middle of the twelfth century.* The legendary tale which says that Harold, escaping from the battle of Hastings, became an anchorite at St. John's in Chester, most probably had its rise from the seclusion here of his son Magnus; for he took

up his abode at the church of St. John in *Castro* (its site at Lewes is an ancient camp), and the tradition rendered by Giraldus and Knighton had its rise from this no improbable confusion of place and persons.

"The church of St. John the Baptist at Southover, adjoins the ruins of the priory of St. Pancras, founded in 1078 by the first Earl de Warren and his lady Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. A portion of her tomb was discovered in the year 1775 by Dr. Clarke, rector of Buxted, in the Shirley chancel of Isfield church, forming the table part of a mural monument of Edward Shirley, Esq. by whose father probably it was preserved at the demolition of the priory, and conveyed to Isfield, his manorial estate." p. 215. It was subsequently removed at the expense of Dr. (Sir William) Burrell to its present situation in Southover church, the most appropriate spot in which it could be placed near to its original location. The highly decorated face of this ancient coffin-lid bears the Greek honey-suckle pattern, derived by the sculptors who succeeded those of the classic age from their predecessors in the art. The inscription runs round the rim and down the middle, precisely the arrangement of that on the coffin of Matilda, the Conqueror's queen. The tomb is five feet long, two feet six inches wide: it is of black marble, in beautiful preservation, and the letters are as sharp as when first cut: it is engraved, in a very large size, above two feet long, in Watson's *History of the Earls of Surrey*," and reduced to an 8vo size as a vignette in Gough's "Monuments," Vol. I. p. 1. Mr. Gough says, the letters resemble those on the tomb of Ilbert de Chaz. Although the epitaph has been repeatedly printed, we give it again for the sake of adding the Editor's translation:

Stirps Gundrada ducum decus evi nobile
germen

Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum
Martir

Martha fuit miseris, fuit ex pietate Maria,
Pars obiit Martha, superest pars magna
Marie,

O pie Pancrati testis pietatis et equi,
Te facit heredem, tu clemens suscipe matrem,

Sexta Kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Fregit alabastrum

K

* *Annals and Antiq. Lacock*, p. 352.
GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Thus rendered in the margin :

'Gundred, illustrious branch of princely
race, [grace ;
Brought into England's church balsamic
Pious as Mary, and as Martha kind,
To generous deeds she gave her virtuous
mind : [receives,
Though the cold tomb her Martha's part
Her Mary's better part for ever lives.
O holy Pancras ! keep, with gracious care,
A mother who has made thy sons her heir,
On the sixth Calend of June's fatal morn,
The marble frame'

At Heathfield, fourteen miles from Lewes, is a hamlet called *Cade Street*. Here, the inhabitants say, Alexander Iden, the Sheriff of Kent, slew that eminent Radical Reformer of the fifteenth century, Jack Cade : — " he who undertook to dress the commonwealth like a skilful clothier, and set a new nap upon it—who was to legislate that seven halfpenny loaves should be sold for a penny—that the three-hooped pot should have ten hoops—who made it felony to drink small-beer—who had decreed the realm to be one large common, and that money was to be abolished, lawyers hanged (the only part of his scheme which a man might hesitate to condemn on a general principle)—that all should eat and drink at his expense, and worship him their lord ! " How beneficially these promises were kept to himself and his disciples, an inscribed stone, set up by the late F. Newbery, Esq. briefly records (vide p. 576) :

" Near this spot was slain the notorious rebel Jack Cade, by Alexander Iden, Esq. Sheriff of Kent A. D. 1450. His body was carried to London, and his head fixed upon London Bridge. This is the success of all rebels, and this fortune chanceth ever to TRAITORS. " —Hall's Chronicle."

Mr. Horsfield drops the tear of sympathising pity over the cenotaph of Radical Jack, exclaiming, "*Alas ! poor outlaw !*" (vide p. 576.) Of the sincerity of such compassion we could only, however, competently judge, had the editor and the Kentish Liberal been coeval, and the latter had carried into effect his act of equal partition on the editor's goods and chattels. Indeed, whatever may be said of our author's political taste, we can but little praise his judgment or his reading : thus, under Petworth we have the following

commonplace observation : " Thomas Percy, seventh earl of Northumberland, was restored in blood 1577. Having engaged with the Duke of Norfolk in the attempt to liberate Mary Queen of Scots from the tyrannous oppression of Queen Elizabeth, he was betrayed by Sir William Douglas, conveyed to York, and beheaded 1572." Now every one who has examined the history of the time with an unprejudiced eye, will allow that, whatever might be said of the personal character of the parties—of Mary as the beautiful, weak-minded, frail, and superstitious disciple of a French court, or of Elizabeth as the monarch of a great people rising into freedom, determined to support her religious and political supremacy at all risks, and merging all minor considerations in the exigency of the great occasion—every one, we say, will allow that the contest between Elizabeth and Mary was between Romish and Protestant ascendancy ; that the respective Queens were the *points d'appui* and rallying ensigns of either party ; that these two stars could not " brook their motion in one sphere," that with Mary and Elizabeth, it was life for life. Indeed Camden, who acted in some degree from courtesy to King James as the apologist of Mary, could not deny her direct communication with Babington and sanction of his plot for the murder of Elizabeth. Babington addressed a letter directly to the Queen of Scots, in which, alluding to " the tragical execution of Elizabeth," (as he with the piety of a fanatic styled the intended deed,) prays her " that the heroical actors in the business whom he enumerates might be rewarded, or their posterities if they perished in the attempt." To which Mary replied, " commending his entire affection to the Catholic religion and herself, but warning him to go warily to work, and that the association between them should be entered into as if they stood in fear of the Puritans," &c.

These overt acts for compassing the assassination of the Queen, and Mary's acquiescence in them, were placed irrefragably on record on the trial ; the ministers of Elizabeth urged the punishment of Mary as the only mode of securing political safety for the realm and its governor. On the part of the

ish Queen may be pleaded, the
al feeling she must have enter-
d against her who held her in
dom and opposed the assumed in-
ility of the Romish faith; while
beth may be reasonably blamed
ot trusting something more to the
animity of mercy; and, above
r shifting the act of Mary's execu-
upon the shoulders of a mere minor
al instrument. Here Elizabeth
wrong: if she leaned towards mer-
he should have had the generosity
ature its operation; if she thought
ompatible with the cause of liber-
id religion, she should have had
oldness to adopt the deed and all
nsequences to her in public opi-

However the Editor may here
rdoned for following in with the
r cry of our guide-books to any
ouse where chance has preserved
eness of the Scottish Queen, he
ot be acquitted so lightly when,
ne self-imagined Brutus, he revels
the bloody relics of the murdered
les, whose great mistake perhaps
that he was not another Eliza-
and that he lost his own life in
seless attempt to conciliate and
rise with the party who planted
andard of democratic and fanatic
my on the ruins of our venerable
ch, and in the blood of its sworn
stitutional protector and ally. "In
chancel of Ashburnham church
ept, in a glass case lined with red
t, some relics of the unfortunate
les Ist. These consist of the shirt*

ruffled wrists, on which are a
faint traces of blood, in which he
beheaded; his watch, which at

the place of execution he gave to Mr.
John Ashburnham, his white silk
drawers, and the sheet that was thrown
over the body after his execution.
These articles have certainly been care-
fully preserved. Long were they treas-
ured up," continues Mr. Horsfield in
all the exultation of applause at the
regicidal deed,—“Long were they
treasured up as *precious relics* [Our
readers will mark the gratuitous sneer]
fit only to be gazed upon by the devotees
of the Icon Basilike; at length, how-
ever, the charm was broken by Ber-
tram Ashburnham, Esq., who, in 1743,
bequeathed them to the clerk of the
parish and his successors for ever,
to be exhibited as *great curiosities*.”
[Another ironical sneer from the ten-
der mercy of Republicanism]—“May
we add,” concludes the author in the
climax of his zeal,—“may we add,
Pro bono publico?”

Should ever the tomes before us
reach another edition, we trust the
better feeling of the author will efface
this coarse and indecent allusion to the
last suffering of a monarch who, what-
ever his political errors in the abstract
view of adverse casuists, lived in the
practice of individual virtue and un-
ostentatious religion, died with the
firmness of a man, the charity and
forgiveness of a Christian, and the
resignation of a martyr! That trying
hour which awaits every man at the
close of this visible diurnal course,
brings to light and to the test the hid-
den secrets of the heart—and happy
those who may be enabled, by the same
support, to go through it with an
equal composure as our first Charles.

While we should like to see the
Editor's volumes unblemished by the
sentiments which we have pointed out,
we should be sorry not to possess
them. A very large portion of the
graphic illustrations are mere adap-
tations from the former works of Mr.
Horsfield, or from Dallaway and Cart-
wright; and we are no great admirers
of this second-hand sort of manufac-
ture. The views of the seats in the
county, though not engraved in a
uniform style, are yet generally very
good: but they appear to be rather the
contributions of their respective owners
than selected for their intrinsic in-
terest. Such fine subjects as the
castles of Amberley, Bodiam, and

It appears that the King had on two
on the 30th January, the morning
of execution. “Herbert,” saith the
King, “this is my second marriage day;
it will be as trim to-day as may be; for,
to-night, I hope to be espoused to my
second Jesus.” He then appointed what
he would wear: “Let me have a
more than ordinary, (said the King)
because the season is so sharp as pro-
bably may make me shake, which some-
times will imagine proceeds from fear.
I should have no such imputation; I fear
death; death is not terrible to me: I
God I am prepared.”—Anthony
d's Memoir of Thomas Herbert.
æ Oxonienses, vol. 11. p. 701.

Hurstmonceux, (not to mention the Royal Palace at Brighton), are dismissed in trifling woodcuts; while large engravings are given of such interesting subjects as the Temple Grammar-School, the Park, and Bristol Hotel at Brighton, the New Inn at Hurst-perpoint, &c.;—all contributed by their respective proprietors. These might have been added, but the former should not have been omitted; particularly as most of them had been excellently represented by Messrs. Dallaway and Cartwright; whose works, after all, will continue the topographical standards of authority for *WESTERN SUSSEX*, and are indeed indispensable in every important topographical collection.

To those who are not so fortunate as to possess the above valuable works, Mr. Horsfield's abridgment, in his second volume, will be acceptable; while to all, his first volume will be welcome, as containing the most complete account hitherto published of *EASTERN SUSSEX*. Good views are

given by Mr. Horsfield of Brambletye House, Eridge Castle, and Petworth Park, and an interesting view of the interior of the Norman church at Steyning. Mr. Horsfield has borrowed largely of the embellishments in wood from Mr. Cartwright's work; and we think the introduction of such illustrative vignettes of churches, ruins, &c. into the letter-press, a feature worthy of imitation in all topographical publications. Evidence of labour in collecting materials and tact in their arrangement, are not wanting; let the author in his future career cultivate these two great qualifications for a topographical writer; and wherever party bias may tempt him to make his pages the vehicle of temporary feelings, let him reflect on the Horatian caution:

'Delere licet
Quod non edideris; necsit vox missa reverti.'

* *Ars Poet. lin. 489-90.*

Designs for Rural Churches. By GEORGE E. HAMILTON, architect; small folio 1836.—The publication now before us seems very ill calculated to advance the fame of Mr. Hamilton as an architect of ecclesiastical structures. The author in his preface deploras the want of appropriate character, observable in the newly erected Churches; and he attributes this evil to the interference of churchwardens with the architect's province. To prove what can be effected when this intermeddling is not exerted, the twelve designs comprised in this publication are given to the world. On looking at the engravings our first impression was, that they were intended as examples of what the taste of a Churchwarden might be expected to perpetrate. But no! the much abused parish officer is here introduced as a mere scapegoat, for we cannot suppose that if such an event was to occur as the Churchwarden assuming to himself to dispense altogether with the aid of an architect, that he could by any possibility produce a design more meagre and commonplace, nor one which would better exemplify that destitution of ecclesiastical character alleged to be the fault of the recently erected Churches, than either of those which are here put forth as models. To criticise in detail such designs would be

waste of time; a few observations will suffice to prove that we do not censure without just ground. In them may be seen windows of ample dimensions, destitute of mullions and weather cornices; square shafts sharpened to a point for pinnacles. Pinnacles not applied as a finish to the buttresses, but set upon the parapet above the termination of them, together with ogee arches, and all the other peculiar marks of the genuine "carpenters' Gothic." The ground plan of one design shews a row of columns disposed longitudinally in the centre, dividing the interior into two portions, an arrangement undoubtedly to be met with in some ancient examples; but in such instances it was the result of alteration, and is so awkward that it is surprising it should be adopted in what is intended for a pattern design. The author having omitted to give either scales or estimates, and his views being in perspective, it is difficult to understand what was the object he designed his publication to answer. On the head of expense, it is merely said in general terms, that the designs would embrace an expenditure, varying in ordinary cases from £500 to £3000. If we assess the humblest in the series at the smaller sum, we should doubt whether an architect could be found who would undertake

to execute for the larger estimate either of those of higher pretensions; for instance, a cross church, with a lofty spire in the centre, or another with two steeples. We recommend to Mr. Hamilton to devote some time to the study and examination of those genuine specimens of Gothic architecture with which this country abounds, and to effect which desirable object he need not travel out of the county of Stafford, from whence he dates his preface; and we feel assured that he will no longer deem such designs as the present to be appropriate models for rural Churches, unless indeed his serious intention is to convince the admirers of Gothic architecture that the works of the Plantagenets and the Tudors ought to give way to the inventions of Kent or Dance, and that such buildings as Woburn Chapel, St. Pancras, that of the Philanthropic Society in Southwark, or All Saints at Bath, are the examples which architects should imitate in preference to the valued specimens of antiquity which have survived the storms of ages, and seem to have been preserved for the admiration alone of the amateur and man of taste, and to receive from the professional architect nothing but contempt and injury.

The Book of Common Prayer: with brief explanatory Notes, by the Rev. G. Valpy, late Fellow of King's Coll. Camb.—With the ordinary requisites of good paper and a clear print, this Prayer-book combines a running commentary of excellent notes, neither so numerous as to distract, nor too long to be read at a glance. They are chiefly explanatory; and in many cases, from the changes our language has undergone, are very desirable, particularly for young persons. Prefixed are some extracts from the excellent explanatory introduction to the Common Prayer, written by the late Mr. Reeves; also a description of the nature of each of the Psalms; and, besides the usual tables, a reference to all the portions of Scripture contained in the Epistles and Gospels, by which the want of a Bible in church is partially supplied. The only objection we have is to some specimens of the printer's orthography, in the words *knowledge, savor, labor, neighbor, Savior, &c.*

Facsimiles of Historical and Literary Curiosities, by C. J. Smith. 4to. No. III. —The contents of this Part are scarcely less interesting than those we have before noticed. They consist of letters, or parts of letters, of Sir Isaac Newton, Dryden, Addison, Sir William Jones, Lord Halifax to Dean Swift with promises of preferment, Lord Orrery to Dr. Birch, on

the character of the English nation, Cowper (a long letter in rhyme), Beattie, Capt. Grose, and Granger. Most of them are exceedingly characteristic or commemorative of the writers. Beattie presents a copy of his *Minstrel* to Garrick; Grose writes to Mr. Gough on his antiquarian drawings; Granger *censures* the mutilation of books for their portraits (a practice which his own book chiefly promoted); and Sir William Jones writes in the following interesting manner on the study of the English law:

"I have just began to contemplate the stately edifice of the Laws of England—
'The gather'd wisdom of a thousand years,'
if you will allow me to parody a line of Pope. I do not see why the study of the Laws is called dry and unpleasant, and I very much suspect that it seems so to those only who would think any study unpleasant, which required a great application of the mind and exertion of the memory.

3 of Jan: 1771

Univ. Coll. Oxford. WILL^m JONES.

Besides these, this Part contains a facsimile of a letter from Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, describing his defeat by the Covenanters in June 1679—an important historical document, and directly illustrating Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality;" also a poem by Dr. Doddridge; and the agreement between De Lolme and Robinson the publisher, for the copyright of his Treatise on the English Constitution (from Mr. Upcott's wonderful collection of such documents). The vignettes are the birthplaces of Newton and Addison, the observatory of the former in Leicester Fields, the parsonage of Granger at Shiplake, and the whole-length figure of Grose.

Sepulchral Monuments in Oxford, from drawings by T. Fisher. 4to. Ten Plates.

—These are bold and careful etchings of sepulchral brasses, before unpublished, now or lately existing in Christchurch, and the chapels of Magdalen and New colleges. The first represents a scion of a very illustrious house, "Edward Courtenay, son of Hugh Courtenay, brother of the Earl of Devon:" he is not mentioned in the peerages, but it is clear he was a son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccomb, M.P. for co. Devon, temp. Henry VI.; and thus nephew to Edward the third Earl, and uncle to Edward the ninth Earl. Though attired in a plain gown, his nobility is designated by a sword, fashioned like an oriental scymitar, which hangs from an ornamented belt at his waist; and

he stands on a bushy tailed dog.* In a similar gown, and probably another scholar, but with an apparently older countenance, is represented John Fitzaleyn, who died in 1452. In the robes of Masters of Arts, we have Ralph Vawdrey, Chaplain of Magdalen, ob. 1479; Thomas Mason, ob. 1501, William Charyls, ob. 1502,† and Nicholas Goldwell, ob. 1523, all Fellows of Magdalen. Then there is William Goberd,‡ Bachelor of Arts, and Archdeacon of Salop, ob. 1515; George Jassy, in academical robes, but without title or date; both at Magdalen. Walter Wake, ob. 1451, and John Frye, ob. 1507, both scholars of divinity, and Fellows of New College. The last is different from all the rest, from being in priest's robes, and holding the sacramental cup and wafer: the shaven crown appears on all, except Goldwell, and the two first named. The curiosity of these costumes, and the perfect accuracy of the fac-simile etchings, will make these plates a very acceptable addition to the collections of the monumental antiquary.

The Numismatic Journal, edited by John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. Part I. 8vo.—We are happy to announce the appearance of the first number of this highly promising miscellany. It contains eight distinct papers by various writers, on coins of Greece, Rome, and our own country: with a copious collection of intelligence on the interesting and important topic to which the work is devoted. It is embellished with a plate of unpublished coins of Nicæa in Bithynia, illustrated by the editor in the same manner as some he has formerly contributed to our own Magazine. The essay by E. C. B.

on the inscription "NUBISCONS" occurring on the coins of Romulus, son of Maxentius, is exceedingly ingenious and well argued: we will not say decidedly that the explanation is incontrovertible, but it appears to us to be admirably well supported. It is,—*nostræ urbis his conservator.*

Chess made Easy. By George Walker. —The author of several useful works on this prince of Games has produced this little volume in the most captivating form, to attract the attention and smooth the difficulties of incipient players. We are informed that in the great match by correspondence between the Paris and Westminster Chess Clubs, it was agreed that the games should be played according to the rules laid down in Walker's larger "Treatise;" beginners and domestic players may therefore rely with full confidence on the authority of this Manual.

The History of Banking in Ireland, by James William Gilbert, General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, is a valuable statistical work, and a desirable appendix to his "History and Principles of Banking." We hope he will also complete his design by the remaining sections of the history of Banking in Scotland, and in America. Affixed is the history of the Waterford Literary and Scientific Institution; to the formation of which Mr. Gilbert had the pleasure to contribute whilst there resident as Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and its annals bear proofs at once of the vigour of a new society, and of the varied acquirements of its late Honorary Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Rooms of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, will be ready to receive the pictures intended for the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1837. We take it for granted, therefore, that the Somer-

set House apartments will be forthwith surrendered to His Majesty's Government, and that we have consequently entered them upon this occasion for the last time: a circumstance which, should it so turn out, we shall not, however,

* It is accompanied by a shield of arms, in which the label which always anciently accompanied the three torteauxes of the English Courtenays, is charged with nine mullets. On the collegiate stalls in Maidstone church, erected by Archbishop Courtenay, great-uncle to this Edward, four differences of the Courtenay label occur: 1. charged with nine roundles; 2. with nine crescents; 3. with three mullets; 4. with three mitres (the Archbishop's own).

† The figure of Charyls had been removed in 1832; but we then saw in Magdalen chapel a brass of Thomas Cole, B.D. ob. 1358, which would have formed an interesting variety in addition to this collection, as he is represented in the mantle of a Canon of Windsor, with the badge of St. George's cross on his left shoulder.

‡ Misprinted "Gilberd" in Gutch's "Colleges and Halls."

lament, now that we have been afforded an opportunity of seeing those of the new edifice, which are much more spacious and convenient for the purpose. There will, for the future, be ample room for every work coming up to the necessary standard; and we may reasonably hope, as the public have been put to so much expense for their accommodation, to hear no more of artists of reputation having their pictures rejected, or thrust into situations where there is no possibility of examining them. The members of the Royal Academy have concluded their arrangements with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and are, we understand, already in possession of the premises in Trafalgar Square.

Of the works composing the exhibition of the present season, the following appear to us to be among those which more particularly claim attention.

No. 124. *The Emperor Napoleon with Pope Pius VII. at Fontainebleau in the month of January 1813.* D. WILKIE, R.A.—It has been observed of this picture, that the figures are not sufficiently masculine to convey to the spectator a correct representation of the two originals in nature, an objection in the justice of which we are disposed to coincide. As a whole, however, the work is certainly one of the finest in the room. The expression of Napoleon is imperious in the highest degree, as required by the nature of the subject, and the temper of the individual; while that of the venerable Pontiff is equally characterized by its calm and dignified composure.

No. 60. *The Peep-o'-day-boys' Cabin in the West of Ireland;* also by Wilkie, though less agreeable in subject, is painted with the accustomed ability of the master. The details of the rude interior and its half-civilised inmates, give but too just an idea of the state of society in the more disturbed parts of the sister kingdom.

No. 320. *Portrait of Lord Montagu,* by the same artist, is the most effective in the exhibition; but his *Portrait of the Duke of Wellington,* (No. 116), representing his Grace writing to the King of France the night before the battle of Waterloo, is less fortunate. The tone and composition of the picture are good, but, impossible as it may appear, Wilkie has failed in the likeness. The noble Duke had, at no period of his military life, anything like the rotundity of form here indicated.

No. 290. *The Battle of Trafalgar.* C. STANFIELD, R.A. A large and splendid representation of Nelson's last achievement. It is full of action and bustle, and the details appear to be accu-

rately given, as, from the artist's familiarity with nautical affairs, they doubtless are. We could wish it had not been necessary to occupy so large a portion of the canvas with the sails and rigging, as the upper part of the picture is of comparatively little interest. It has been painted we see for the Senior United Service Club; and we may congratulate the members of that excellent institution on the acquisition of so superior a painting.

No. 135. *Sunday.* W. COLLINS, R.A.—Of the three rustic pieces exhibited by Mr. Collins, though all are painted with his usual attention to the effects of nature, we confess we are most pleased with this. The subject is selected from a passage in Herbert's poems, and represents the good pastor of a village and his flock returning on a Sunday afternoon from their devotions. The landscape presents a scene of repose admirably suited to the calm expression of the figures, which are broken into groups of twos and threes, slowly and thoughtfully proceeding towards their respective homes.

No. 194. *Happy as a King,* by the same artist, is another illustration of rural life, the story of which is powerfully and naturally told. It is a scene of childhood, and must be intended, we should think, as a companion to the picture exhibited by Mr. C. a year or two ago, under the title (if we mistake not) of *Rustic Civility.* The personage who forms the hero of the piece is a ruddy urchin mounted on a gate, which his joyous little companions are employed in swinging to and fro for his amusement. No living painter can hope to treat a subject of this class with the felicity that Collins does.

No. 13. *Whittington and his Cat.* W. ALLAN, R.A.—A work of very considerable merit, though it is thought by many, and we are disposed ourselves to participate in the opinion, that it is deficient in interest. The figure of the merchant, who, subsequently to the purchase of the Cat, becomes Whittington's father-in-law, is well painted; but the head of the youth himself is a little defective in the foreshortening and expression, while the subordinate characters introduced appear to contribute in no degree to the development of the story.

No. 329. *Autolykus.* C. R. LESLIE, R.A.—It is some time since we have had any thing from the pencil of this academician, to which we could award the same unqualified praise that we can to the present work. The noisy pedlar is rendered with great judgment and effect, and his auditory, though evidently astonished at the story told them of a ballad-singing fish, which made its appearance on the

coast, on "the fourscore of April, forty thousand fathoms above water," are well grouped and free from exaggeration.

No. 9. *Cenotaph to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, erected in the grounds of Colson Hall, Leicestershire, by the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart.* J.

CONSTABLE, R.A.—The scene embodied in this performance, derives its interest chiefly from the illustrious name with which it is associated, namely, that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, having otherwise less to captivate the spectator than is usually to be found in the compositions of the same artist. Mr. Constable's pencil is better adapted to the representation of rude uncultivated sites, than that of the flower-garden, or the well-weeded pleasure ground, but there is great originality in every thing he executes.

No. 262. *An interview between Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell.* D. MACLISE, A.—A well conceived and powerfully executed picture. The figure and expression of countenance of the stern and uncompromising leader of the revolutionary party is bold and effective; the person of Charles is appropriately managed; while the unconscious playfulness of the little prince and princess in their gay apparel, are well contrasted with the dejected looks and sombre habiliments of their unfortunate parent. Mr. MacLise's painting of *Macbeth and the Weird Sisters*, (No. 92), is another fine picture, in which Macready is introduced in the character of Macbeth. The expression of the three Hags, particularly that of the one on the right of the spectator, is inimitably true to the text. More hideous, demoniacal features are not to be imagined.

No. 32. *The Intercepted Letter.* T. CLATER.—The best picture we have seen of this artist's. The confused looks of an enamoured maiden on having a letter presented to her by her father—a *billet-doux* with the seal broken—may be better conceived than described. Mr. C. has, however, succeeded in the attempt to describe them. The feelings of the dotting old gentleman, in consequence of the discovery he has made, which are those rather of sorrow than of anger, are also naturally depicted.

No. 6. *Portrait of the Baron de Lagos.* J. SIMPSON.—A little crude in colour, perhaps, as Mr. Simpson's productions not unfrequently are, but in point of resemblance, one of the most unexceptionable portraits in the exhibition. The features of the spruce Baron must be familiar to every body about town.

No. 37. *Portraits of Reformer, Blucher, Tory, and Crib.* J. WARD, R.A.—As a study of animals, of which the spe-

cimens are numerous, we consider this by far the most artist-like in the whole collection. The horses (Blucher and Reformer) are full of life and action, while the dogs in the foreground (Crib and Tory), more especially the white one, equally demonstrate the graphic powers of the artist. In the landscape also there is some admirable painting.

No. 72. *Portrait of Lord Lyndhurst.* T. PHILLIPS, R.A.—A fine likeness of the leader of the House of Peers, and, in all respects, one of the most satisfactory whole-length portraits Mr. Phillips ever produced.

No. 59. *Portrait of the Marquis of Anglesey.* Sir M. A. SHEE, P.R.A.—Another excellent portrait, and one that is worthy of the collection for which it was painted, the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor Castle, being by command of the King. The President has other portraits in the exhibition; among which is that of the late Sir Thomas Picton, (No. 54) a copy, we presume, which has been painted for the same purpose.

No. 67. *Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt.* H. W. PICKERSGILL, R.A.—A well painted picture, intended also for the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor. We are glad to see that his Majesty has become so liberal a patron of the fine arts, if it be only for the sake of the example which, originating in such a source, never fails to extend itself to other classes of Society.

"Hoc fonte derivata * * *
In patriam popululmq; fluxit."

No. 193. *The death of Harold at the Battle of Hastings.* A. COOPER, R.A. A little hard and mannered, but not an uninteresting view of the memorable conflict upon which the talents of the artist have been employed.

No. 110. *Murano, the old part of Venice.* A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.—Mr. Calcott has several of his beautiful landscapes and Canaletti subjects in the exhibition, of which this is not an unfavourable specimen.

No. 117. *Giving a bite.* W. MULREADY, R.A. A juvenile figure-piece in the highly finished style of the artist. Mr. Mulready has, however, repeated the face of the fighting boy, introduced by him into his celebrated picture of the *Wolf and the Lamb*. So very little as he offers in the way of his art, he has no excuse for doing this twice over in a work of the size of the hand.

No. 253. *Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More receiving the benediction of his father, Judge More, in the Court of King's Bench.* S. A. HART, A. We rather

doubt if the ceremony here represented by Mr. Hart be calculated sufficiently to awaken the attention of the spectator to what is passing; but the figures are all arranged with his usual ability and care. The left of the composition is a little heavy, and the figures distributed in that part of the canvas not being essential to the making out of the subject, we question if they had not been better omitted.

No. 119. *Portrait of Earl Amherst*. H. L. SMITH. A little work of no pretension, but of very decided merit. We have never had an opportunity of contemplating his Lordship's features; yet, we will venture to say that Mr. Smith has here given a faithful transcript of them. There is an air of identity about the portrait in which we cannot be deceived.

No. 136. *Portrait of Lady King*. Mrs. W. CARPENTER.—Respect for the genius of the parent alone imparts an interest of no ordinary kind to this performance; but, were it the portrait of a less considerable personage, we should hesitate not to pronounce it worthy of every commendation as a work of art.

No. 154. *Prague*. G. JONES, R.A. A little street scene in the usual agreeable style of the artist. *The Battle of Corunna*, (No. 95) does not please us so much, and we may observe that the figures in both these subjects are rather clumsily executed.

No. 1. *A Cottage Girl and her Grandmother*. R. WESTALL, R.A.—A pleasing representation of a cottage door. The tone of the picture is good, and the figures less formal than Mr. Westall's figures commonly are. His picture of *Cortez* (No. 21) is not without merit, but the lines are too scholastic for so practised a hand.

No. 143. *Ladies H. and B. Hamilton, children of the Marquess and Marchioness of Abercorn*. E. LANDSEER, R.A. A picture of great beauty. We hardly know which to admire the most, the children or the dogs. Landseer has several other contributions of very great excellence.

Nos. 244, 245, and 246. *The Wreckers*. J. P. KNIGHT. A three-part subject, representing an interior, with various figures, who are engaged in the division of the spoils of a recent shipwreck. The tone of the work seems to us to be a little too low. The details, however, are composed and executed with much skill. Mr. Knight has, indeed, made a very great advance in his profession since he last exhibited; and we may make the same remark of C. LANDSEER, who, by his picture No. 374, *The plundering of Basing*

House, Hants, has done himself the greatest credit. All that he wants, to render him a first-rate painter, is a little more originality of style.

No. 167. *Venus and her Doves*. W. ETTY, R.A.—The admirers of Etty's undraped forms will find several very beautiful specimens of them in the Exhibition. We notice this as one of the most attractive, but the whole of the number are in the best style of the master.

In the gloomy apartment below stairs, we find a portrait of great excellence by FAULKNER; a beautifully painted landscape by PYNÉ; a large animal-piece, by HANCOCK; and an historical subject, with a host of carefully executed figures, by FISK. Such pictures ought not to have been buried among the miniatures and flower pieces; and while so many in different portraits occupy good places in the principal rooms above, the artists may well complain of a want of consideration on the part of the hangers. The exclusion of their works entirely would, we are very certain, have been much more satisfactory to them than to have had them thus consigned to inappropriate situations. To hang a beautiful picture in a good light, and in suitable company, ought not surely to be regarded as a favour.

In the water colour and miniature department we find portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen; No. 701, by Miss ELIZA JONES; and No. 708, by W. J. NEWTON. Both are strikingly like, but, in point of execution, we must concede the palm of superiority to the lady. No. 708. *Portrait of Sir Roger Griesley*. S. P. DENNING; No. 709. *Portrait of a young lady*. A. ROBERTSON; No. 694. *Portrait of the lady of Capt. Deare, R.N.* by the same; No. 714. *Portrait of a lady*. S. J. ROCHARD; No. 715. *Portrait of Miss H. Cox*. S. LOVER; No. 659. *Portrait of the Duke of Cambridge*. W. C. ROSS; No. 669. *Portrait of Mrs. Legh*. Mrs. J. ROBERTSON; and No. 570. *Portrait of Thomas Coutts Lock*. G. RICHMOND, are among the best of this class of contributions. A. E. CHALON has several graceful drawings. We cannot admire his two studies of *Lady Macbeth*.

The Model Academy has few specimens of the higher class of sculpture. There are, however, numerous busts of exquisite workmanship, and studies of various kinds; the principal contributors being Messrs. E. H. BAILY, R.A., W. BERNES, H. TIMBRELL, E. COTTERILL, G. E. PAPWORTH, C. MOORE, R. C. LUCAS, &c. &c. CHANTREY very wisely declines sending any of his unrivalled productions

to a miserable dungeon, where they could be but so imperfectly seen.

We regret our inability to do more, on this occasion, than to recommend to the attention of our readers some additional pictures which we had marked for especial notice. These are No. 8. *Gathering Sea Weed*, and other pleasing landscapes, by F. R. LEE, A.; No. 29. *Portrait of Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole*. J. LINNÆL; No. 30. *Portrait of Mrs. Henry Wickham*. C. H. EASTLAKE, R.A.; No. 53. *Portrait of the Hon. Miss Caroline Montagu (now Mrs. G. Hope)*. H. P. BRIGGS, R.A.; No. 80. *Portrait of Allan Cunningham*. W. BOXALL; No. 73. *Juliet and her Nurse*, with several other of the charming imaginative pieces, (which, however, set the powers of description at defiance) by Turner; No. 207. *The confessional of the Black Crucifix*. T. UNWINS, A.; No. 293. *Portrait of a Gentleman*. R. ROTHWELL; No. 307. *Portrait of Sir Robert Peel*. J. WOOD; No. 312. *View in Yorkshire*. T. CRESWICK; No. 338. *Portrait of Lord Brougham* (a very correct likeness). A. MORTON; No. 371. *The Death Warrant*. C. W. COPE; No. 377. *Peasants on the Banks of the Rhine*. W. J. MULLER; No. 391. *The Death of Cardinal Wolsey*. E. P. STEPHANOFF; No. 400. *A summer noon*. T. S. COOPER; and last, though not least, No. 445. *Captives detained for a ransom by Condottieri*. J. H. HERBERT.

Some remarks on the architectural drawings shall be given in our next.

The Designs for the New Houses of Parliament.—In the course of the last month very energetic measures have been adopted, by the unsuccessful competitors, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a reversal of the decision of the commissioners. The public have been appealed to through the medium of the press, by separate articles in the daily newspapers, and more than one pamphlet has been published on the subject.

On the 7th of June a meeting of the Architects was held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James-street, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of their alleged grievances. Charles Robert Cockerell, esq. R.A. was called to the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. White, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Savage, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Cottingham, and Mr. Benham. After some general observations, condemnatory of the Commissioners, the meeting, to use their own language, “resolved resolu-

tions” to the effect, “That the selection of the successful designs by the Commissioners had not received that approbation from the public which it ought to have elicited; that the selection had not been made with due regard to the merit of the other competitors; that the incompetency of the Commissioners, being amateur gentlemen unassisted by scientific knowledge, was apparent; and that a petition should be presented to Parliament praying for a competent commission to revise the whole of the proceedings.”

On the 21st of June, a petition founded on the foregoing resolutions was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume. It immediately called up Mr. Tracy, one of the Commissioners, who was proceeding to justify the conduct of himself and his brethren, when he was reminded that the proper time for discussion had not yet arrived. Here the matter dropped for the present; but it is worthy of notice that on presenting the petition the honourable member intimated his intention to recommend a plan very different from that of the Commissioners, for erecting, as soon as possible, convenient and suitable buildings for both Houses of Parliament.

It is particularly unfortunate for the petitioning Architects, that their champion should have merely made the petition a vehicle for bringing forward his plan, which, for the honourable Member for Middlesex is not a professional architect, may probably bring upon him some portion of the attacks which are at present levelled against the Commissioners, and through them at every amateur who may venture to express an opinion upon a work of architecture, without being duly initiated into the mysteries of estimates and contracts.

The Prince George.—Two highly-finished mezzotinto prints have just been published by Crawley, Leadenhall street, representing the *Prince George*, 72 tons, commanded by Mr. John Roach, on her voyage from Hastings to Sydney, New South Wales, in latitude 5 N. long. 24 W. chasing the French ship *Victorine*, in order to put letters on board (who made all sail from her, taking the cutter for a pirate)—and subsequently in lat. 39½, long. 78 E. encountering a tremendous hurricane, which she gallantly weathered. The successful accomplishment of so long and hazardous a voyage, by a vessel of so small tonnage, is reckoned by nautical persons an almost unparalleled feat, reflecting the highest credit on the seamanship of the commander. The vessel was

employed as a revenue cutter in his Majesty's service, in which she still remains on the Sydney station. Achievements like these, in the bosom of peace, still assert the dauntless character of the British seaman, and the title which it has prescriptively claimed of the "imperium pelagi." The prints are executed with great spirit, after drawings by Huggins, marine-painter to His Majesty, and are dedicated to Prince George of Cumberland, who was godfather to this little craft, at her launching at Hastings. The Prince on that occasion threw the bottle of wine at the vessel's head, which fell *unbroken*, and he observed "what a hardy bark she would be!" So the event has proved.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. illustrated. 4to. Parts I. II. (Fisher).—The commencement of a new series of oriental landscapes, in the first style of line engraving, and fully equal to Finden's beautiful illustrations of the scenery of the Bible. This is alone high praise; but it must be added, that, whilst the latter were derived from the sketches of travellers, improved by artists at home, the present views have been taken, for the immediate object of publication, by artists commissioned for the purpose. These were Mr. Bartlett, well known by his "Picturesque Views of English Cities," published by Mr. Britton; and Mr. William Purser. The descriptions are by John Carne, esq. a gentleman whose "Letters from the East" have already established his literary reputation.

The Shakespeare Gallery, containing the Principal Female Characters in the Plays of the Great Poet, under the direction of Mr. Charles Heath. 8vo. Part I.—It is an evident proof that the several series of female heads that have been recently published, have been well approved by the public, that we are now presented with a fresh series. Shame indeed were it, say the projectors, if the creations of our master poet were neglected! but the truth is, they are neither "portraits," nor "characters" at all; but only very pretty female heads, which would pass as well under one name as another; and certainly nothing can surpass the delicacy with which those before us are engraved.

The Dream of the Bottle, a humorous German poem describing the varied diablerie which haunt an intoxicated brain, is illustrated in a design by Schroedter, forming a combination of fancy, drollery, and elegance, such as we have never seen surpassed. The English copy does much

credit to the lithographic pen of Mr. H. Abbott, which has produced a plate hardly inferior to the best etching. It is accompanied by another design by Neurether, illustrating Goëthe's drinking song called *Vanitas Vanitatum Vanitas*, an idea not very different to Shakspeare's "seven ages;" this exhibits considerable fancy and skill in design, but its merits are very inferior to the former.

Stanfield's Coast Scenery, Parts VII—X.—With these parts the volume is completed, consisting of forty beautiful views by that acknowledged master of marine scenery, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. They consist of fifteen on the western coast of England, seven on the southern, three on the Isle of Wight, two on the coast of Guernsey, and thirteen on that of France. Here there appears to be a pause, at least for the present: this series forms a volume, complete in itself. We should be sorry if the work has stopped for want of encouragement: but, even if so, we doubt not that this volume, a most pleasing selection of subjects, will obtain many purchasers, when the public discovers that so beautiful a book is scarcely more expensive than the ordinary Annuals.

Dutch Etchings.—The Trustees of the British Museum having recommended to the Lords of the Treasury the purchase of Mr. Sheepshanks' collection of Dutch etchings, the same, we understand, has been bought for the sum of £5000. The utility of this collection to British artists has been long known and acknowledged. Mr. Phillips has lately sold, at his rooms in Bond-street, a very important collection of etchings by Rembrandt and his pupils, collected by M. Robert Dumesnil. Some of them were extremely rare; all, curious and interesting.

Mr. Parke's Drawings.—The valuable collection of original measured sketches of the monuments of Italy, Sicily, and Egypt, made by the late Mr. Henry Parke, architect, during his travels in those countries, are now deposited in the Institute of British Architects, where they are to be bound up in volumes. They consist of between five and six hundred drawings, some of them drawn out to a scale, and many finished off in a most masterly style in chalk and Indian ink. The naval drawings, paintings, and sketches, as also his more elaborately finished Egyptian views, which were among the happiest delineations of these subjects ever made by either his own or any other pencil, were dispersed by the hammer of Sotheby on the 19th May.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Critical Inquiry into the authenticity and historical value of the principal English and Scottish Historians, printed and in manuscript, to the accession of Henry the Eighth. By JOSEPH STEVENSON, Esq. Sub-Commissioner of Public Records.

The Sixth and Concluding Portion of Mr. FISHER's Collections for Bedfordshire will soon be ready for delivery to the Subscribers. This portion of the work contains Thirty-five Plates in imperial quarto.

General Statistics of the British Empire. By JAMES M-QUEEN, Esq.

The Friend of Australia, in which a plan is laid down for successfully exploring the interior of that vast Continent. By a retired Officer of the East India Company's Service.

Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man. By LORD TRIGNMOUTH.

Of the Government by the Mind; under which is also considered and shewn the Elementary or Original Principles of Property, and the General Claim which Society has on it, and the Rights of the Poor for Relief. By G. A. VINCENT.

The Magazine of Zoology and Botany. Conducted by Sir W. JARDINE, Bart. To be continued every alternate month.

Beauty; illustrated chiefly by an Analysis and Classification of Beauty in Woman," &c, by the author of "Physiognomy founded on Physiology," with drawings from the life, by Howard, &c.

Alfred the Great, a Poem, in Nine Books. By Mr. NEWNHAM COLLINGWOOD, author of "Life and Correspondence of Adm. Lord Collingwood."

The Tribunal of Manners, a Satirical Poem.

The Opinions of the European Press on the Eastern Question. By DAVID ROSS, Esq.

The Adventures of Captain John Patterson, of the 50th, or Queen's own Regiment, with Notices of the Officers and Regiment, from 1807 to 1821.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 19. R. I. Murchison, esq. V.P. Read: 1. On the application of glass as a substitute for metal balance springs in chronometers, by Messrs. Arnold and Dent, communicated by Capt. Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty. 2. On the valuation of the mechanical effect of gradients on a line of railroad, by Peter Barlow, esq. 3. On the connexion of the anterior columns of the spinal cord with

the cerebellum, illustrated by preparations of these parts in the human subject, the horse, and the sheep, by Samuel Solly, esq.

May 26. Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P. Read, a discussion of the magnetical observations made by Capt. Back, R.N. during his Arctic expedition, by S. H. Christie, esq. M.A.; and, On the supposed origin of the deficient rays in the solar system, being an account of an experiment made at Edinburgh during the annular eclipse of the sun, May 15, 1836, by Professor J. D. Forbes.

June 9. F. Baily, esq. Treas. V.P. Mr. Christie's paper was concluded, and these other communications read: On the safety valve of the right ventricle of the heart in man, and on the gradations of the same apparatus in the mammalia and in birds, by J. W. King, esq.; Some account of the appearances of the solar spots, as seen at Hereford during and after the eclipse, May 15 and 16, 1836, by Henry Lawson, esq.; and, The brain of the negro compared with that of the European and the ouran-ouang, by Fred. Tiedemann, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Heidelberg.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 23. The conclusion was read of the memoir on the physical features, geological structure, and organic remains of Colebrook Dale, by Joseph Prestwich, esq. F.G.S.; and a letter on Mineral Veins, by R. W. Fox, esq.

May 11. Read, a paper on the Dudley and Wolverhampton Coalfield, and on the formations connected with it, followed by a description of the Lickey quartz rock, by R. I. Murchison, esq.

May 25. Several papers were read:— 1. A general account of the structure of Devonshire, between the Exe and Berry Head, by Mr. Alfred Cloyne Austen; 2. A notice, by Mr. Murchison, on fossils, agreeing specifically with well-known shells of the lias of Lyme Regis, but procured at West Bay, Fernando Po, Accra, and Sierra Leone; 3. A notice on Maria Island, on the east coast of Van Diemen's Land, by Mr. Frankland, Surveyor-general of that colony; 4. A letter from Mr. J. Robinson Wright, accompanying a sheet of the Ordnance map, comprising about 168 square miles to the south-west of Daventry, coloured geologically; 5. A notice on the occurrence of marine shells in a bed of gravel at Norley Bank, Cheshire, by Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart.; 6. On the distribution of organic remains in the upper lias, shale, and marlstone of the Yorkshire coast, by Mr. Louis Hun-

ton; and 7. On the discovery at Thorpe, near Norwich, of a tooth of the mastodon *angustidens*, in the bottom bed of crag, resting upon chalk.

June 8. Read, A notice respecting a piece of recent wood, partly petrified by carbonate of lime, with some remarks on fossil woods, which it has suggested, by Charles Stokes, esq.; On the structure of the neck of the *Ichthyosaurus*, by Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart.; and, An account of the Whitehaven and adjacent Coal-fields, by Professor Sedgwick.

The Society then adjourned to Nov. 2.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

May 11. The anniversary meeting was held at the Royal Institution, when Earl Stanhope, the President, delivered his annual address. The rooms were adorned with numerous growing specimens of exotic plants, as the camphor tree, the cinnamon, cardamoms, pimento, zeddary, several species of cactus, and numerous others; most of them sent from the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. Aiton. Another room presented a splendid assortment of genuine foreign articles of the *Materia Medica*, and with these were contrasted the ordinary ones, such as are usually found in the shops, which shewed how enormously our officinal remedies are sophisticated. These specimens were provided by Mr. Battley. At the conclusion of the noble President's address, thanks to him were moved by Sir H. Halford, Bart., seconded by G. G. Sigmond, M.D., and it has since been printed for distribution amongst the fellows. Its leading aim is to give a retrospect of the transactions of the society during the past year, and to define the main objects which should be kept in view for the advancement of medical botany, pharmacy, and therapeutics. After defining the connection of botany and chemistry with the therapeutic art, and enlarging on the utility of the objects to which the society is devoted, he makes some judicious and well-timed observations on the system of superficial trifling pursued by some eminent botanists, who are incessantly searching for new plants (so termed) but which serve no other purpose than to swell the catalogues with bare descriptions of their external characters, or to confuse the subject with affected new names and arrangements, and this without any regard to their intrinsic properties or uses. The imperfection of the present nomenclature and classification, is evinced not only by the multitude of synonyms, but also by innumerable cases in which plants are arranged by some botanists in different genera.

Amongst the numerous communica-

tions that have been read at the various meetings of the society during the past session, may be noticed that of Dr. Rousseau, of Paris, on the employment of holly and ilicine in intermittent fevers, which gained last year the society's silver medal; that of Dr. Hamilton on the *pisicidia erythrina*; that of Dr. Lombard, of Geneva, on the use of a preparation of *acourtum napellus* in rheumatism; and that of Mr. Maynard on the Buchu plant, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the same complaint; those of Dr. Hancock on the waik root, and on the *conoparu*, the leaves of which are used for intoxicating fish by the Indians of Guiana, as well as two others on the quassia and *nuxvomica*; that of Mr. Judd on a new preparation of cubebs; of Mr. Batka on the chamomile; of Dr. Ryan on the *secale cornutum*; and one by the learned and indefatigable secretary, Dr. Sigmond, on endermic medication. On the present rage for isolating the active principles of vegetable remedies, and disengaging the alkaloid from those combinations on which its medicinal efficacy may wholly or in part depend, the noble Earl makes some just comments, which ought to be read by every practical pharmacologist. In illustration of this he instances the very complex composition termed *mithridate*, which was ridiculed, and at length expunged from the *pharmacopœia*; whilst it has been stated by several English physicians of eminence that it was found in many cases to operate as an anodyne, when all other remedies had failed. It may indeed be doubted whether the boasted refinements of modern science have not been of disservice to medicine, by causing many useful and valuable remedies to be expunged from the *Materia Medica*. The allusions to the recent decease of several eminent members, amongst whom was that ornament of humanity and his profession the late Professor Burnett, and Professor Geiger, of Heidelberg, are feelingly made, together with a brief notice of their scientific labours.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

May 20. Dr. Buckland communicated an interesting notice on some very curious recent discoveries of fossil footsteps of unknown quadrupeds, in the new red sandstone of Saxony, and of fossil birds in sandstone of the same formation, in the valley of the Connecticut. The sandstone which bears the impressions of these footsteps, is of the same age with that in which, in the year 1828, Dr. Duncan discovered the footsteps of land tortoises, and other unknown animals, near Dumfries. In the year 1834, simi-

lar tracks of at least four species of quadrupeds were discovered in the sandstone quarries of Hesseberg, near Hildburghausen. Some of these appear to be referable to tortoises, and to a small web-footed reptile. The largest footsteps mark the path of a large quadruped; probably allied to Marsupialia, or animals that carry their young in a pouch, like the kangaroo. No bones of any of the animals that made these footsteps have yet been found.

Another discovery of fossil footsteps has still more recently been made by Professor Hitchcock, in the new red sandstone of the valley of the Connecticut. In three or four quarries of this sandstone he has ascertained the existence of the tracks of at least seven extinct species of birds, referable, probably, to as many extinct genera. Many tracks are often found crossing one another; and they are sometimes crowded, like impressions of feet in the muddy shores of a pond frequented by ducks or geese. All these fossil footsteps most nearly resemble those of *Grallæ* (waders). The impressions of three toes are usually distinct; that of a fourth, or hind toe, is generally wanting. The most remarkable among these footsteps are those of a gigantic bird, twice the size of an ostrich, whose foot measured fifteen inches in length, exclusive of a large claw measuring two inches. There are also tracks of another gigantic bird, having three toes, of a more slender character. These tracks are from fifteen to sixteen inches long, exclusive of a remarkable appendage extending backwards from the heel eight or nine inches, and apparently intended (like a snowshoe) to sustain the weight of a heavy animal walking on a soft bottom.

Professor Powell afterwards gave a short account of the progress of his researches in light.

June 3. Mr. Tancred read a paper on the rules to be observed in taking observations respecting temperature, and on the differences of climate arising from situation, height above the sea, and other circumstances which modify the sun's influence. He concluded with some suggestions for the advancement of meteorology, which the co-operation of members of the Society would be requisite to carry into effect; and particularly recommended that an hourly register of meteorological phenomena should be made in Oxford, on those four days of the year (one of which occurs on the 21st of the present month) which Sir John Herschel has suggested should be set apart for contemporaneous observations of this description, in various parts of the world.

Dr. Buckland afterwards gave an account of a fossil ruminating animal, called the *sivatherium*, approaching the elephant in size, lately discovered in the Sivalic or sub-Himalayan range of hills, between the Jumna and the Ganges. The jaw of this animal is twice as large as that of a buffalo, and larger than that of a rhinoceros. Dr. Falconer and Capt. Courtley have published a detailed description of it, as a new fossil ruminant genus, which fills up an important blank in the interval between the ruminantia and pachydermata.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

June 1. The prizes for the present year have (with the exception of the Latin Essay, which is not awarded) been decided as follows:—

Chancellor's Prizes.—Latin Verse—"Alexander ad Indum." W. Dickinson, Scholar of Trinity.

English Essay.—"The effects of a national taste for general and diffusive reading." H. Halford Vaughan, B.A., Fellow of Oriel.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse—"The Knights of St. John." Fred. W. Faber, Scholar of University.

June 6. *Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes.*—The subjects for the year 1837 are—"On the divinity of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" "On original or birth Sin, and the necessity of new birth unto life."

June 7. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verse.—"Marcus Crassus a Parthis devictus."

For an English Essay.—"The concurring causes which assisted the promulgation of the religion of Mahomet."

For a Latin Essay.—"Quibus de causis fiat plerumque ut instituta ac mores Orientalium ægrius mutantur quam nostra."

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any under-graduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"The Gipsies."

The Theological Prize (Dr. Ellerton's Foundation) on "The evidences of our Saviour's resurrection," has been awarded to Edward Elder, B.A. Scholar of Baliol.

June 9. *Theological Prize.*—"The mission of St. John the Baptist."—The subject above stated, as appointed by the judges for an English Essay, is proposed to members of the University.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

June 7. *The Porson Prize* (for the best translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse) was adjudged to Charles J. Vaughan, of Trinity College. Subject—King Richard II. act ii. scene 1, beginning,

“GAUNT. Methinks I am a prophet new inspired,” &c.

And ending,

“How happy then were my ensuing death.”

Sir William Browne's Gold Medal for the best epigram, was adjudged to Tho. Whythead, of St. John's College; subject, “*Insaniens Sapientia.*” No prize was adjudged for the Greek and Latin Odes.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

The prize given by the Rev. Dr. Gilly to the divinity student of the University of Durham who should produce the best essay on the following subject, viz. “A comparative view of the condition and prospects of the Protestant Church of England in the years 1535 and 1835,” has been awarded to Mr. Wilson. The Rev. George Townsend's prize for the best copy of English Verse by any member of the University, on “The tercentenary commemoration (on Feb. 4, 1835) of the publication of the complete Bible in our own language,” has been obtained by Mr. Brown.

HARROW SCHOOL.

June 1. The successful candidate for the annual gold medal founded by Sir Robert Peel, was Mr. Edward Kent Karlake. The scholarship founded by the governors of the school, has been awarded to Mr. Empson. Mr. Hope, the son of the late Thomas Hope, esq. author of “*Anastatius*,” was declared by the examiners to have stood second in the examination for that honour.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

June 11. This being the day upon which, in accordance with the statutes of the College, the election of scholars from this school to St. John's, Oxford, takes place, the election fell on James Bellamy the senior scholar. Two congratulatory orations were delivered by the two head boys, Messrs. James Bellamy and C. Child, in a style that deserves high praise. These were followed by six original compositions in Greek, Latin, and English, spoken by the six remaining monitors. The prizes given by the Company for the best compositions in English and Latin verse, have this year been awarded to James Bellamy for English verses upon the subject of “Richard the First in Palestine,” and to Reginald J. Mapleton

for the Latin, upon the subject of the “*Isacidae*,” the motto being “*Judæi in sacram terram recepti, novi templi fundamenta locant.*”

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

June 7. Previously to the summer vacation of Shrewsbury School, the speeches were as usual delivered by the pupils, and Archdeacon Butler distributed the prizes to the successful scholars, for the last time as Head Master. When the company had retired to the library, the Recorder of Shrewsbury, in the name of the Trustees of the School, presented to Dr. Butler the unanimous vote of thanks of that body for his long and eminent services. The resolutions of the Trustees also congratulated the Rev. Gentleman on the prospect of his immediate advancement to the episcopal bench, and communicated to him, that in order more fully to testify their own sense of his services, and to perpetuate the memory of them, they had determined to found an additional exhibition of 100*l.* per annum, to be called for ever “*Dr. Butler's Exhibition.*” These resolutions were written on vellum, and with the common seal attached, were inclosed in an elegant silver box. The Archdeacon having made a suitable reply, Mr. Marsh, the senior scholar present, then stepped forward, and respectfully addressing Dr. Butler, presented him, in the name of his fellow pupils, with a massive silver candelabrum, of three hundred guineas value, bearing an appropriate inscription. The interesting ceremony concluded with a feeling and affectionate address from the Venerable Archdeacon to his pupils.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

June 8. The 47th anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Somerset in the chair, supported by Sir R. Greisley, Bart. M.P. Hon. A. Trevor, M.P. F. W. Beaumont, esq. M.P. J. F. Tennent, esq. M.P. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, M.P. &c. The general company was numerous, and comprised some foreigners of distinction, among whom were—the Mulvee of the Nabob of Oude, and M. Von Raumur, Professor of History in the University of Berlin. At the head of the list of donations was, as usual, 100 guineas from his Majesty.

HEBER'S MONUMENT.

A beautiful monument has been recently erected to the memory of the late Bishop Heber, in the south-eastern aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop is represented in a kneeling position, with his left hand resting on the Bible, and the right applied to his breast. On the

pedestal is a representation of the Bishop confirming two Indians. The monument, which is of very fine marble, was executed by Chantrey, and cost 1300*l.* which was defrayed by private subscription.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

Some experiments were recently tried near Bolton, with a new and very powerful steam plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcoat, M.P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours; and turned up in the most extraordinary style—sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the lower surface of the sod had been placed before.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

May 31. The Cambrian festival, called the Eisteddfod, was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern; Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn in the chair. At the conclusion of the concert, that which makes the most peculiar feature of the Eisteddfod, the "Penillion" was sung by Mr. Parry and two other bards or *Dadgyniaid*. The nature of this performance is, that the bard, who should be an *improvisatore*, sings to any air or airs which the harper, who plays not the accompaniment but the antecedent strain, may think proper to strike up or change to. The songs are given in Welsh by each of the *Dadgyniaid* in turn. The airs which the old harper (a true antique) gave on this occasion were, the well-known and beautiful "Merch Megan," and "The Allurements of Love." The chairman then proceeded to report upon the state of the Cymmrodorion Society, and to award the prizes. He observed that Welsh literature, among other matters, had to congratulate itself on the preparation for the press, by the Rev. J. Jones, of Christ Church, Oxford, of the poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, a bard of the 15th century, who had made the civil wars of York and Lancaster the subject of his verses.

The society had offered the royal medal for the best approved elegy in English, on the lamented death of the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Williams Wynn. Six compositions were received; and forwarded to Dr. Southey, for his opinion as to their merits; but he had returned them to the secretary without deciding that any one of them was entitled to the prize. The Society had also offered the royal medal for the best *Marwnad* (elegy) in Welsh, on the loss which Welsh literature has sustained by the lamented death of Dr. William Owen Pughe. Five composi-

tions were received, and forwarded to the Rev. Henry Parry, of Llanasa, near Holywell, for his opinion. Mr. Parry reports favourably of most of them, and particularly of No. 4, signed "Tragwyddawl trig ei addysg" (His learning will live for ever); and of No. 5, signed Goronwy. Both of these, he adds, will do credit to the society; but he considers No. 5 to be the better of the two. The committee, however, being anxious to encourage merit, have agreed to present an extra medal to the author of No. 4.—The Rev. J. Jones, and also the Rev. T. Price, addressed the meeting on the subject of the progress which the study of Welsh literary antiquities had made of late, and of their merits and importance. Mr. Price was very eloquent in his notice of the influence which the poetry of Britany, in France, or of its source and parent, Wales, had had upon the early literature of Europe.

The thanks of the meeting having been proposed to the Hon. Chairman, and warmly carried, the Eisteddfod broke up its session for this year.

PUBLIC EDIFICES.

The particulars of several items in the Committee of Supply, and the matter disclosed, being of a description more interesting to the generality of our readers than the ordinary business of the House; we have reserved our notice of them for this place.—Mr. Hume complained that the estimates of the expenses of public buildings and works were not more specific. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that he should be very ready to give the items more in detail when it could be done.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether Buckingham Palace was to be inhabited or not. He understood that Marlborough House was her Majesty's private property; if so, why was there a charge in the estimates for its repair? The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that Marlborough House would only come into possession of her Majesty on a certain event, the demise of the Crown. The sum was merely for keeping it in repair. Buckingham Palace was not yet ready for the reception of his Majesty; a further expenditure of 15,000*l.* was necessary for its completion.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Hawes objected to so large a sum as 25,360*l.* proposed for the new buildings of the British Museum. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was quite clear that the buildings should be completed,

but he should take care that no part of the money be expended before satisfactory inquiry had been made. In the course of the present session he hoped to be able to lay on the table a very small estimate, but for a very important object, *vis.* a national school of design for the immediate practical improvement of manufactures, and to serve as a model school for that purpose. There were also two supplementary votes for which he should ask, connected with two important acquisitions proposed to be made to the British Museum, both connected with the manufactures and arts of the country, but he

declined naming them at present. The receipts of the British Museum last year were 19,603*l.* of which the public money voted by Parliament amounted to 17,796*l.*; the payments for the year were 19,076*l.* leaving the estimated expenditure for the present year 23,600*l.* There is in the estimate a special item of 2,000*l.* for the purchase of manuscripts, and another of 500*l.* towards making moulds of the Elgin marbles. Of the special parliamentary grant of 6,000*l.* to purchase Egyptian antiquities, 5,081*l.* 16*s.* has been expended. The number of visitors to the general collection last year was 289,104.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 2. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a cast from a seal of King Henry II. found among the charters of the church of Canterbury, and differing from the two already known. The impression is remarkable as having no reverse. The King is represented seated on his throne, and the general arrangement much resembles that of the seal of Louis VII. of France, of which Mr. Doubleday also exhibited a cast, from the Hotel Soubize.

The reading was continued of Mr. Alfred Burges's memoir on the history of the bridge at Stratford le Bow. If we rightly understood, he seems to suppose that the late building was not of the remote antiquity which is generally supposed; as he considers the arches to be of the Tudor style. If he applies the general rules of pointed architecture in this respect, to bridge arches, we think he may be mistaken.

June 9. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: John Sampson, esq. of the Middle Temple and Trinity hall, Cambridge; Edw. Osborne Smith, esq. of Tavistock-place; the Rev. Alfred Butler Clough, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Oxford; Joseph Francis Tempest, of Broughton, co. York, esq.; and Mr. Robert Slater Bayley, of Louth, co. Lincoln.

The Dean of Hereford presented a lithographic print of the very ancient font, probably of the Saxon æra, in Eardisley church, Herefordshire. It is of the bowl form, and surrounded with very curious bas-reliefs, which are inaccurately represented in a plate in Duncombe's Herefordshire.

John Walker, esq. of Malton, com-
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municated a map of the Roman roads and other vestigia in Holderness and the neighbouring parts of Yorkshire.

The appendices, and concluding remarks, of Mr. Burges on Bow bridge, were then read to the meeting.

June 16. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

The Rev. George Hull Bowers, B.D. Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and Thomas John Green, esq. of Bedford, were elected Fellows of the Society.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a fac-simile of the plan of the four great Roman ways, the Ikenild, the Foss, the Ermin, and the Watling streets, preserved in the MS. copy, by Matthew Paris, of the history of Offa and lives of the Abbats of St. Alban's. (MS. Cotton, Nero, D. 1.) and engraved in Gough's British Topography, Pl. I. Mr. Kempe illustrated the drawing by an essay on the formation of these roads by the Romans, on the direction which they took, and on the vicinal branches by which they were attended, which passed generally under the appellation of the way with which they were connected by parallel course, or from which they, in some instances, branched off at right angles. He instanced the vicinal branch which connected the Watling street and lower parallel line of the Ikenild, and which passed the Lea river at Old Ford, near Bow. He remarked that it was a vulgar error to suppose that the main Roman way into Essex did not originally pass the Lea at Stratford le Bow. In the Anglo-Norman times the Ford might have become *impassable* at that point; but the very denomination, *Stratford*, as well as the course of the road, shewed that the line of the Roman way was always through Stratford as at present, while a vicinal branch passed the river at Old Ford. He

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had lately measured Old Watling street where it remains very perfect on Dartford Brent, and found its elevation to be about five feet, its breadth at the base sixty; on the crest eighteen; it was flanked on either side by a foss. On the brow of the hill east of Dartford, he stated, were lately found, in connection with the Watling street, various sepulchral urns, and a rude and massive stone coffin, in which a body had been interred, surrounded by a calcareous cement, which retained the impression of the limbs and the drapery in which they had been enveloped.

The Society adjourned to the 17th of November.

ANCIENT TOMB IN ITALY.

There has lately been discovered at Cerveteri, in the States of the Pope, a tomb of the highest antiquity. It contained the body of a priest of Cybele, with several interesting and rare articles of gold, as bracelets, rings, necklaces or collars, cups most beautifully chased, *pateræ*, an altar for burning incense, and instruments for opening and inspecting the entrails of the sacrifices; also, thirty-six idols in *terra cotta*, and bronze handles of whips, the thongs of which were decomposed. The body was laid upon a broad iron bar, and covered with a robe of gold tissue, considerable fragments of which still remain.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

May 27. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. undertook the task of bringing again into light, after the lapse of perhaps thirty centuries or more, one of the inhabitants of ancient Egypt, before one of the most crowded assemblies within the walls of the Royal Institution. It is one brought by the late Mr. Salt from Thebes, and purchased by Mr. Pettigrew at a sale of Egyptian antiquities a few months since. It had three cases; a painted wooden one in contact with the body, an outer coffin, and a sarcophagus of sycamore wood. This, which was of an oblong shape, is of exceeding interest, for it is covered with hieroglyphics and pictorial representations in various colours. One of these represented the deceased conducting the boat of the sun (the emblem of this deity, Phra, being seated in the centre, under a canopy formed by the snake Ureus, ornamented with the mitre, typical of the upper regions), and steered by Horus, the son of Osiris. Mr. Pettigrew remarked that Horus was always the steersman of the boats, and he thinks Horus, or Hor, is the origin of the Greek Haron, or Charon, and perhaps Har-ône, the *living Horus*. Another singular representation

on the sarcophagus was illustrative of the deceased throwing off this "mortal coil," represented by the corporeal man painted red, falling to the mother earth; and the spiritual part, painted blue, with the hands extended to the heavens. From some of the hieroglyphics Mr. Pettigrew deciphered that the individual was a priest concerned in the libations; that his name was Osiri, the son of a priest of Ammon. The inside of the coffin contained various figures, connected with the Egyptian mythology, and prayers offered up to various deities for the deceased. They ran in this manner: "Open the gate of heaven, open the world, open the gate of the region of the stars, open the gate of Ament, the good region, to Osiri." At the foot of the case Isis was painted, and a line of hieroglyphics, expressing, "This is Isis, who embraces thy feet." At the bottom of the case is a representation of the deceased, as a mummy, on the back of the sacred Bull, which is galloping off with the body. Mr. Pettigrew gave various interpretations of the characters, and then proceeded to unfold the mummy. The bandages were exceedingly numerous, very clean, applied in the neatest manner possible, and extended to, perhaps, not less than 2,000 yards. Several inscriptions were found upon the bandages. During the time allotted to the meeting, Mr. Pettigrew was able entirely to uncover only one side of the head, which appeared in perfect preservation, and clearly exhibited the features of the ancient Egyptian's countenance. The remainder was then left to be developed at the Lecturer's leisure.

ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS.

Dr. Klippstein, a German *savant*, who has long devoted himself to the study of geology, and who is at present directing the excavations in the neighbourhood of Alzei (a small town in Rhenish Hesse), where numerous fossil bones have been found, has lately made a most valuable discovery for natural history. In digging twenty-eight feet below the soil, near Eppe'sheim, about a league distant from Alzei, he found in a state of the most perfect preservation the head of *dinotherium giganteum*, probably the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, whose existence was first indicated, and nearly specifically determined by Dr. Caup, the learned zoologist. The head measures six feet in length, by three-and-a-half in breadth; and its weight is nearly five quintals. Near the head was found an humeral bone, six feet long, weighing two quintals, appertaining apparently to the same animal. No remains of this kind have ever been found before.

POETRY.

M E M N O N.

Amunaph the IIIrd, (whose phonetic name was Amun-Toónh,) of the dynasty of the Diospolitan kings, was the *Memnon* of the Romans; whose colossal figure is still seen at Thebes. The height of the Colossus, with the pedestal, is sixty feet. The stone of which it is composed is a hard gritstone, spotted with chalcedonies, and coloured with oxide of iron. Strabo says, that it was injured by Cambyses. Other authorities, and inscriptions, refer the injuries to an earthquake. The memory of the sounds it once uttered is preserved in the traditional appellation of Salamut, 'salutations,' by the present inhabitants of Thebes. When Adrian and his Queen Sabina stood by the gigantic statue, the mysterious sound was twice heard at sunrise. Memnon built the splendid temple of *Solih* in Ethiopia; his name is on the granite Lion in the British Museum, brought from Gibel el Birkel.

It was the sound of days in darkness lost;
 Awful!—majestic!—and that spake within
 Unutterable anguish, like the moan
 Heard of the wild autumnal wind, that breathes
 Its melancholy dirge along the shore
 Beat by the sullen billow; so it pierced
 The Desert depths: and, as it roil'd along,
 Its strong vibration smote upon the ear
 Of Silence, startled, as she listening sate
 Beneath the eternal Pyramid!—The cry
 Was of a Monarch o'er his fallen land—
 A father, for his people!—It was thine,
 Son of Tithonus!—thy resplendent brow
 Was dimm'd with sorrow, and those moveless eyes
 Gazed on in stony horror, as they view'd
 The desolation of thy throne, and felt
 The Majesty of Earth had pass'd away.
 "Oh, King Osiris! Ammon!—God and King!
 Say, have ye left me desolate?—Oh! where—
 Where is the glory of the Theban reign?
 Where are my crowned cities?—where the walls,
 Strong as the adamantine rock that springs
 From Nature's womb?—my thousand palaces?
 My chariots, and my mailed warriors,—where?
 Where the long race of monarchs old entomb'd?
 And where my throne, majestic and serene?"

So, duly as the wings of morning shook
 Old Nilus from his slumbers, and the sun
 Above his desecrated temples rose
 In his primeval beauty,—even there
 As the first shaft the arm immortal sent,
 Struck on the topmost Pyramid, and fired
 The summit with its glory:—even then
 The granite chambers of that mighty breast
 Sent forth a piercing groan against the sky,
 Made vocal by its sorrow—and the lips
 Were fraught with unimaginable woe!
 Thebes rose before him; and the awful line
 Of its old Kings—unbroken, sacred, pure,—
 The sceptred monarchs of a subject world—

Kings, fathers, priests,—Saophis, and the might
 Of old Archondes, and the ancestral form
 Of Thothmes, who the regal sceptre sway'd
 From sire to son;—Sesostris, too, he saw,
 And Chebron's earlier fame. "Was she not great—
 A temple for the Deities? and far
 The justice of her righteous sway was own'd
 In tributary fear. Her sails were seen
 Upon the far Euphrates; on his throne
 She smote the Assyrian; Gaza to her hand
 Yielded its sumless treasures; and the winds
 Wafted the wealth of Ocean to her shores."

Again they rose before him, pile on pile,
 Magnificent, sky-piercing, as of old,
 When their huge shadows on the darkened wave
 Slept moveless, and their ebon fingers rose,
 Pointing in silence to the moonlight sky:
 Pillar and obelisk, and the giant forms
 Of kings—Syene's wealth—the sculptured halls,
 Columnar, and long colonnades that showed
 In his colossal sepulchre where slept
 Great Osymandyas. Many a temple there,
 Inviolate, he saw, and sacred shrine,
 And mystic ark with flowery garland hung,
 Lov'd of Osiris—many a spacious fane,
 Within whose silent galleries, side by side,
 With human countenance august and mild,
 The Sphinx was couch'd: and stair on stair uprose
 Marmoreal, pure, above whose high ascent
 Stood thrones, once radiant with a Monarch's form.
 The unfathomable shadows of the past
 In their mysterious twilight met his eye,
 As the dark flood of time had roll'd along
 And left them scatheless;—now, anon, the sound
 Came as of thunder, when the Hundred Gates
 Threw back their brazen portals, and the neigh
 Of steeds, with horn, and blair of trumpet, mix'd,
 And timbrel, and the cymbal's louder clang,
 And shout from crowded porch and palace sent,
 As each refulgent chariot roll'd along.
 Mysterious Dream!—of darkness and of night!—
 Of night and darkness, vanishing with morn.—
 Thebes and its glories vanish'd—yea, became
 A loathsome desolation! Then he turn'd
 From each polluted temple, and the wreck
 Of all he loved on earth, till love itself,
 Gazing on its created glories, felt
 An awe-like fear—a moment—and he saw
 Nought but the Nile's perpetual flow; the rocks
 Time-worn, and ruin'd; the wild herdsman's tent
 Beneath the palm-grove; and the shadowy line
 Upon the far horizon, pale and grey,
 Where the long Desert mingled with the sky,

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 31.*

A great number of petitions having been presented in favour of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the laws relative to this subject. The motion was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Plumptre, Col. Perceval, and Mr. Scarlett; and supported by Mr. Robinson, Col. Thompson, and Mr. O'Connell; but it was eventually carried by a majority of 70 to 19.—The House accordingly resolved into a committee, when a resolution declaring the expediency of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews was agreed to.

June 1. Lord Morpeth moved the order of the day for the second reading of the **IRISH TITHE** Bill.—Lord *Stanley* moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill “for the conversion of tithe composition into rent-charges, for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland.” The noble lord supported his motion in a long speech, in which he contended that the revenues of the Irish Church, if properly distributed, were not more than sufficient to afford an adequate remuneration to the officiating clergy. In order to make a surplus, it was proposed by Government to reduce the incomes of the Clergy in a pitiful and beggarly manner, to which he never could give his consent. He was willing to reduce the inequalities of the existing incomes, and in cases where a surplus should be proved to exist, to expend that surplus in the building of glebe-houses, when required, or churches, should they be deemed necessary; and should any sums remain after these things were accomplished, to pay over the remainder to a general fund, to be managed by a body of Commissioners, for the purpose of augmenting those incomes which should appear to stand most in need of assistance. In conclusion, he called upon the House to concur with him in a proposition which he had every reason to believe would meet the concurrence of those who never would, and never could, concur in the abstract principle laid down by Government.—Lord *J. Russell* said that the proposed amendment had for its object carefully to preserve the inter-

ests of the Protestant minority, while it wholly overlooked those of the vast majority, the “outlawed portion of the people,” the 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics in Ireland—thus placing entirely out of view the welfare of three-fourths of the community. In his view of the subject, a Church Establishment was not intended as a provision for the offspring of clergymen, but for the moral and religious instruction of the whole people. The Bill under consideration stood precisely on the principles of last year—the principles of preserving what was required for the maintenance of the Protestant Ministers of the Church, and devoting the surplus to the general education of the people, without distinction of religious creed.

The discussion was carried on for three nights with great animation, with nearly the same arguments as were advanced last session—the main question being that of appropriating any surplus revenues which might remain, after providing for the due support of the Protestant religion in Ireland, to the purposes of moral and religious instruction to the people at large. The ministerial measure was supported by Messrs. Buxton, H. Grattan, H. Stuart, Barrow, O'Brien, Roche, Bulwer, D. O'Connell, S. Rice, and Lord Morpeth; and Lord *Stanley's* amendment was supported by Messrs. Gladstone, Hardy, Knight, Young, Col. Conolly, Sir J. Graham, and Sir R. Peel. On a division, there appeared—for the second reading of the Bill, 300; for Lord *Stanley's* Amendment, 261: majority in favour of Ministers, 39.

June 7. Mr. *Tulk* brought forward a motion that the House should agree to a resolution of a select committee in favour of Mr. **BUCKINGHAM's** claim to compensation from the East India Company, for the injustice which he had experienced at their hands. The motion was supported by Major *Curteis*, Messrs. *Poulter*, *Hume*, *Richards*, *O'Connell*, *W. Harvey*, and Major *Beauclerk*—and opposed by Messrs. *V. Smith*, *Robinson* and *Hogg*, *Sir J. Hobhouse*, and *Mr. A. Pelham*.—On a division, there appeared—for the motion, 60; against it, 92; majority against it, 32.

Mr. V. Smith obtained leave to bring in a bill for the election of **CHARITABLE TRUSTEES** in Corporate Towns in England

and Wales,—a measure which the hon. member said was rendered necessary; in consequence of a defect in the English Corporations Bill. He proposed to make the trustees of charitable estates an impartial and unpolitical body, and with that view he had provided that the trustees should be elected according to the regulations of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in respect to auditors and assessors, reserving at the same time the right of eligibility to the office of charity trustees to the members of the town councils. In order to exclude the possibility of partiality, the Bill provided that the constituent body should vote only for half the number of the trustees to be appointed, and that the number of the trustees should be fixed by the town-council. He further proposed that the Mayor should be a member of the charitable trust, because the necessity might frequently occur for communications between trustees and the corporate body; and that functionary, he conceived, *ex dignitate*, the fittest organ of communication.

June 9. Lord J. Russell rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the Lords' Amendments to the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS REFORM Bill. His Lordship proceeded at great length with a review of the alterations made in the Bill by the Lords, to which he said he could not give his consent consistently with the duty he owed to the House of Commons and to the country, since he was determined neither to barter away the privileges of that House, in compliment to the other Branch of the Legislature,—to diminish the rights of any part of his Majesty's subjects—nor to impair the well-known principles of the Constitution. That House stood at present on the defensive. A Bill had been sent up to the other House for the reform of the Irish Corporations. It had been returned with the title altered—with the preamble altered. Out of a Bill containing 140 clauses, 106 had in substance been omitted, while 18 new ones had been introduced. The whole purport and intention of the other House had been to destroy the Bill. Were the House to adopt the present amendments without alteration, they would altogether surrender their privilege of due deliberation; and instead of having bills sent up to the House of Lords after they had been read a first, second, and third time, and carried through committees, where they might be enabled to examine their provisions, they must be content to say that any Bill sent up to the Lords might be totally altered in its provisions, in its nature, in its title, and in its intention, and that a single reading,

and one single vote of the House, should dispose of all these great questions. The Bill, as sent up to the Lords, was a Bill regulating and reforming corporations; but allowing them still to exist as they now existed in England and Scotland. The amended Bill abolished all Corporations, all their powers, all their trusts, and all their property. As it stood at present, it was a Bill to continue for the present generation, under less responsibility and less restraint than they at present enjoyed, persons holding offices in those corporations, which corporations they (the House of Commons) had declared to be corrupt. After some further remarks, his Lordship proceeded to state to the House the extent to which he should dissent from their Lordships. The alterations made by the Lords abolished corporations altogether. He should propose to meet the other House by giving corporations to eleven large towns, those corporations to consist of mayor, aldermen, and common council, elected by 10*l.* householders. To twenty other towns he would propose to give a corporation, consisting of commissioners, to be elected, under the provisions of the 9th of George IV., by 5*l.* householders. To the inhabitants of the other towns he would leave the option of having a corporation or not, as they might prefer. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that the fourth clause introduced by the Lords, providing that there should be no corporations in Ireland, be rejected, and that the original clause, providing that the corporations should consist of mayors, aldermen, and common council, be restored.—Sir W. Follett opposed the motion, contending that the other House was fully justified in the alterations it had made in the Bill, and that corporations were not necessary for the welfare of Ireland, since every town possessed local acts for its own government. The only object of the motion was to create schools of agitation in the larger towns.—Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Ewart, Lord Clements, and Capt. Berkeley supported the motion. Mr. G. Price, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Shaw supported the amendments introduced into the Bill. Mr. O'Loughlin was convinced that the Bill, as amended by the Lords, would inflict great injuries on Ireland. He should therefore oppose it. Mr. F. Shaw supported the Lords' amendments. Mr. D. Browne protested in strong terms against the insult which had been offered to Ireland by the Lords. Mr. Finch defended the Lords, and declared himself in favour of the amended Bill. The discussion was then adjourned.

June 10. The debate on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill was re-

samed; when Lord J. Russell's motion was supported by Mr. T. Crawford, who thought that the cause of Protestantism would be best maintained by admitting men of all persuasions to equal power and privileges.—Dr. Lefroy thought the effect of the motion would be, to give political power to the Catholics, to the utter exclusion of the Protestants.—Messrs. Grote and Wyse opposed, and Messrs. Richards and Praed supported the amended Bill.—Lord Ebrington, although averse to a collision with the Lords, felt himself bound to support the motion.—Mr. H. Twiss and Lord Sandon spoke in favour of the amended Bill—a measure which was opposed by Messrs. Gisborne, H. Grattan, and Shiel.—Sir R. Peel opposed the motion, convinced that its tendency would be to promote political ascendancy, instead of giving repose; and that it would operate merely as a transfer of power from one party to another.—Lord Howick contended, that if they wished to see Ireland restored to tranquillity and prosperity, they should evidence their trust and confidence by giving to her an equal participation in the blessings enjoyed by this country.—Mr. O'Connell called for justice to Ireland; and affirmed, that the collision between the two Houses had arisen from the insult offered to the Commons, and the determination evinced by the Lords to deprive the people of Ireland of a part of their liberty.—Lord Stanley spoke in opposition to the motion, and in favour of the Lord's amendments.

On a division there appeared—for the motion, 324; against it, 238; majority for Ministers, 86.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 13.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the APPELLATE JURISDICTION Bill in the Court of Chancery. Lord Lyndhurst opposed the Bill, contending that the proposed separation of the functions of the Lord Chancellor would seriously deteriorate, if not destroy, the character and utility of that office, and prove injurious to that House. His lordship concluded by moving that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Langdale spoke in favour of the second reading, and entered into various arguments to show the necessity of the separation of functions provided for in the Bill.—Lord Abinger supported the amendment.—After a long discussion, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington spoke in favour of the amendment, and Lord Melbourne in favour of the original motion, their Lordships divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 29;

against it, 94: majority against Ministers, 65.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell moved, that the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill be resumed.—Sir R. Peel said that after the result of Saturday's division, he should offer no vexatious opposition; but as there were alterations proposed that were not even in print, he submitted that they should be first printed.—Mr. O'Loghlin replied, that his propositions would be, to disagree with the Lords as regarded all their amendments; and that the new clauses would be for the limited number of boroughs to be retained by the Bill, together with such alterations of other clauses as would meet the limited instead of the larger number of Corporations. Those parts being new, would be printed forthwith. The House then went on with the consideration of the Lords' amendments, and restored the principal clauses which their Lordships had struck out; and having disposed of the clauses up to the 87th, the further discussion was postponed.

June 14. The House of Commons resumed the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the IRISH CORPORATIONS' Bill, beginning with clause 87. The Lords' amendments were disagreed to—two new clauses were proposed, and a schedule retaining 12 Corporations was adopted.—Lord J. Russell then moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a report, to be presented to the Lords, stating the grounds upon which the House had felt itself called on to disagree with their Lordships' amendments. The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. S. Rice brought in a Bill "for the Relief of his Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion." It was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and a numerous body of the Commons appeared at the bar, to request a conference with their Lordships on the subject of the amendments to the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill. The conference having been conceded, Lord Melbourne afterwards moved that the amended Bill be taken into consideration on the 24th instant, which was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the bar of the House, and said that as the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House to draw up rea-

sons to offer to the House of Lords for disagreeing to certain amendments made by their Lordships in the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, he was directed to state, that they had drawn up those reasons, and to report the same to the House. It stated that the Bill for the better regulation of Corporations in Ireland had been framed on the principle of a reform of abuses, retaining a system of municipal government, but that the Bill which had been returned from the House of Lords abolished Municipal Corporations in Ireland altogether, and placed the corporate funds under the control of a board of commissioners. The Bill, as amended, contained an entirely new principle and a new title, and must, therefore, be considered as an original measure; that from an earnest

desire of preserving a good understanding and correspondence between the two Houses, and considering it essential to the well-being of the Monarchy, that House had proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the House of Lords; and they hoped that the measure founded thereon would meet with the concurrence of the other House of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and a great number of Members proceeded to the House of Lords to request a conference. On the return of the managers, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that a conference had been held with the Lords, and that the Bill and the Amendments of the Commons had been left with their Lordships.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The affairs of the Peninsula appear to be assuming a fearful attitude; and there would be little risk in hazarding an opinion, that Spain is approaching towards some great political convulsion; unless she is enabled, by one simultaneous effort, to crush the rebellion which is desolating her northern provinces. It appears that the successor of Mendizabal, as Minister of the Queen, (M. Isturiz), undertook to dissolve the Cortez on the 23d May. The decree of the Queen for the purpose was accompanied by a manifesto addressed to the people of Spain, in which the factious opposition of the Procuradores to the new Cabinet, and their violent and despotic measures, are assigned as the causes of their dissolution. The manifesto also states that the late Chamber was formed on too limited an elective basis, and that in order to escape from the vicious circle that would keep back the revision of the fundamental laws of the realm, her Majesty will adopt provisional measures that the new Deputies shall be a faithful representation of the wishes and interests of the country, and that to effect this she shall follow the project of law voted by the Chamber of Procuradores of the second Cortez. The manifesto concludes with an expression of her Majesty's reliance upon the co-operation of the parties to the Quadruple Treaty.

The Spanish Premier is proceeding boldly in the contest, in which he has engaged against the Procuradores. A late Gazette contains the dismissal of seventeen of the late members who had voted against him in the Estate from various government appointments.

To add to the general confusion, General Cordova had been sent for in haste to Madrid, having, previously to his departure, ordered his troops back to Vittoria, and commanded them not to move from that place. The Carlists being thus left at liberty to direct their whole force against General Evans and St. Sebastian, had made an attack on the British line, in which they were bravely repulsed, with the loss of 150 men, including twelve officers. Cordova is openly accused of treachery, his conduct having been such as to deprive the British General and the force under his command, of all opportunity to profit by their recent gallant bearing and hard-earned success.

Accounts from Bayonne of the 25th May state, that, on the arrival at Saragossa of the news of the resignation of M. Mendizabal's Ministry, the National Guard of that place met, and resolved among other things, that a correspondence should be immediately opened with the National Guards of Catalonia and Valencia, for the purpose of preparing to march on Madrid, should the Regent "persist in being led by the councils of the Camarilla."

Recent intelligence from Madrid states, that an account of the defeat of Colonel Valdez by the Carlists, under Cabrera, had been received. It mentions, that in addition to the killed, 600 prisoners were taken, and that 54 of the Queen's officers had been ordered to be shot, by command of Cabrera, out of revenge for the murder of his mother by the Queen's forces.

Valdez says, that hearing 2,000 Carlists were in the neighbourhood of Bag-

non, he resolved to attack them, when he was himself attacked by 5,000 under Cabrera.—He ordered the cavalry to charge in order to cover his retreat, but the cavalry gave way before the fire of the Carlists, and the infantry joined it in the rout.

PORTUGAL.

The Extraordinary Session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened at Lisbon

on the 29th May by the Queen in person, accompanied by the Prince her Consort. They were received by the people with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and attachment. The principal subjects for the future deliberation of the Legislative Bodies were announced to be measures whose object should be to effect a diminution in the public expenditure, an increase in the public revenues, and the maintenance of the national credit.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The resistance to tithes has become more inveterate than ever. In the diocese of Cloyne, a mob of women nearly killed a process-server of the Rev. Wm. Chatterton. In Limerick county, four men employed to serve subpoenas by the Dean of Limerick were lately assaulted; and one of them, who was a cripple, pursued into a house, and beaten to death. The farm-buildings of a wealthy yeoman in Waterford have been set fire to, and completely destroyed, because he paid his tithes. The system seems to be perfectly organised. Accounts of a hundred meetings arrive in Dublin in one day.

June 5. The ceremony of the mass in the vernacular tongue was for the first time celebrated at Birr, co. Leinster, by Mr. Crotty, the Catholic priest. The people were highly edified and delighted. In the amended service, the prayers to saints and for the dead were omitted; and in place of the mass being offered as a sacrifice propitiatory for sin, it was performed "in commemoration of the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in thanksgiving for all the favours and blessings we have obtained through the merits of the same Jesus Christ our Lord." The elevation and several other parts of the service were also omitted.

SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has this session occupied itself with the increase of Popery. The subject having been referred to a Committee, a report from that Committee was read to the Assembly: "About a century ago Popery had been almost entirely confined to the remote districts of the country, but it now rears its front in the large towns, where splendid churches are rapidly rising for the celebration of its idolatrous ceremonies. This increase in the Lowlands was, according to report, to be in a great measure accounted for by the influx of Irish labourers; and it particularly mentioned

that Glasgow now contained more Catholics than in 1679 existed in all Scotland, and that Dundee, where half a century since the Catholics amounted to about 50, now contained a Catholic population of five thousand." This report, in conclusion, recommended that the Assembly should express its approbation of the exertions now making in different parts of Scotland to maintain Protestant principles by public controversy, sermons, and cheap publications, and earnestly advised the prudent employment of these means where Popery abounds, or Protestant zeal declines.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A renewed Commission for Inquiring into Charities in England and Wales, has been issued in consequence of several changes among the Commissioners. The date is the 25th May 1836. As this very important inquiry will in all probability terminate with the present Commission some time in the course of the ensuing year, after an investigation which commenced in the year 1818, our readers will think it not unimportant that we should record the names of the Commissioners: The Right Hon. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, Sir Edw. Burtenshaw Sugden, Knt. and Thos. Frankland Lewis; Robt. Eden and Henry Hart Milman, Clerks; John Willing Warren, John Ashley Warre, Nicholas Carlisle, John George Shaw Lefevre, George Nicholls, and Jas. Mc Mahon, Esqrs. Sir John Jas. Garnett Walsham, Bart. Wm. Grant, John Wrottesley, Dan. Finch, Sam. Smith, Robt. James Mackintosh, Francis Offley Martin, Wm. Augustus Miles, Edm. Clark, Jas. Sedgwick, Geo. Long, Jas. Hume, John Michael Fellowes, Cha. Humphrey, Hen. Bertram Gunning, Patrick Francis Johnston, John Macqueen, Francis King Eagle, James Whishaw, George Barrett Lennard, and Arthur Buller, Esqrs.

The workmen, in excavating for the railroad at Keynsham, had lately to break up some of the burying-ground of the old

abbey, where they found the remains of persons interred there much more perfect than could have been expected. The monastery of Keynsham was abolished by Henry VIII. with the rest. The estates of the monastery were then worth 419*l.* per annum. They are now in the possession of the Chandos family, and worth 4000*l.* a year.

May 30. Prior Park House, near Bath, the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Baines, fell a prey to the flames, which originated in consequence of there being a communication between one of the beams of the roof and the chimney of the kitchen. The fire was confined to the original or outer mansion, and the chapel was much injured; though the valuable organ, the "tabernacle," and other moveable parts of the altar, composed of jasper, statuary, lapis lazuli, &c. were taken to a place of safety. The two colleges, which are situated at some distance from the main buildings, are uninjured. The main walls and beautiful portico still remain. The library and valuable paintings, together with the splendid tables of Sicilian alabaster belonging to the drawing-room, and the furniture of the house generally, were preserved. The old mansion had associations which rendered it interesting to the philanthropist and the man of letters. Built by the benevolent Ralph Allen, he there assembled the wits and the literati of his day,—the novelist Fielding, the poets Pope and Gay, and others whose names have now passed into oblivion. On the death of Mr. Allen, Bishop Warburton took possession of Prior Park, in right of his wife, and "there produced some of those profound literary labours which will be an ornament to the English language and nation as long as they exist."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DBURY LANE.

May 27. A serious opera, in three acts, called *The Maid of Artois*, was for the first time played. It is the second great operatic effort of a young Irishman, Mr. M. W. Balfe, composer of the music to the "Siege of Rochelle," an opera, the production of which we had occasion to notice very favourably in the course of last autumn, and which has since proved so successful as to have been repeated near one hundred nights! The plot of the present opera is (we believe) original, and of far greater interest than pertains to the generality of these compositions. The scene is laid partly in France, partly in French Guiana, and the period which the drama illustrates is the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. The "poetry"

accompanying the songs, &c. has been creditably composed by Mr. Bunn, lessee, and editor of the playbills of this Theatre. The music, though inferior to that in the *Siege of Rochelle*, is entitled to much praise. The part of the heroine was given by "the unrivalled" Madame Malibran de Beriot, who showed amazing flexibility of voice; the other characters were ably supported by Messrs. Phillips, Templeton, Giubilei, and others.

COVENT GARDEN.

May 16. A new comedy in three acts, by Mr. Tyrone Power, called, *Etiquette; or, a Wife for a Blunder*, was introduced by the author on his "benefit" night. It would be hard to play the critic on a drama for which the writer has no remuneration. Mr. Power's piece passed current, with general plaudits and continual laughter.

May 23. "Ubertas frugum!" we exclaim, "sed toxicum est." This evening was produced, *The Steel Pavilion; or, The Charcoal Burners of the Hartz Mountain*, "a melo-dramatic romance of enchantment," by Mr. Richard Brinsley Peake.

May 26. *Ion*, a tragedy, by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, was produced for the "benefit" of Mr. Macready, to whose good taste and spirited exertions the public is indebted for its representation. We have already expressed our opinions of the poetry of this tragedy (see Vol. V. p. 505, N.S.); and it acted with far greater effect than we anticipated. The simplicity of its plot, its unity of action, and therefore paucity of minor incidents, its great equality, or rather sameness, of sentiment, will prevent it ever becoming very popular as an acting drama; but the poetry with which it abounds, whether on the stage or in the closet, is as heaven-born music to the ear and heart. Again we say, it lacks the spirit-stirring and the rigid nature of English Tragedy.

HAYMARKET.

April 25. This Theatre commenced its annual campaign with Sheridan's brilliant comedy of "The Rivals;" it was supported by inferior actors, who did their best, and satisfied a numerous audience. A pretty new ballet, by M. D'Egville, entitled *Zulma*, closed the evening's entertainment.

April 26. *My Husband's Ghost*, a farce, was represented; we mark it x x x, as a brewer distinguishes a good cask of beer. It is the first offspring from the pen of Mr. Morton, jun. son of old Thomas Morton, whose comedies and bustling characters so admirably depicted the

fashionable manners and frivolities of our younger days.

May 7. *Railroads for Ever*; or, *How to get Rich*, a one act farce, was produced. The "mob-led" title of this piece led us to expect something humourously applicable to the *mania* of the day, but instead we found "a tale brimful" of commonplace, though somewhat laughable.

April 24. A drama called, *Atonement*;

or, *the God-Daughter*, was produced, being a version by Mr. John Poole, the witty author of "Patricians and Parvenus," of a French piece entitled, "Pere et Parent." This drama should escape oblivion, and be remembered with the name of Poole. The language is neat and pointed, and the *dramatis personæ* have identical peculiarities which stamp them as imperishable.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 20. Scots Fusileer Guards, Brevet-Col. E. Bowater to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. J. Aitchison to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. G. Dixon to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—56th Foot, Major G. M. Eden to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. O. Leighton to be Major.—66th Foot, Capt. T. H. Johnson to be Major.—71st Foot, Capt. C. Stewart to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Major J. Hingston to be Lieut.-Col.

Charles Wombwell, 10th Hussars, and Charlotte Catharine Orby Hunter, spinster, eldest dau. and co-heir expectant of Thomas Orby Hunter, of Crowland, and of Grosvenor-place, Middlesex, esq. on the solemnization of their marriage, (see next page) to take the surname of Orby, in addition to that of Wombwell.

May 25. John M'Neill, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

May 27. Unattached, Major C. G. Gray to be Lieut.-Col.

May 30. Theodosia Osbaldeston, of Selby, co. York, spinster, (only child of Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. formerly Humphrey Brooke), to take the surname of Hrooke only.

June 3. 85th Foot, Major Mannsell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. J. French to be Major.—Brevet, Major G. Baker to be Lieut.-Col.—Commissariat, Deputy Assistant Commissary-general T. C. B. Weir to be Assistant Commissary-general.

June 6. Scots Fusileer Guards, Gen. G. J. Earl Ludlow, G.C.B., to be Colonel.—38th Foot, Major-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—98th Foot, Major-Gen. John Ross to be Colonel.

Right Hon. Wm. Geo. Earl of Erroll, K.T., to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Aberdeen.

June 8. Knighted, John Simpson, esq. Lord Mayor of York.

June 10. 44th Foot, Major G. Tryon to be Major.—Capt. J. B. Ainsworth, to be Major.

June 11. Gen. his Serene Highness Louis William Frederick reigning Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg invested with the ensigns of an honorary G.C.B.

North Lincoln Militia, Viscount Alford to be Colonel; George Tomline, esq. to be Lt.-Col.

June 13. Royal Artillery, Major Cyprian Bridge to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 15. Knighted: Major Warwick Prince Tomkin, and David Wilkie, esq. R.A. Principal Painter to his Majesty.

June 17. 35th Foot, Major Edward Kent Strathern Butler to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Benj. F. Dalton Wilson to be Major.

June 22. Lt.-Col. C. J. Doyle, to be Lieut.-Governor of Grenada.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. J. Allen, D.D. Bp. of Bristol, to be Bishop of Ely.

Rev. S. Butler, D.D. to be Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Rev. J. Allott, Maltby in Marsh R. co. Linc.

Rev. S. O. Atley, St. Stephen's V. and St.

Saviour's P.C. Norwich.

Rev. G. Atkinson, Stowe P.C. co. Linc.

Rev. G. Dale, Odcombe R. co. Somerset.

Rev. M. B. Beevor, Henly V. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Bunt, Bisham V. Berks.

Rev. L. B. Burton, Bag Enderby R. co. Linc.

Rev. A. P. Cooper, Burford V. with Fulbrook

P.C. co. Oxford.

Rev. W. Cuthbert, Coverham P.C. co. York.

Rev. — Dewe, Kingsdowne R. Kent.

Rev. E. S. Ensor, Hopton P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. C. F. Fenwick, Brooke R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. J. W. Flavell, Riddingdon R. with East

Ruston, V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Guillemard, St. Giles V. Oxford.

Rev. H. D. Harrington, South Newington V.

co. Oxford.

Rev. J. Haymes, Wrawby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. Heslop, Ainsworth P.C. co. Lanc.

Rev. E. Holley, Hackfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Holworthy, Blickling R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. M. Johnson, Southwood, with Limpen-

hoe R. Norfolk.

Rev. A. R. Kenney, Stowe or St. Chad's P.C.

Lichfield.

Rev. E. D. H. Knox, Kilflyn R. co. Limerick.

Rev. W. P. Larken, Ufford R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. M'Ilwaine, St. George's Chapel P.C.

Belfast.

Rev. C. B. Otley, Leadenham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. C. Owen, Gyffin P.C. Wales.

Rev. W. Potter, Winesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Spurgin, Great and Little Hockham V.

Norfolk.

Rev. R. Thompson, Ellel P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. C. Young, Carlstone R. Wilts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. A. L. Kirwan, to the Lord Bp. of Limerick.

Rev. C. S. Royds, to the Marquis of Abercorn.

Rev. J. Wright, to the Earl of Carrick.

Rev. H. S. Newcatre, to the Hospital at Sleaford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Recorders.—For Penzance, Walter Coulson,

esq.; Chester, John Cuttingham, esq.; Ox-

ford, Andrew Amos, esq.; Ludlow, John

Romilly, esq.; Carmarthen, John Wilson,

esq.; Lichfield, Thomas Jervis, esq.; Great

Yarmouth, Nathaniel Palmer, esq.; Hereford,

Geo. Chilton, esq.; Worcester, John Buckle,

esq.; Dartmouth, P. Stafford Carey, esq.;

Barnstaple and Hidesford, W. Mackworth

Præd, esq.; Scarborough, C. P. Elsley, esq.

Rev. R. C. Christie, Master of Enniskillen

School.

Rev. G. Wray, Master of the Free Grammar

School of Darlington.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Essex (Southern Division).—George Palmer, of Nazeing-park, esq.

BIRTHS.

May 5. At Cougham Lodge, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Edw. Parry, R.N. a dau.—14. At Aspedon rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke, a dau.—18. At King's Walden, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Berners, a son.—20. At the Vicarage, Shapwick, co. Dorset, the wife of the Rev. W. Scott, a son.—24. At Felmersham, Beds, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Beatty Pownall, Vicar of Milton Ernest, a dau.—26. At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. James Daubeney, a son.—27. At Woolmers, Herts, the Lady Susan Hotham, a son.—28. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a dau.—29. In Weymouth-st. the Lady Helena Cooke, a son.—31. At Clifton, the wife of Col. R. Whish, a dau.

June 6. In Woburn-sq. the wife of Col. Pereira, of the Madras Army, a son.—9. The Lady of Sir Wm. Geary, Bart. M.P. a dau.—10. In Great Portland-st. Portland-pl. the wife of the late Aulay M'Aulay, esq. of Demerara, a dau.—At the Vicarage, Somerton, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Newbolt, a son.—11. Mrs. Dawes, Acres Field, Bolton le Moors, a son.—14. At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. S. O. W. Hawies, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Poona, Geo. Hicks Pitt, esq. Bombay Civil Service, to Wilhelmina Petrie, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Bell, of the Madras Artillery.

May 10. At Dunchurch, the Rev. E. Blick, Rector of Rotherhithe, to Louisa Augusta, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Hutchinson, Vicar of Colebrook, Devon; and at the same time Rev. J. Hutchinson, Perpetual Curate of Hanford Trentham, to Martha Oliver, third dau. of the Rev. W. Hutchinson.—17. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. C. S. Maling, 68th Bengal Native Infantry, to Wemyss Jane, relict of the late C. H. Campbell, and dau. of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, son of late Earl of Dunmore.—18. At St. Alban's, the Rev. M. J. Lloyd, Rector of Depden, Suffolk, to Sarah Loretta, eldest dau. of J. Timpe-ron, esq. of New Barnes House, Herts.—19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Swinburne, R.N. second son of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. to the Lady Jane Ashburnham, dau. of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Ashburnham.—At Bathwick, C. Rowlandson, esq. of the Madras Army, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Rowlandson, Vicar of Warminster, Wilts, to Ellen, second dau. of C. F. Sorensen, esq. of Bathwick Hill.—20. At St. Winnols, Cornwall, aged 68, Ann, relict of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Rector of Drewsteigton, Devon.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. Harding, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Helen, dau. of the late S. Comyn, esq. barrister-at-law.—21. At St. George's, Charles, eldest son of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. by his second marriage, to Charlotte, dau. of Orby Hunter, esq. of Grosvenor-pl.—At Walcot, the Rev. J. Cooke Faber, to Emily, dau. of the late Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of the Oakes, Derbyshire.—24. At Walford, Herefordshire, C. Underwood, esq. M.D. to Mary Isabella, dau. of the late Col. Thoroton, of Flintham House, Nottingham.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. his Royal Highness Prince Charles Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, Prince of Capua, to Miss Penelope Smyth, sister to Rich. Smyth, esq. of Ballynatray, co. Waterford.—24. The Rev. J. F. Edwards, rector of South Runcton, Norfolk, to Caroline, third dau. of Harry Browne, esq.—At Bedford, the Rev. John Brereton, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Brereton, of Bedford, to Emily, second dau. of the late John Edwards, esq. of Silsoe, Beds.—

Ronald George Macdonald, esq. Writer to the Signet, youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Macdonald, C.B. of Inch Kenneth, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Alicia Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nath. Bridges, Vicar of Henstridge, near Sherborne.—At Horncastle, the Rev. C. Turner, Vicar of Grassby, Lincoln, to Louisa, dau. of Mr. Sellwood.—26. At St. Roch, Paris, the Lord Stafford, to Eliz. dau. of Richard Caton, esq. of the State of Maryland, and sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley.—At Cheam, Surrey, the Rev. Edm. Dawe Wickham, to Emma, only child of Archdale Palmer, esq. of Cheam Park.—Vice-Adm. Sir John Beresford, Bart. to Amelia, widow of Samuel Peach, esq.—30. At Merthyr, the Rev. D. Jones, vicar of Cadoxton juxta Neath, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the late E. J. Hutchins, esq. and niece to J. J. Guest, esq. M.P.—At Brighton, Anthony Augustus Baron de Sternberg, of Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. to Miss Harrison, of Acrewalls, co. Cumberland.—31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Lindsay, esq. of Loughrea, co. Tyrone, to Harriet Hester, dau. of the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn.—At Kensington, the Rev. G. W. Murray, of Pimlico, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Douglas, of Pimpendean, Roxburgh.—At Preston Candover, W. Hunter Little, esq. of Liansafrad, Monmouthshire, to Georgiana, dau. of W. H. Hartley, esq. and the late Lady Louisa Hartley, and niece to the late Earl of Scarborough.—At St. James's Church, Eldred Mowbray, third son of the Lady Eliz and the late Stephen Thos. Cole, esq. of Stoke Lyne, Oxon, and Twickenham, Middlesex, to Helen Lina, second dau. of Gen. Von Molgel, of Stellenbosch, in Austria.

June 2. At Burbach, near Hinckley, Chas. Noel, esq. of Kirkby, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jerome Dyke, Rector of Aston, Flanville, Leicestersh.—Joseph Boyer, esq. third son of the Rev. J. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Swebstone, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. J. Piddocke, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—4. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, John Addison, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Greville-pl. Kilburna Priory.—At Bath, W. Owen Jackson, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriet Martha, only child of the Rev. Jas. Lowry, of Somerset, co. Tyrone.—7. At Biddenham, the Rev. Alfred Dawson, son of J. T. Dawson, esq. of Woodlands, Clapham, to Flora, dau. of the late J. Foster, esq. of Brickhill House, nr. Bedford.—At Lyme, in Cheshire, the Rev. G. Mallory, Rector of Mobberley, Cheshire, to Henrietta Trafford, the second dau. of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Oughington Hall.—At Richmond, Wm. Bouverie Fusey, esq. son of the late Hon. Philip Fusey, to Cath. dau. of T. Freeman, esq.—At St. Botolph's, Aldgate, the Rev. J. Garwood, Minister of Wheeler Chapel, Spitalfields, to Caroline, elder dau. of Mr. Dean.—At the Cathedral, Canterbury, A. B. E. Holdsworth, esq. eldest son of A. H. Holdsworth, esq. of Mount Galpin, co. Devon, to Ann Mervyn Baylay, eldest dau. of Rev. W. F. Baylay, Frebendary of Canterbury. At the same time, the Rev. Edm. Telfer Yates, son of the late Rev. Dr. Yates, of Chelsea College, to Mary Sophia Pollexten Baylay, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Frederick Baylay.—8. At Ruanianhorne, Cornwall, the Rev. R. Morris, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. R. Budd, Rector of Ruanianhorne.—9. At Long Ashton, Somersetshire, D. Lewis, esq. M.P. of Strady, Carmarthen, to Letitia, dau. of the late Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.—At Barnes, Thos. Bernard, eldest son of the late George Cooke, esq. of Barnes Terrace, to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Etherington, of Stockwell, Surrey, and niece of the late Bishop of Durham.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF GORDON.

May 28. In Belgrave-square, aged 66, the Right Hon. George Gordon, fifth Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly and Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Auchindoun, Garthie, and Kincardine (1684); eighth Marquis of Huntly (1599), and premier Marquis of Scotland; and thirteenth Earl of Huntly (1449); all in the peerage of Scotland: second Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntley, co. Gloucester (1784); Baron Beauchamp of Bletsboe* (by writ 1363), and Baron Mordaunt of Turvey (by writ 1532); G. C. B.; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieut. of the county of Aberdeen; a General in the army, Colonel of the third Foot Guards, Governor of Edinburgh Castle; a Colonel of the Royal Archers of Scotland; Chancellor of Marischall college, Aberdeen; Hereditary Keeper of Inverness Castle, President of the Scotch Incorporation, &c.

His Grace was born at Edinburgh Feb. 1, 1770, the elder son of Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon, by Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, co. Wigton, Bart.

He was appointed Ensign in the 35th regiment, and Lieutenant, in 1790. In 1791, he raised an independent company of foot, and in the same year was appointed to a company of the 42d. In 1792 he was made Capt.-Lieut. of the third foot guards; and in Feb. 1793, he embarked with that regiment for Holland, where he was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes.

In the beginning of 1794, Lord Huntly raised the 100th, afterwards called the 92d foot, of which excellent regiment he was made Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and accompanied it to the Mediterranean. Leaving it at Gibraltar, in order to visit

England, in Sept. 1794, the Marquis embarked, from Corunna, in a packet which, three days after, was taken by a French privateer. After being plundered of every thing valuable, his Lordship was put on board a Swede, and landed at Falmouth on the 24th September.

He afterwards rejoined his regiment in Corsica, where he served for above a year. He received the brevet of Colonel, May 3, 1796.

In 1798, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he hastened to join his regiment in Ireland, where he was appointed Brigadier-General, and was actively employed against the rebels, particularly in the county of Wexford. In Gordon's History of the Rebellion, it is remarked, that "To the immortal honour of this regiment, its behaviour was such as, if it were universal among soldiers, would render a military government amiable. To the astonishment of the until then miserably harassed peasantry, not the smallest trifle would any of these Highlanders accept, without payment of at least the full value."

The Marquis of Huntly accompanied his regiment on the expedition to Holland in 1799; and was severely wounded at the battle of Bergen, on the 2d of October in the same year.

His Lordship received the rank of Major-General, Jan. 1, 1801; was on the North British staff, as such, from May 1803 to 1806; was appointed Colonel of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment, Jan. 7, 1806; and a Lieut.-General May 9, 1808. In 1809 he commanded a division of the army in the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt. To conclude our notice of his military career,—his Lordship attained the full rank of General, Aug. 12, 1819; was appointed Colonel of the first Foot Guards on the death of the Duke of Kent, Jan. 29, 1820; and removed to the command of the third Guards

* The Barony of Beauchamp of Bletsoe devolved on his Grace's father in 1819, together with the barony of Mordaunt, by the death of Mary Anastasia Lady Mordaunt, only surviving daughter of Charles fourth and last Earl of Peterborough (and whose great-aunt Henrietta was the wife of Alexander second Duke of Gordon);—and it was unquestionably vested, according to the modern interpretations of the law of the descent of baronies by writ, in his Grace, as it had been in the Mordaunts, and previously in the St. John's, as being successively the heirs general of the first Baron; but it is to be observed, that it has never been recognised since the death of the first Baron, except indeed by another barony being founded upon it in 1559, when Sir Oliver St. John, then the representative of the Barony of Beauchamp of Bletsoe, was created Baron St. John of Bletsoe, and a new barony (according to modern acceptation), was thus created, which has descended to his heirs male, and is now vested in the present and 14th Lord St. John.

(with which regiment he was connected in his youth), on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, in Dec. 4, 1834. He was invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath, May 27, 1820.

At the General Election of 1806, the Marquis of Huntly was returned to Parliament as Member for the borough of Eye; but he continued for a very short time in the House of Commons; for, on the change of ministry, he was, by writ dated April 11, 1807, summoned to take his seat in the Upper House, in his father's English barony of Gordon.

In May 1808, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, on his father's resignation. In 1814, on the death of Lord Auckland, he was elected Chancellor of the Marischall College, Aberdeen, his father being at the same time Chancellor of the King's College in the same University.

He succeeded to the Dukedom on his father's death, June 17, 1827; and was also appointed his father's successor as Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

His Grace was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Nov. 15, 1827.

He married Dec. 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, of Arn Hall, N. B. esq. Her Grace survives him, without issue.

In politics, the Duke of Gordon was a Conservative, and a more kind-hearted, noble, and gallant gentleman and soldier never breathed. His death will be universally lamented, but more particularly in the north of Scotland, where his Grace had endeared himself to the inhabitants by an uninterrupted succession of acts of kindness and philanthropy. The convivial powers of this chivalrous peer were well known and appreciated; and he was unrivalled as a chairman at a public dinner. He was a large contributor to many of our charitable institutions, but particularly to the Scottish Hospital, of which he was President, having succeeded his present Majesty in that office, at his express desire, on his accession to the throne. His Grace was also Grand Master of the Orangemen of Scotland. His Grace had been for some time indisposed; but the more immediate cause of the Duke's death was ossification of the trachea. On a post-mortem examination, it was found he had also cancer in the stomach. He suffered much; but his noble and gallant spirit supported him to the last.

His Grace's only brother, Lord Alexander, died unmarried in 1808; and the male line of the Dukes of Gordon having thus expired, the Scottish titles conferred by the patent of 1684, and those conferred by the English patent of 1784, have be-

come extinct. The marquissate and earldom of Huntly, and the precedence of Premier Marquis of Scotland, have devolved on George Earl of Aboyne, the fifth in lineal descent who has borne that title, which was created by patent in 1660, to Charles younger son of George the second Marquis, the grandfather of the first Duke. His Lordship is also a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Meldrum of Morven, which was conferred upon him in 1815. He is now in his 76th year, and does not accede to any part of the Gordon estates.

The baronies of Beauchamp and Mor-daunt have fallen into abeyance, between his four surviving sisters and his nephew. These are: 1. Charlotte Duchess of Richmond; 2. Lady Madelina Fyshe Palmer; 3. George Viscount Mandeville; 4. Louisa Marchioness of Cornwallis; and 5. Georgiana Duchess of Bedford. Between these parties and their families the representation will be widely spread, unless the Crown should please to terminate the abeyance in favour of any of the coheirs.

Gordon Castle and very considerable estates, have devolved on the Duke of Richmond, who will succeed to about £30,000 a year, after so much land is sold as will clear off all incumbrances on the estates. Kinrara, Glenfiddich, and £2,000 a year come to his Grace's mother, the Duchess dowager, the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave-square, and Huntly Lodge in Aberdeen, which the late Duke occupied before his father's death, 80,000*l.* in money, and 5000*l.* a year for life. His Grace, among other liberal bequests, has left 200*l.* a year to his private servant, and lesser sums to others of his domestics.

The remains of the Duke of Gordon were removed on the 1st June from his Grace's residence in Belgrave-square, to Greenwich, where the body was taken on board a steamer, to be conveyed to Scotland for interment. The procession moved in the following order: Undertaker's men on horseback, two and two. The third regiment of Foot Guards (of which the deceased was Colonel), the band playing the "dead march" in Saul. The coronet on a crimson velvet cushion, carried by a page on horseback. The hearse drawn by eight horses. Eight mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, containing friends and domestics. His Majesty's private carriage, drawn by six black horses, the servants in full state liveries. Her Majesty's private carriage, drawn by six white horses. Six other of the royal carriages, each drawn by six horses. The

carriages of the Duchesses of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, and other branches of the Royal Family, drawn by two horses each. Detachments of the Foot Guards with arms reversed. A long train of carriages of the principal nobility and gentry.

The steamer arrived at Speymouth on Monday 6th June; the body was conveyed to Gordon Castle, where it lay in state until the following Friday, and was on that day deposited in the family vault in Elgin cathedral. The Duke of Richmond attended as chief mourner, and was accompanied by the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Arthur Lennox, Lord Loughborough, Lord Ramsay, the Hon. W. Gordon, M.P. Capt. C. Gordon, Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, Mr. Baillie, of Dockfour, John Innes, esq. &c. the Principal and Professors of Marischall college, Aberdeen, the magisterial officers of the town and county of Elgin, &c. &c. The Duchess of Gordon, Lady Sophia Lennox, and Mrs. Patillo, were also present.

A portrait of the Duke of Gordon was painted by the late John Jackson, R.A., and an engraving from it in mezzotinto, by H. Meyer, was published in 1812; a later portrait by Miss Huntly is engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner, A. R. A.

THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS

May 16. At Stowe, aged 56, the Most Noble Anne-Eliza Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

Her Grace was born in Nov. 1779, the second but only surviving daughter and heiress of James Brydges, third and last Duke of Chandos of that family, by his second wife Anne-Eliza, daughter of Richard Gamon, esq. and widow of Roger Hope Elletson, esq.

Her Grace's father died on the 29th Sept. 1789, when the Dukedom of Chandos became extinct. She was married, April 16, 1796, to Richard then Earl Temple; the marriage ceremony took place at Westmerland-chapel, Cavendish-square; her mother was present, and Mr. Justice Buller gave away the bride. (See *Gent. Mag.* LXVI. 351.) Earl Temple succeeded his father in 1813, as second Marquis of Buckingham, and in 1822 was created Marquess of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Her Grace had an only child, Richard-Plantagenet, now Marquess of Chandos, who was born in 1797. His Lordship succeeds her as the eldest descendant and lineal representative (through the families of Brandon, Grey, Seymour, and Bruce) of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, second daughter of King Henry the Seventh, and sister to Margaret Queen of Scots, who conveyed the title to the En-

glish crown to the family of Stuart, and thence to the house of Hanover. It was in allusion to this circumstance that he received the name of Plantagenet.

Her Grace was also the eldest coheir of the barony of Bouchier, as heir-general of Frances Marchioness of Hertford, sister and coheir of Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliamentarian General: the abeyance of whose other barony of Ferrers of Chartley was terminated in favour of his great-nephew Sir Robert Shirley, and has descended to the Marquis Townshend.

Those who were acquainted with the Duchess of Buckingham, are unbounded in praise of her many excellent qualities. "Of all the virtues which can adorn the human character, and fit our imperfect nature for a better world, her Grace was a splendid example. Sincere, gentle, affectionate, and pious, as well as boundless in her charities, this excellent lady seemed to be born for the happiness of all whom the common relations of life brought within her sphere, and for their improvement, by her conversation and example." The Court and Drawing-room had no charms for her; she loved the retirement of her delightful villa at Avington, Hants, where she daily ministered to the temporal and spiritual necessities of all around her; and some of her latest expressions referred to her "poor people at Avington," among whom she wished her remains might be deposited. Her Grace's benevolence was unlimited; no application for purposes of a charitable nature was unheeded.

Her Grace had been in a declining state of health, but her fatal attack was rapid and unexpected. In company with the Duke, she rode through the delightful gardens at Stowe on Saturday afternoon, and dined in excellent spirits. During the same evening, she was seized with violent indisposition, arising from spasms, and, after 24 hours' illness, she expired.

Her remains were removed for interment to Avington, near Winchester, on the 23d May. Three mourning coaches and the Duchess's own carriage followed the hearse, and everything was conducted in the most simple style, according to the request of the deceased. The funeral reached Avington on the 24th, and the tenants upon the estate preceded the hearse to the house, where the body remained that night. The funeral took place on the following morning, at ten o'clock; eight of the labourers of Avington carried the coffin. The pall was supported by Sir Henry Rivers; the Warden of Winchester College; Captain Nevill, R.N.; the Rev. H. Lee, of Winchester; Mr. Deane, of Winchester; and the Rev.

Dr. Williams, late Head Master of Winchester College. Immediately behind the coffin were the Marquis of Chandos and Lord Nugent, Sir George Nugent, Marquis of Westmeath, Sir Edward East, Mr. East, Captain Grace, Grenville Pigott, esq., Mr. Ledbrook, Mr. Lyford of Winchester; Mr. G. Deane, Rev. Mr. Deane, and the Rev. Mr. Wright. Behind these, all her Grace's servants, labourers upon the estate, and almost every individual belonging to the parishes of Avington, Easton, Itchen, and Martyr Worthey. The melancholy procession passed on foot from the house through the flower garden to the church, which was thronged to such an extent that many could not get in. The body was lowered into a vault made on purpose, under the north window of the chancel, amidst the tears and sincere grief of all classes.

There is a portrait of her Grace engraved by Cardon, from a painting by Hoppner.

LORD VISCOUNT LAKE.

May 12. At Crawley's hotel, Albemarle-street, aged 64, the Right Hon. Francis Gerard Lake, second Viscount Lake (1807) and Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswary, and of Ashton Clinton, co. Buckingham, a Lieut.-General in the army.

His Lordship was born March 31, 1772, the eldest son of Gerard the first Viscount Lake, the celebrated conqueror of a large portion of the British possessions in India, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Barker, of St. Julian's, in Hertfordshire, esq.

He was appointed a Page of Honour to the Prince of Wales in 1787; Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot Guards April 26, 1793; and served in Flanders under the Duke of York. He was promoted to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1798; Colonel in the army 1808; Lieut.-Colonel in the 60th foot the same year; Major-General 1811; and Lieut.-General 1821.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Feb. 20, 1808; and enjoyed a pension of 2000*l.* from the consolidated fund in reward for his father's distinguished services. He was appointed a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber March 13, 1813, and held that office until 1830.

Lord Lake was twice married; first on the 1st Jan. 1800 to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, sister to Charles Earl Whitworth, and widow of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. She died without issue May 9, 1833; and his

Lordship married secondly, on the 12th of August following, Anne second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. who survives him without issue. His next brother, Lt.-Col. George-Augustus Lake, was slain at the battle of Vimiera; and his only surviving brother, the Hon. Warwick Lake, has succeeded to the Peerage. The present Viscount is married, but has two daughters only, and there is consequently no heir apparent or presumptive to the dignity.

RT. HON. SIR HENRY RUSSELL, BART.

Jan. 18. In his 85th year, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Knight and Bart. of Swallowfield Place, Berks, a Privy Councillor, and formerly Chief Justice in Bengal.

He was born August 19, 1751, the third son of Mr. Michael Russell, of Dover, merchant, by Hannah Henshaw.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, July 8, 1783. He soon afterwards received an appointment as one of his Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; on the 20th of May, 1797, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him; and on his having subsequently received the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal, he was created a Baronet, by patent dated Dec. 10, 1812. He retired from the Indian service in 1815, with a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum granted by the East India Company; and on the 27th of June, 1816, was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Sir Henry Russell was first married, in 1776, to Anne daughter of John Skinner, of Lydd, in Kent, esq. who died in 1780, leaving one son, Henry, who died in the year following. He married secondly, in 1782, Anne-Barbara, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, of Leybourne, in Kent, Knt. and sister to the late Earl Whitworth, G.C.B. and by her, who died in 1814, had issue six sons and five daughters: 2. Sir Henry Russell, who has succeeded to the title; born in 1783, and married first, in 1808, Jane second daughter of John Cassamajor, esq. Member of the Council of Madras, who died the same year; and secondly Maria-Clotilde, daughter of Mons. B. Mottet, of Pondicherry, by whom he has several children; 3. Michael, who died an infant; 4. Charles Russell, esq. M.P. who has represented the borough of Reading from 1830; 5. Anne, who died in 1806, aged 20; 6. Francis Whitworth Russell, esq. a Commissioner for investigating the debts of the nabobs of Arcot, &c. who married, in 1822, Jane-Anne-Gatharine, second

ter of James Brodie, esq. and has
7. Caroline, married, in 1824,
Henry Fortescue, esq. son of the
Matthew Fortescue, and niece to
Fortescue, and has issue; 8. the
Whitworth Russell, Vicar of Chid-
wy, Sussex, who married, in 1824,
Mrs. daughter of Vice-Admiral Car-
r, and has issue; 9. Catharine, twin
Whitworth, married in 1816 to Henry
B. of Stapleton, co. Gloucester, esq.;
Henrietta, married in 1820 to Thomas
C. of Slyne, in Lancashire, esq.,
Counsel-at-law, and M. P. for Lancaster,
and has issue; 11. Rose-Aylmer, married
to Henry Porter, of Chudzoj, co.
Sussex, esq.; and 12. George-Lake
B. esq. who married in 1832 Lady
Henrietta Alicia-Diana Pery, daughter of
Earl of Limerick, and has issue.

SIR J. R. BRUCE, BART.

aged 22. At Downhill, co. London-
down, aged 47, Sir James Robertson
B., the second Baronet of that place,
Lieutenant of the county, and Major
of Londonderry militia.

was born Sept. 4, 1788, the second
and eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir
Henry Aston Bruce, the first
Baronet, by Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Dr.
John Barnard, of Bovagh, co. London-
down, second son of William Lord Bishop
of Down, and brother to Thomas Lord
Bishop of Limerick.

He succeeded his father in the title Oct.
1823; and having married, Sept. 19,
1825, Ellen, youngest daughter of Robert
Lord Hesketh, esq. of Gwyndol, co. Lan-
cashire, and Bamford-hall, co. Lancas-
hire, has left issue three sons and two
daughters: 1. Sir Henry Hervey Bruce,
in 1820, who has succeeded to the
title; 2. James-Andrew; 3. Anna-Maria-
Catherine; and, 5. Ellen-Letitia.

SIR CHARLES WILKINS, F.R.S.

aged 13. In Baker-street, Portman-
square, aged 85, Sir Charles Wilkins, K. H.
L. F. R. S.

Charles was a native of Somerset-
shire, and went to Bengal, in the Civil
Service, in the year 1770. While aiding
in the superintendance of the Company's
affairs at Malda, in Bengal proper, he
displayed courage and genius to commence,
and successfully prosecute, the study of
Sanskrit language, which was, up to
that time, not merely unknown, but sup-
posed to be unattainable by Europeans;
his celebrated translation of the 'Bhā-
gavata' into English, was sent to the
attention of the Directors, by the Govern-
ment, Warren Hastings, who likewise
for it one of the most feeling and
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elegant dissertations which was ever pre-
fixed to any work. The Court of Direc-
tors published and distributed it in 1785,
at their own expense; and the literary
men of Europe saw in this publication
the day-spring of that splendid prospect,
which has been in part realised by Sir
William Jones, Colebrooke, and others.

Combining mechanical ingenuity with
literary acquirements, Mr. Wilkins, as a
relaxation from his more laborious pur-
suits, prepared, with his own hands, the
first types, both Bengali and Persian,
employed in Bengal. With the Bengali,
Mr. Halhed's elegant Bengali Grammar
was printed; and with the latter, Bal-
four's 'Forms of Herkeru' (a collection
of Persian letters, as models for corre-
spondence). The Company's laws and
regulations, translated by Mr. Edmon-
stone and others, have continued to be
printed with those very Persian types to
the present day. Mr. Hastings was his
warm patron, and the strictest friendship
continued between them up to Mr. Has-
tings' death. Mr. Wilkins remained in
India about sixteen years.

On his return to England, in 1786, he
resided at Bath; and, shortly after, he
published his translation of the 'Hitopa-
désa,' or the Fables of Vishnoo Sarma,
the Indian original of the Fables of Pil-
pay. In 1795, he published a translation
of the Story of Dushmanta and Sakoon-
tula. In 1800, the Court of Directors,
by the recommendation of the late Mr.
Edward Parry (brother-in-law to Lord
Bexley), resolved to appoint Mr. Wilkins
to be librarian of the valuable collection
of MSS. which had fallen into their pos-
session by the conquest of Seringapatam,
and by bequests, &c.; and he continued
to hold the office until his death.

The East India College, at Haileybury,
was established in 1805, and the Sanskrit
language being a part of its course of in-
struction, under the late Alexander Ham-
ilton, the want of a Sanskrit Grammar
was strongly felt; and, in consequence,
Sir Charles produced, in 1808, his Sans-
krita Grammar, which is a model of clear-
ness and simplicity, and which has greatly
contributed to the study of this primeval
tongue. It was very accurately and beau-
tifully engraved on copperplates, by Mr.
John Swaine. For similar reasons, he
superintended a new edition of Richard-
son's Dictionary of the Persian and Ara-
bic languages, in two volumes 4to, and
enlarged it with many thousand words.
He also published, in 1815, a list of the
roots of the Sanskrit language.

At the foundation of the College, in
1805, he was appointed its visitor in the
Oriental department; and from that time

till last Christmas (inclusive), he went down twice every year, *without a single exception*, and examined the whole of the students in the various oriental languages taught at that Institution: He did the same for the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe.

Whilst in Bengal, Mr. Wilkins, in concert with Sir William Jones, and other Englishmen of literary and scientific tastes, founded the Asiatic Society, and he contributed some interesting communications to the first volume of the Asiatic Researches, published under the auspices of that society. He subsequently took an active part in the formation of the Oriental Translation Fund. Sir Charles's reputation was not merely English, but extended over Europe; and continental scholars were as familiar with his name and works, as our own are with the most celebrated names at home. Many years ago, the Institute of France made him an Associate. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 12, 1788; and admitted to the honorary degree of D. C. L. in the University of Oxford, June 26, 1805.

In 1825, the Royal Society of Literature awarded him one of their royal medals as *Princeps literaturæ Sanscritæ*. His present Majesty, while conferring honours on those most eminent in literature and science, did not overlook Mr. Wilkins's claim to notice; and, in consequence, about three years ago, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the Guelphic order.

Few have had a more enviable lot. Health, fame, and competence, with the devoted attention of an affectionate family, and a wide circle of friends, together with the advantage of a wonderful constitution, made him pass a happier life than falls to the lot of most men. To these causes must be attributed his attaining the great age of eighty-six, without any suffering, except from an attack of influenza, about five years ago. The proximate cause of his death was a cold, which the same insidious complaint seems to have exasperated to such an extent, as to overpower a constitution which might otherwise have carried him on for a few years more; having never been injured in youth by any of those excesses that lay the foundation of premature old age and disease.

Sir Charles's body was interred at the chapel at Portland-town; the funeral was attended by a large body of private friends, who were anxious to testify their sincere regard and respect for him, by this last tribute to his memory.

There is an excellent portrait of Sir

Charles Wilkins, painted by J. G. Middleton, of which a large engraving, in mezzotinto, by J. Sartain, was published in 1830.

Sir Charles Wilkins was twice married, and his second lady died on the 30th of Dec. last. He has left three daughters, one of whom is married to William Marsden, esq. LL. D. F. R. S. and S. A., author of a History of Sumatra, and other works in Oriental literature.

JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq. F.R.S.

May 14. At Herne-hill, aged 74, James Horsburgh, esq. F. R. S. Hydrographer to the East India Company, and formerly a Commander in their naval service.

Captain Horsburgh was born of humble, pious, and respectable parents, at the small village of Elie, situated on the south-eastern coast of Fifeshire. His early years were spent in the active engagements of the country; and while the hardy employments of field labour established the firmness of his bodily constitution, the rural pursuits of searching among the cliffs for eagles' nests, or scaling, for amusement, the high rocks surrounding his native village, awakened that enterprising and daring spirit, which, favoured by the circumstance of the maritime locality of Elie, on the shore of the Frith of Forth, and in the immediate neighbourhood of many small sea-ports, where ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent, early developed itself in determining his preference for a sea life. He commenced his career as cook and cabin boy; and having devoted a large portion of the best years of his life to the duties of ship-board, and constant service in connexion with the navigation of the East, he became at length commander of the *Anna East Indiaman*. In this vessel he set sail from England in 1802; and having reached Bombay, passed two years in coasting the peninsula of India, visiting Canton and the China sea, and traversing the islands of the Indian Archipelago; when, after fulfilling the object of his voyage, he returned to England in 1805. Soon after his arrival, he laid before the Royal Society, in a letter to the Hon. Henry Cavendish, the results of his meteorological observations during the voyage; and in this paper, afterwards printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, he detailed the progress of that remarkable regularity in the rising and falling of the barometer which so peculiarly distinguishes the tropical regions, and becomes disturbed or lost again with an increase of latitude in the station of observation: and discussed the nature of the circumstances under which it became manifest, or gra-

dually disappeared, as the ship in her progress alternately crossed the Line, and advanced into higher northern or southern latitudes. He soon after laid before the public the narrative or "memoirs" of his voyage; and he married in the October of the same year.

In 1806, he began to collect the materials for his great work, the 'East India Sailing Directory.' This invaluable record of Captain Horsburgh's laborious and useful life, and which has rendered his name familiar to the navigators of every maritime nation of the world, was the result of five years of indefatigable research, and accurate investigation into the journals and documents in possession of the East India Company: and so great was the author's ardour in the pursuit of his favourite object, that, in the coldest weather, he has been known to remain for hours in the cellars of the India-house,—the archives of the Company, or places where at that time the records relative to the shipping affairs of the Company were kept,—continuing his researches, and unwilling to remit his labours. It assumed its first complete form in 1811, and having engaged his constant attention during the subsequent years of his life, there were still remaining for correction, at his decease, a few proof sheets of the work, to effect its final completion.

Capt. Horsburgh was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, March 13, 1806. He entered, in 1810, on the important office of Hydrographer to the East India Company, and devoted himself, without intermission, to the daily attendance required of him for the effective discharge of the extensive duties which it involved. The numerous valuable charts which have been constructed under his care, and issued in succession from the hydrographical office by order of the Court of Directors, furnish the best evidence of the able manner in which he fulfilled his important engagement, and a faithful record of his devotion to the service of the Company.

In 1816, Capt. Horsburgh published his 'Atmospherical Register for Indicating Storms at Sea;' in 1819, he edited a new edition, with many corrections and a supplement, of Mackenzie's well-known 'Treatise on Marine Surveying:' and, subsequently, his 'Compendium of the Winds;' and (in conjunction with Mr. Arrowsmith), his 'East India Pilot, of general and particular charts (on the largest scale ever published), from England to the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, and China.'

In 1830, he communicated a paper to the Royal Society, entitled 'Remarks on several Icebergs which have been met

with in the Southern Hemisphere,' which was published in the Philosophical Transactions of the same year.

Notwithstanding the hardy constitution which Capt. Horsburgh's disciplined life had conferred upon him, and the temperate and simple habits by which it was sustained, he began so early as the year 1818 to feel the effect of his unremitting labours. It was, however, about two years ago that his health began visibly to yield to his unceasing exertions; but he still persevered in all his usual occupations, and continued his daily attendance at the India House till the 18th of April last, when symptoms of hydrothorax made their appearance. On the 21st of that month, he was carried to his bed, which he never again left; and having lingered for nearly a month under great bodily suffering, which he endured with his characteristic fortitude and serenity, he expired on the 14th of May.

REV. W. BARROW, D. C. L.

April 19. At Southwell, Nottinghamshire, in his 82d year, the Rev. William Barrow, LL.D. and F. A. S. Prebendary of Southwell and Rector of Beelsby, in the county of Lincoln, and late Archdeacon of Nottingham.

He was a native of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and received the former part of his education at the celebrated school of Sedbergh, and the latter at Queen's College, Oxford. During his residence there he was no less distinguished for the general propriety of his conduct than for the diligent prosecution of his literary studies, and in 1778 he obtained one of the Chancellor's prizes for an English Essay on the right improvement of an Academical Education. He graduated B. A. 1778, M. A. 1783, B. and D. C. L. 1785. In 1782 he became master of the Academy in Soho-square, which flourished under his care until his retirement from it in 1799. In the spring of that year he preached the Bampton Lectures before the University of Oxford, and, being published according to the directions of the founder, a large impression of the work was rapidly sold. Perceiving the laborious duties of the school likely to affect his health, he retired in that year to Southwell, where the first fruits of his leisure was an Essay on Education, of which it is sufficient praise to say that two large editions were sold in very few years. For some time afterwards he divided his time between his books, to which he always retained a strong attachment, and the conversation and society of his friends, to whom his visits were always acceptable; not declining, however, to give gratuitous

assistance to his clerical friends in the duties of his profession, or to preach occasional sermons on public occasions, of which many were published at the request of the audiences to which they were respectively addressed. During this period also (in the years 1806 and 1807) he filled the office of Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, and in 1808 was specially appointed to preach upon Oriental Translations, in consequence of a donation of sixty guineas by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, to be bestowed upon two members of the University for two sermons upon that subject. The other preacher was Dr. Nares, the present Professor of Modern Languages, and both sermons were published.

In 1814 Dr. Barrow received from the present Archbishop of York the unsolicited compliment of a stall in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, which (although affording by its very trifling emolument a strong instance of the unreasonable clamour against such appointments) was valued by him as an acknowledgment of his zeal and efficiency in support of the national religion. He was presented shortly afterwards to the vicarage of Farnsfield, of which he performed the duties, while his health permitted him to retain it; and in 1821 was unanimously appointed by the Chapter of Southwell, Vicar General of their Peculiar Jurisdiction. He resigned this office in 1829 on receiving from the Archbishop of York the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, which he held until 1832; and in the early part of that year, his increasing infirmities having rendered him incapable of discharging its duties with effect, he resigned that office and retired altogether from public life.

SAMUEL DIXON, ESQ.

May 19. In his 85th year, Samuel Dixon, esq.

Mr. Dixon was a gentleman eminently distinguished as much for the vigour and acuteness of his understanding as his high moral worth. He was born at Stockport, in Cheshire, in 1751, and came to London when about fifteen years of age. Left by the death of his father at this early period of life entirely to his own control, and without any friend to whose counsel he could apply, the resources of what was even then a master mind, were all called forth. He laid down for his conduct in life rules founded upon the strictest principles, from which to the end of his long and most honourable career he never swerved. He was received into the counting-house of an eminent West India merchant, whose warm friendship he soon

acquired, and with whose descendants he continued connected upwards of sixty years. Of the most benevolent disposition, and singularly candid in his judgment of others, possessing a high and cultivated mind and most engaging manners, esteem and honour met him everywhere.

When a very young man he was elected one of the Common Council of the City of London, from which time his conduct has always been before the public, and its inflexible integrity and practical usefulness can be borne testimony to by all. The loyalty of his principles and warm attachment to the Constitution of his country are well known, and the thorough consistency of his conduct disarmed even party spirit of all animosity against him. The proudest and most gratifying moment of his life was, when, in 1833, his fellow-citizens thought proper to record their feelings towards him by the following eulogium inscribed on an elegant vase, which was publicly presented to him.

TO

SAMUEL DIXON, ESQ.

Presented by 209 Members and Officers of the Corporation of the City of London, in testimony of their respect for the ability and integrity with which he has discharged his duties as a Member of the Court of Common Council, and his unremitting attention to the interests of the City, during a period of forty-seven years.

1st June, 1833.

Mr. Dixon married early in life a lady of good family, whose amiable qualities rendered her universally beloved, and whom it was his misfortune to lose after forty years of domestic happiness. Although many mournful bereavements threw clouds over the latter years of this excellent man, he sustained them with resignation and fortitude, awaiting with patience and cheerfulness the summons to a better world. Few have lived so prized and honoured—none ever died more lamented and beloved. The members of the Court of Common Council testified their respect to his memory by expressing their sorrow at his loss, and, as a public body, offering through the Lord Mayor their sincere condolences to his family. Mr. Dixon had lived to become the oldest member of the Corporation, and was termed the Father of the City.

THOMAS BENSLEY, ESQ.

Sept. 11, 1835. At Clapham Rise, Thomas Bensley, esq. an eminent Printer, who, as Mr. Nichols observes in his *Literary Anecdotes*, "demonstrated to foreigners that the English Press

can rival, and even excel, the finest works that have graced the Continental annals of Typography."

He was the son of a Printer, in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where Mr. Bensley was first established; but he afterwards removed to Bolt Court, Fleet Street, where he succeeded Mr. Edward Allen, the "dear friend" of Dr. Johnson, who died in 1780. Mr. Allen's office was next door to Dr. Johnson's dwelling-house, which ultimately became part of Mr. Bensley's printing-office. Mr. Bensley's skill as a practical printer was not inferior to that of his great contemporary Mr. Bulmer. Whilst Mr. Bulmer astonished the public with his magnificent edition of *Boydell's Shakespeare*, Mr. Bensley produced a rival production in *Macklin's Bible*. To use the words of Dr. Dibdin: "While the Shakespeare Gallery and the Shakespeare Press were laying such fast hold of the tongues and the purses of the public, a noble spirit of rivalry was evinced by the Macklins of Fleet-street; Reynolds, West, Opie, Fuseli, Northcote, Hamilton, and others, were engaged to exercise their magic pencils in the decoration of what was called the *Poet's Gallery*; and among other specimens of this national splendour and patriotism came forth an edition of Thomson's *Seasons* in 1797, in royal folio, from the press of Mr. Bensley: a volume quite worthy of the warmest eulogies. It had also the merit of not being debased by second-rate engravings. Meanwhile, the pencil of Louthembourg was called into requisition to supply, in particular, head and tail pieces, or vignettes, for the sumptuous edition of the *Bible*; and that sacred book, in seven broad folio tomes, came regularly before the public, with every fascination of which a bold type [cast by Joseph Jackson], raven-glossy ink, and Whatman's manufactured paper, could bestow upon it."

The Bible of Macklin wanted, however, the *Apocrypha*; and about 1815, this desideratum was supplied, in the same manner, from the same press, at the expense of Messrs. Cadell and Davies. But the passion for such splendid publications had evidently passed away, as Messrs. Cadell and Davies experienced to their great loss.

Dr. Dibdin thus continues: "Hume's *History of England* followed hard upon the Bible, in 10 volumes of a folio form, of better proportion. The engravings which adorn this magnificent

work were executed from the paintings in the fore-mentioned Gallery; and upon the whole I am not sure (probably from the uniform appearance of the solid body of the text, compared with the same in the Bible, divided into columns, and broken into verses) whether this latter work has not greater admirers than its predecessor. The medallie and emblematical engravings in it, are, many of them, quite admirable." Among other splendid works printed by Mr. Bensley, may be enumerated the following, in nearly a chronological order, as particularly deserving of commendation on account of the beauty of their execution:—*Lavater's Physiognomy*, 5 vols. 4to. 1789. *The Gentle Shepherd* and *Allen Ramsay*, in English and Scotch, 8vo. 1790. *Salmagundi*, by Mr. Huddesford, 4to. 1791. *Wyntown's Originale Cronykil of Scotland*, 8vo. 1795. *The Gardeners*, translated from De Lille, 4to. 1798. *The Sovereign, a Poem*; addressed to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, by Charles Small Pybus, esq. with the author's portrait prefixed. The hero of this poem, as immediately afterwards appeared, was most unfortunately chosen. It is erroneously attributed by Dr. Dibdin to Sir James Bland Burgess. He says of it: "If the Emperor Paul had afterwards 'cut as good a figure' as this beautifully printed book will always continue to do, he might have been master of all the Russias. Mr. Bensley has probably never gone beyond this volume in his typographical achievements." *Enchanted Plants*, tables in verse, 8vo. 1800. *Dulau's Virgil*, 8vo. 2 vols. *Festival of the Rose*, 4to. 1802. *Astle's Origin of Writing*, 4to. 1803. *Hume's History of England*, 1803, 10 vols. *Shakespeare*, 7 vols. 1803. *The Shipwreck*, 1804; published by Mr. Miller. An edition of *Junius*, 1804, 2 vols. *Du Roveray's edition of Pope's Works*, and *Pope's Homer's Iliad*, 1805. *Smith's Antiquities of Westminster*, 1807, 4to. On the 5th of November, 1807, a fire broke out in Messrs. Bensley's warehouses, supposed to have been occasioned by boys letting off fire-works, which destroyed 700 copies of Mr. Smith's Westminster; a splendid 4to. edition of Thomson's *Seasons*; a fine edition of *Juvenal*; another of *Pope's Works*; many copies of *Edwards's Guide to Brighton*, and other works. But as the printing-office was not much injured, Mr. Bensley's labours at the press were not materially impeded.*

* On the subsequent repair and enlargement of Mr. Bensley's premises, the interior of the residence of Dr. Johnson was taken into them; but the front remained

The next works we shall notice, are, Religious Emblems, 1809, 4to. Riddell's History of Mountains, 1809, 4to. 3 vols. Dallaway's Sussex, 4to. 1815 and 1819. Singer's History of Playing Cards, &c. 1816, 4to.; and Fairfax's Tasso, 1817, 8vo.

Dr. Dibdin notices, with high commendation, many of the peculiarities of each of the above splendid productions. See Bibliographical Decameron, vol. II. pp. 397 to 401, and closes his account with a very correct portrait of Mr. Bensley.

It would have been well for Mr. Bensley's peace of mind, if he had confined his attention to his old presses, and to *fine* printing, in which he so much excelled. But, in an evil hour, he was induced to embark his fortune in the establishment of the *Printing Machine* invented by Mr. Koenig, (which was first used in this Country in printing the Times Newspaper, on the 29th of November, 1814. See Mr. Koenig's own account of his printing machine, and his connexion with Mr. Bensley, in Gent. Mag. Dec. 1814, p. 541.) Mr. Bensley adapted the machine to the printing of books; and after great toil, much trouble, and very heavy expenses, Mr. Bensley succeeded in printing both sides of the sheet by the same operation. But he had scarcely brought his exertions to a successful issue, before a second unfortunate and very rapid fire, June 26, 1819, again destroyed his warehouses and printing-office, with their valuable contents (see Gent. Mag. June 1819, p. 575). The elaborate machinery for steam-printing was, however, not materially injured; and the printing-office was soon rebuilt. But the cumbrous machine, on which so much had been expended, was, in a great measure, superseded by later and simpler inventions by Mr. Applegath and others; and after a time Mr. Bensley parted with this printing office in Bolt Court, and retired from steam-printing; and although he afterwards connected himself with a minor establishment in Crane Court, Fleet street, reided chiefly at Clapham Rise.

JAMES WOOD, Esq.

April 20. At Gloucester, in his 80th year, James Wood, esq. banker.

This long-celebrated millionaire was born at Gloucester Oct. 7, 1756. He was descended from the ancient family seated at Brockthorp Court in that county; and it is stated in a History of Gloucester, that "Mr. Wood's is the oldest private bank, with the exception of Child's, in the kingdom; having been established by James Wood, esq. the grandfather of the present proprietor, in the year 1716; and the present Mr. Wood, whose name is of so much celebrity as to be known in almost every part of Great Britain, is perhaps possessed of more wealth than any commoner in his Majesty's dominions."

In combination with the bank, Mr. Wood to the day of his death kept a shop, such as comes within the description of a chaulder's shop, in which he sold almost anything that any person might be inclined to purchase—from the mousetrap to the supply for a merchant's shipping order—not that the premises were large enough to contain the articles for the execution of the latter description of business; nor, indeed, was it necessary—for Mr. Wood's *substance* was sufficiently well known to induce any person, *apparently* in a larger way of trade, instantly to supply him upon application with goods to any amount. At one end of this shop, the business of the "Old Gloucester Bank" was transacted, and the whole establishment consisted of the deceased, and, it is believed, *two* clerks or assistants. His habits were very penurious, and various anecdotes illustrative of his miserly disposition, have appeared in the newspapers since his death. He was always a bachelor, entertained no company, visited no one, spent his whole week in his bank or shop, and his Sunday in a long walk in the country.

His funeral took place on the 26th of April, and drew together an immense concourse of spectators, curious to witness the obsequies of a man not less notorious for his wealth than for the eccentric and determined means by which he amassed

unaltered. It is engraved in the European Magazine for May 1810-11; and more elegantly in the "Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Dr. Johnson," just published by Mr. Murray.

Bishop Jebb, writing to A. Knox, esq. June 10, 1815, says, "I was 't'other evening in Sam Johnson's house, in the apartment where he breathed his last, in Bolt Court—You may judge with what reverence! The premises are now partly bare rooms, partly a printing-office, in the occupation of Mr. Bensley, forming but a minute part of his vast concerns. I could not help comparing the palace of the Printer with the humble dwelling of the Sage; and then asking myself how poor a thing is pelf! how unworthy of our care and competition!" At a subsequent period, June 1819, this house was totally destroyed.

retained it. As, whilst living, he suffered his riches to be diminished by calls of a benevolent or charitable nature, it was not to be expected that his procession should elicit indications of veneration and respect which his years and unbounded wealth, under other circumstances, have merited; in fact, during the progress of the funeral train to St. Mary de Crypt church, the body was interred, many of the witnesses evinced a levity of demeanour which was quite inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion. The body was taken to the grave by eight tenants of the land, and the pall was supported by Phillipotts, Dr. Maddy, Mr. Price, J. M. Walker, Mr. F. Woodcock, Mr. Sutton. The four executors, Alderman Wood, Mr. Chadborne, Osborne, and Mr. Surman, attended the funeral. Just before the procession, a Mr. James Wood, of Islington, presented himself as one of the nearest relatives, and requested to be permitted to attend the funeral. He was told that the arrangements had been completed, and not to be altered. He, however, attended at the Church; and afterwards filed a caveat against probate being granted to the executors. A letter also appeared in the *Times*, from Mr. Thomas Wood, jun. of Prince's-street, Stamford-street, stating that "A report is in circulation that Alderman Matthew Wood, of Islington, is a relative of the late James Wood, of Gloucester, and that there are other relatives. I beg to state that Matthew Wood has not the distant family connection with the late James Wood; and that there are nine cousins of kin; my father, Thomas Wood, of Islington, is the surviving male branch of the family."

Thomas Helps, esq. of London, James Helps, esq. of Gloucester, were appointed the next of kin." The only paper at first supposed to have been left by the deceased as a will, dated Dec. 2 and 3, 1834, in which he requests his friends, Alderman Wood, of London; John Chadborne, of Gloucester (his attorney); Jacob Osborne, of Gloucester, and John Surman, of Gloucester (his two clerks), to be his executors; and declares his wish "that the executors shall have all my estates, REAL AND PERSONAL property, which I do not dispose of; and that all my real and personal, shall go amongst my heirs and their heirs in equal proportions, after the discharge of my debts and my legacies or debts of any part thereof, if any, which I hereafter make."—[The words in italics are scored through in the original.]

In preparation for the probate of this will, the personal property of the deceased has been sworn under 900,000*l.* and on the 4th of June the Prerogative Court of Canterbury granted an administration of the effects, pending suit; limited, however, to the release of the property in the banking-house, and to the repair of the freehold and other perishable property, the administrator named being Dr. Maddy, the Chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, on his giving justifying security in the amount of 80,000*l.* Subsequently, however, on the 8th of June, a codicil was anonymously sent, through the twopenny post, to Mr. Helps, containing bequests to John Phillipotts, esq. 50,000*l.*; George W. Counsel, esq. 10,000*l.*; T. Helps, esq. 30,000*l.*; Mrs. Goodlake, 20,000*l.*; Thomas Wood, 20,000*l.*; Samuel Wood, 14,000*l.*; his six children, each 1000*l.*; and to the Corporation of Gloucester, 60,000*l.* in addition to 140,000*l.* therein stated to have been left them by a former codicil. The Corporation have offered a reward of 1000*l.* for information of the person by whom the packet was sent to Mr. Helps, and another 1000*l.* to the person who shall produce the codicil containing the bequest of 140,000*l.*

A whole-length portrait of Mr. Wood, in lithography, somewhat bordering perhaps on caricature, has been published since his death. It is stated that G. W. Counsel, esq. the antiquary and annalist of Gloucester, has collected many particulars of his life, to form a portion of a work containing "Memoirs of the Public Characters of the City of Gloucester."

MR. DANIEL SHEA.

May 10. In his 65th year, Mr. Daniel Shea, one of the Professors of Oriental Languages at Haileybury College.

Mr. Shea was born in Dublin, and entered the Irish University in early youth; he soon became distinguished for his classical attainments, and obtained a scholarship; but the unhappy circumstances of the time blighted his prospects at the moment they seemed fairest. Some of Mr. Shea's dearest friends joined the Society of United Irishmen, and, though he never belonged to that body, many of its projects became known to him in the confidence of private friendship. The Earl of Clare, Chancellor of the University, held a visitation, and required the students severally to make oath not only that they did not belong to the United Irishmen, but that they would give information against all who, to their knowledge, had any connexion with that association. Mr. Shea was among the recusants, and,

of course, compelled to resign his scholarship, and quit College. He came to England, without money or friends, and, after many disappointments, obtained a situation as an assistant in a private school. He was subsequently recommended to a merchant, anxious to obtain the assistance of an Italian scholar, and was appointed chief clerk of a large mercantile establishment in Malta, where he applied himself so diligently to the study of the Arabic language, that he became a complete master both of the classical and chief common dialects. His employers intending to open a factory on the eastern side of the Black Sea, Mr. Shea began to study Persian, and soon conquered its difficulties; but circumstances induced the firm which employed him to withdraw from the Mediterranean and Levant trade, and he returned to England, where he obtained a situation as private tutor. The late Dr. Adam Clarke, hearing of his Oriental attainments, sought his acquaintance, and generously exerted himself to make Mr. Shea's acquirements known. He was, in consequence, offered an Assistant Professorship at Haileybury, which he at first refused, but finally accepted.

When the Oriental Translation Fund was instituted, Mr. Shea became a member of the Committee, and applied himself diligently to translating Mirkhond's History of the early Kings of Persia, which he published about two years ago. It has been warmly praised, both for spirit and fidelity, by the best Oriental scholars in Great Britain and on the Continent; and is very useful to the Persian student. He was engaged in a more important task, the translation of the Dabistán, and had made considerable progress at the time of his decease. It is said, that he has directed his executors to destroy his manuscripts, which are known to have been numerous and valuable; we trust that an exception will be made, at least in favour of the Dabistán, for it is scarcely to be hoped that any other person will be found willing and competent to undergo the drudgery of translating that very interesting, but also very difficult work.

A kinder friend, a better-hearted man, never breathed. The writer of this slight tribute to his merits has known him, on many occasions, submit to great personal inconvenience that he might relieve others whose necessities he deemed greater than his own.—(*Athenæum.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Heath, near Chesterfield, aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph Ashbridge*, Vicar of that parish and Hault Hacknall, to both which

churches he was presented by the Duke of Devonshire, to the latter in 1798, and to the former in 1822.

The Rev. *Mr. Barker*, Incumbent of St. George's chapel, Dublin.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Brooke*, Rector of Ufford, and of Blaxhall, Suffolk. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, as first Junior Optime, M.A. 1791; was instituted to Blaxhall in 1798, and to Ufford in 1803. He succeeded his elder brother (who was lost abroad) in the family property; married Dec. 13, 1809, Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Capper; and has left a son, Lt.-Col. Thomas Brooke, of the Grenadier-guards.

Aged 76, the Rev. *William Clementson*, for more than 30 years Head-master of the Grammar School at Darlington.

The Rev. *Charles Davy*, Vicar of Inglesham, Wilts. He was the only son of the late learned and indefatigable Vicar of Winkleigh, Devon, the Rev. W. Davy, who printed his theological works with his own hands (see the memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvi. i. 88). His son was collated to Inglesham in 1834 by the Bishop of Salisbury. He was the author of "Cottage Sermons," and some other publications of a similar nature.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Joseph Ellerton*, Vicar of Baswich, and Perpetual Curate of Marston, Staffordshire. He was instituted to the latter church in 1805, and to the former in 1817.

At Wooler, Northumberland, the Rev. *William Haigh*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786, and was collated to Wooler in 1815 by Bishop Barrington.

The Rev. *David Herbert*, Perpetual Curate of Rhydybryw, co. Brecon, to which ministry he was elected by the inhabitants in 1834.

The Rev. *Edward Herbert*, Rector of Kilflyn, co. Limerick.

At Chorlton cum Hardy, Staffordshire, aged 38, the Rev. *Peter Hordern*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was one of the Exhibitioners on Mr. Hulme's foundation at Brazenose college, Oxford; graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1822, and was presented to his living in 1833 by Manchester college.

Aged 68, the Rev. *John Luxton*, of Witheridge, for 43 years Perpetual Curate of Brushford, Devon, which was in his own patronage.

Aged 75, the Rev. *John Powell*, M.A. Rector of Ilansoy, Monmouthshire, chaplain to the Monmouth County Gaol, and lecturer to the poor of Jones's Almshouses. He was presented to his rectory by the Duke of Beaufort in 1796.

ed 79, the Rev. *John Rogers*, Vicar odoek, Herefordshire, to which he nstituted in 1814.

e Rev. *William Rowland*, Rector of ridge, co. Brecon, and of Llansaint in that county, to which he was pre- in 1816 by the Earl of Ashburn-

e Rev. *Thomas Skrimshire*, Vicar of ham, Norfolk, Curate of South ; and late Chaplain to the Marquis nondeley. He was of Magd. coll. . L.L.B. 1798. and was instituted ekham in 1800.

e Rev. *George Strong*, Curate of rchdeaconry of Dyserth, and senior Choral of St. Asaph. He was of coll. Camb. B. A. 1797, M. A. 1800; ollated to Dyserth in 1799 by Bishop ; to his choral vicarage in 1801, o the first portion of the sinecure y and vicarage of Llanvannan in

his 25th year, the Rev. *W. Leigh maon*, B. A. Perpetual Curate of ough, Yorkshire, to which cha- he was recently collated by the shop of York, in the room of the . F. Williamson.

118. In the Cathedral Close, Lich- ged 75, the Rev. *Henry White*, Saf the cathedral, Vicar of Chebsey, ne, and Pipe Kidware, all in shire. He had been attached all to the cathedral of Lichfield, from apter of which church he received ious livings, Chelsey in 1785. Pipe re in 1798, and Dilhorne in 1809. enerable gentleman was long known of the most eminent literary cha- of the polite and orthodox city of ld, where in his early days he was nd of Miss Seward, of Greene the o, &c. He was noticed by Dr. m in his latter visits to his native id is mentioned by Boswell, under r 1784, as "a young clergyman, hom he (Dr. Johnson) now formed macy, so as to talk to him with eedom." Mr. White collected a ad valuable library, chiefly remark- r books of prints, which was dis- a few years ago by auction.

112. At Scarborough, the Rev. *d Dowker*, Vicar of Salton and y, and for 18 years Curate of Sea- he was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1. A. 1821; was presented to Sal- 1819 by G. W. Dowker, esq. and lerbly in 1830 by the Lord Chan-

117. At Binton, Warwickshire, y the Rev. *Wilham Squire Ruf- irector* of that parish, and of Lower Worc. He was son of the late r. MAG. VOL. VI.

Rev. Francis Rufford, of Clifton, Wor- cestershire, and Rector of Kinwerton, Warw. whose death is recorded in Gent. Mag. for 1833, i. 282; was matriculated at Christ ch. Oxf. 1804, and graduated B. A. 1808, M. A. 1811. He was presented to Binton in 1820 by the Marquis of Hertford, and to Lower Sapey by his own family in 1831.

April 19. At Babcary, Somerset, aged 74, the Rev. *Edward Sandys New- man*, LL.D. for twenty-seven years Cu- rate of that parish, and Rector of Spark- ford. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. LL.B. 1791; and was instituted to Sparkford in 1798.

April 20. At Coppice hall, Stafford- shire, aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Shutt*, late Curate of Aldridge, and master of a school at Coppice. He was the son of Mr. John Shutt, of Rule, in the same county; entered at Pembroke coll. Oxf. 1787, and graduated B. A. 1791, M. A. 1815.

April 21. At Castle Ashby, co. North- ampton, aged 64, the Rev. *John Sea- grave*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by the Marquis of North- ampton in 1805. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, M. A. 1803.

April 22. At Hougham, Lincolnshire, aged 55, the Rev. *Edward Thorold*, Rector of Hougham with Marston, uncle to Sir John Charles Thorold, of Syston Park, Bart. He was the fourth son of Sir John the ninth Baronet, for many years M. P. for the county, by Jane, only dau. and heiress of Millington Hayford, of Millington, Cheshire, and Oxtou hall, Notts, esq. He was of Clare hall, Camb. M. A. 1805; and was presented to his living in 1823, by his brother the late Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. on the death of his next elder brother the late Rev. George Thorold. He married in June 1807 Mary, only dau. of Thomas Wilson, M. D. of Grantham, and heiress to Thomas Bartholomew, of Bardney, esq., and had issue two sons and five daughters.

April 24. At Stamford hill, near Lon- don, aged 72, the Rev. *John Mantley Wood*, M. A. late of Bruce Grove cottage, Tot- tenham. He was a native of Tiverton, Devon, and educated at the grammar- school of that town; whence he removed to Cambridge, but left the University without taking a degree. After entering holy orders he settled in London, and was for some time Curate and Lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street and Chaplain to the Fleet Prison. He edited a Shakspeare in 8vo, for Kearsley of Fleet street. He was Chaplain to Peter Perchar, esq. Lord Mayor of London 1804-5; on which occasion he preached five sermons, no-

ticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXV. 944, 1035; and also Chaplain to Thomas Smith, esq. Lord Mayor 1809-10; his five Civic sermons on the latter occasion are noticed in vol. LXXX. 555.

April 25. At the house of his brother-in-law H. Greenwood, esq. St. John's, Southwark, aged 55, the Rev. *John Bowle*, of Buonavista near Lymington, and of Idmiston, Wilts. He was the representative of the ancient family of Bowle, seated at Idmiston, descended from John Bowle, D.D. Dean of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles the First. He was the only son of Thomas Pyle Bowle, esq. by his cousin-german Isabella, only surviving dau. and heir of the Rev. John Bowle, M.A. F.S.A. of Idmiston. He was a member of Exeter college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1808. He married Anna-Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, Vicar of Calne, and widow of Francis Austen, esq. by whom he had issue an only son John, who was a Commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, and accidentally killed there by his gun, Nov. 18, 1828; and two daughters, Anna-Maria, married in 1832 to the Rev. F. Evans; and Isabella. There are several junior branches of the family.

April 28. The Rev. *Thomas Ireland*, Vicar of Brampton, Cumberland.

May 1. Aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Foster*, Rector of Fetcham, Surrey.

May 3. At Bloxham, Oxfordshire, aged 29, the Rev. *Robert Pain*, of Queen's coll. Oxf. B.A. 1828.

May 4. At Liverpool, the Rev. *Wheeler Milner*, eldest son of the late T. W. Milner, esq. of Manchester-square. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1822.

May 5. Aged 77, the Rev. *John Robertson*. Vicar of Great Bentley and Brightlingsea, Essex; to both which livings he was collated by Bishop Porteus, to the former in 1806, and to the latter in 1809.

May 7. At Tidmington, Worc. aged 66, the Rev. *Samuel Wright Mister*, Rector of Little Rollwright, Oxfordshire. He was the son of John Mister, of Shipton upon Stour, co. Worc. esq.; was educated at Merchant-taylors' school, elected there in 1788 to a scholarship at St. John's coll. Oxford, where he in due course became Fellow, and graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1796, B.D. 1081. He was presented to Little Rollwright in 1797 by Sir J. Reade, Bart.

May 11. At Cheddar, Somerset, aged 82, the Rev. *John Cobley*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Sidney-Sussex coll. Camb. B.C.L. 1786, and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of Wells in 1804.

Aged 64, the Rev. *James Ellis*, Rector of Ashurst, Sussex. He was of St. John's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living by Magdalen coll. in 1806.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April ... At Woolwich, Col. John C. Williamson, C.B. He was appointed a Cadet of the Woolwich academy 1791, Lieut. of Artillery 1794, Captain 1803, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1814, Major R.A. the same year; and Colonel 1825. He served in 1795 on the coast of France, in 1799 at the Cape, in 1809 and 1810 in the Mediterranean, in 1813 in Spain, and in 1815 at Waterloo.

April 18. At Kensington, aged 75, Mary-Martha, widow of John Butts, esq. of that place, and of Boardhill House, Sussex, highly and deservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends. By her will she has bequeathed to different charities the following legacies: to the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's-pk. 100*l.*; to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, 50*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Kent Road, 50*l.*; to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, 500*l.* Mrs. Butts's only surviving daughter is heiress to her large landed and personal property, and is married to Captain Watson, son of Col. Watson, of Westwood House, Essex.

April 29. At Kensington, aged 58, Dorothy, widow of Edw. Bullock, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, and Jamaica.

May 14. In Davies-st. aged 46, M. Hubout, teacher of languages, late Captain in the French army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. He addressed some letters instructing his landlady to collect some small sums due to him, and then deliberately poisoned himself with opium.

May 21. Fanny, wife of Richard Arden, esq. of Red Lion-sq. third dau. of John Whitsed, M.D. of Wisbech.

May 22. In Norfolk-st. aged 70, William Lake, esq. merchant, banker, and Mayor of Falmouth.

May 23. In Gloucester-pl. aged 81, Millicent-Mary, relict of William Reeve, esq. of Leadenham, co. Linc.

May 24. At Clapham Common, aged 39, William Budd Ravenhill, esq. Captain in the Surrey Yeomanry, and formerly in the Guards, eldest son of John Ravenhill, esq.

In Queen-st. Mayfair, Maria, widow of Richard Starkey Carus, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

May 25. In Argyll-place, aged 86, Miss Mary Northcote, sister to the late J. Northcote, esq. R.A.

May 26. In Hertford-st. aged 48, the

Hon. Caroline, wife of Alexander Donovan, esq. of Framfield-park, Sussex, and sister to Lord Huntingfield. She was married in 1817.

May 26. Aged 45, Commander Richard Stevens Tomkins, R.N. He was made Lieut. in Jan. 1831, and served as first of the Philomel sloop, at the battle of Navarin, on which occasion he was promoted to the rank of Commander in Jan. 1827. He died suddenly whilst walking in Charles-st. St. James's; a coroner's jury gave as their verdict, died by visitation of God.

May 27. In University-st. New-road, aged 78, Mr. Timothy Sheldrake, late of the Strand. He was the first practitioner in the cure of distorted spine and limbs, and published Remarks on Mr. Brand's Chirurgical Essays, 1783, and various volumes on distortions, ruptures, &c.

May 28. In Great Stanhope-st. William Edward Tomline, esq. of Rigby hall, co. Linc. Colonel of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, F.R. & L.S.S. &c. He was the elder son of the late Rt. Rev. Sir George Pretymann Tomline, Bart. Lord Bishop of Winchester, by Eliz. dau. and coh. of Thomas Matby, esq. On the death of his father in 1827, he declined to assume the title of Baronet. He graduated at Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1806, M.A. 1811. He sat in Parliament for Truro 1826-30, for Minehead 1830. He married in 1811 Frances, dau. and heiress of John Amley, esq. of Shropshire.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. aged 58, William Babington, esq. formerly of Oporto.

May 29. In Poet's Corner, in his 10th year, Alexander Thomas Grey, son of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and nephew to Earl Grey.

May 31. In Harley-street, aged 66, the Hon. George Sackville Germaine, Assay Master of Tin in the Duchy of Cornwall, only brother to the present Duke of Dorset. He married in Dec. 1814, Miss Harriet Pearce, and by her, who died in April 1835, he had issue a son who died an infant in 1817; and two daughters, Caroline, now living, and Georgiana-Frances, who died in 1833, in her 11th year.

In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 57, Archibald Smith, esq.

Lately. Commander Thomas Cowan, R.N. He passed his examination in May 1802, received his first commission Sept. 1814, and was made Commander May 1827.

Mr. Henry Dixon, of Carey-st. bookseller, third son of Tinnmouth Dixon, of New Boswell-court, solicitor.

At Chelsea, Frances, widow of Killingworth Hedges, esq. of Sunbury.

June 1. At Lyon-terrace, Edgware-road, aged 29, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Col. Mignon, of Bombay, and relict of Mr. W. Woodd, youngest son of the late Rev. Basil Woodd, surviving her husband only four months, and leaving four infant children unprovided for.

Aged 86, in London-st. Fitzroy-sq. the widow of Gen. A. Maclean.

June 6. At his daughter's house in Chelsea, aged 78, Mr. Combe, for many years a respectable bookseller at Leicester.

June 8. At Kensington, Eliza, wife of Lt.-Col. G. E. Pratt Barlow.

June 12. At her brother's, Lieut.-Col. C. Boyd, Ebury-st. Pimlico, the wife of Major Bennett, late of 69th regt.

BERKS.—At Shottesbrook Park, aged 83, Christopher Watson, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. in the third Dragoons.

CAMBRIDGE.—**May 27.** Aged 27, Mr. William Bird, student of Queen's college.

June 10. At Cambridge, aged 73, the widow of Sir Busick Horwood, Knight, M.D. F.A.S. only daughter of the Rev. Sir John Peshall, Bart. author of the History and Antiquities of Oxford.

CORNWALL.—**Lately.** At Trebartha, aged 69, F. H. Rodd, esq.

May 23. At Falmouth, Martha, widow of Thomas Sandford Eastcott, esq. Capt. Cornwall Militia.

DEVON.—**May 20.** Aged 68, Anne, relict of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Rector of Drewsteignton.

May 25. Aged 65, Mary, relict of the Rev. G. Nutcombe, Vicar of Colyton.

May 29. At Exeter, aged 61, Robert Bignell, esq.

May 30. At Heavitree, Col. John Delamain, C.B. late Commandant at Agra.

Lately. At Cullompton, Prudence Mountstephen, aged 103.

DORSET.—**May 19.** At Wimborne, aged 60, Thomas Bennett, esq.

May 26. At Sherborne, aged 81, Jane relict of the Rev. Francis Woodforde.

ESSEX.—**May 23.** At West Ham, aged 80, J. Griffiths, esq.

May 31. Aged 77, Joel Myers, esq. of Maldon, where he resided nearly fifty years.

June 5. Aged 70, Rebecca, wife of T. Usborne, esq. of Gilwell House, Essex.

June 6. At Lexden, in the house of her son-in-law Henry Vint, esq. aged 88, Martha, widow of W. R. Bigg, esq. R. A.

June 8. At Sneating Hall, aged 85, J. Foaker, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—**April 29.** At Cheltenham, Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of

the late Abel Ram, esq. of Ramfort Park, co. Wexford.

Lately.—At Cheltenham, J. Commerell, esq. only son of J. W. Commerell, esq. of Strood, Sussex, and Lower Berkeley-st.

Aged 80. Sarah, widow of Rd. Hobart, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Gloucester, Charlotte, wife of Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter coll. Oxford.

Aged 77, Major Thomas Cunningham, for 45 years Governor of Gloucester gaol.

Rebecca, relict of W. Kimber, esq. of North Cerney.

At Cheltenham, aged 58, Lt.-Col. J. G. D. Jordan, Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern District.

At Uley Cottage, Harcourt Roe Slade, B.A. of St. Peter's coll. Camb. only surviving son of Capt. Slade, R.N.

June 2. At Upton, near Bitton, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of Lauston Hudleston, esq.

At Bristol, Jane, widow of the Rev. Edw. Bowles, Vicar of Bradford.

June 5. Anna-Maria, wife of Abraham Hatherell, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Cheltenham, aged 66, Peter Watson, esq. late of Leamington, and formerly of Glasgow.

HANTS.—*April 30.* At Southampton, in her 17th year, Mary, only dau. of T. A. Stoughton, esq. of Gloucester-place and Owlpen, Glouc.

May 13. At Southampton, aged 70, R. Bradstreet, esq. of Bentley Grove, Suffolk.

May 16. At Southsea, First-Lieut. T. R. Pye, R.M. (1809).

May 17. At Andover, in his 25th year, James Peter Butt, esq. youngest son of Capt. Butt, R.N.

May 18. Charles Henry Chard, solicitor, youngest son of Dr. Chard, of Winchester.

May 29. At Southampton, Frances, widow of Gen. Thewles.

Lately. At Fareham, Harriet, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, Bart.

At Portsmouth dock-yard, aged 68, Thos. Atkinson, esq. First Master Attendant. He served as Master of the Victory at Trafalgar, and of the Theseus at the Nile, and was a personal favourite with Nelson.

At Southsea, aged 69, J. S. Brandes, esq. of the Priory, Christchurch.

At Rosemont Cottage, Cowes, I. W. aged 54, Capt. John Grimshaw, formerly of the 103d foot.

At Southampton, the wid. of Gen. Lake.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Parke Pittar, esq. of John-st. Adelphi.

At Lowton, Gosport, Retired Commander Thomas L. Robins (1825). He was a Midshipman in Rodney's action of 1782.

June 11. At Southampton, aged 63, S. D. Liptrap, esq. late of Gestingthorpe, Essex.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* Aged 80, Mrs. Richards, of Lower-court, Kinsham.

June 7. At Stanton-upon-Harrow, Anne wife of the Rev. William Lee, M.A. second dau. of Thos. Jeffries, esq. of Lyonsball, Herefordshire.

HERTS.—*May 19.* At Broxbourn, aged 81, Robert Laurie, esq.

May 31. At Cheshunt, aged 77, the widow of R. Frewin, esq.

June 10. Aged 75, Thomas Wallis, esq. of Broxbourn.

KENT.—*May 14.* Cadet Smith, only son of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Smith, R. Art. Whilst bathing at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, he fell off a piece of timber, and pitching on his head in the mud, could not be extricated from it until life was extinct. His father was accidentally killed not long since at Dublin.

May 26. Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Geo. Moore, Rector of Wrotham, and grand-dau. of Abp. Moore.

Lately. Aged 70, Anne, widow of William Lewis, esq. She was the younger dau. of the late Rev. Sir E. Filmer, Bart. by Annabella-Christiana, dau. of Sir John Honeywood, Bart. and was married in 1809.

June 10. At Maidstone, in his 45th year, Richard Stanford, esq. of East Peckham, only surviving descendant of his family, which had been established at East Peckham for upwards of three centuries, in lineal succession, and invariably to a "Stanford."

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Wavertree, in her 92d year, Catherine, sister of the late R. H. Roughedge, M.A.

June 13. At Liverpool, Chas. youngest son of W. W. Brock, M.D. and formerly of Jamaica.

LINCOLN.—*May 30.* At Leasingham, aged 63, Maria-Lucy, wife of Col. Watson, dau. of the late Rev. John Neville, Birch, Rector of that place.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 27.* At Hanwell, aged 86, Thomas Robinson, esq. M.D.

June 4. At Chiswick, aged 66, William-David Jennings, esq. one of the Procurators of the Court of Arches, and for many years King's Proctor at the Cape of Good Hope.

June 16. At Teddington, aged 56, Mr. Robert Cooper, Surgeon R.N.

NORFOLK.—*May 21.* At Fakenham,

rife of the Rev. J. P. Higman, r.

ry 29. At Old Buckenham, aged 65, . Eyles' Maunsher, R.N. He obd the rank of Lieutenant in 1796, was first of the Leviathan 74 at the of Trafalgar, when he was the first up on board, and carried the San Aun, a Spanish 74. He was thereupon Commander. In 1810, in the Drake, he destroyed a large French pri off Camperdown, and in April follo he captured the Tilsit 18. He was Post Captain in Dec. 1813.

ORTHUMBRELAND.—May 18. At shaugh, aged 80, the widow of T. x, esq. of Acton, Middlesex.

ry 16. At the Forth House, New- z, aged 70. George Forster, esq. He een an Alderman in the old Corpo for more than a quarter of a cen- and Mayor three several times.

SON.—May 27. At Deddington, the w of the Rev. J. Faulkner, thirty Vicar.

ry 29. Aged 54, John Milbourne, gular character, well known in Ox-

He was the son of a servant of the Professor Hornsby, his mother being rd working kitchen-woman at St. 's College. "Johnny Milbourne," was familiarly called by all the chil- of Oxford, who delighted in plaguing and being terrified by his menaces in n, was in appearance a sort of Cali- he bore a huge club, and crept at a of snail's pace on errands. Though a slow, he was a sure messenger, and ured his notes and letters (not mes- , for he never could remember one) all the precision and importance of a yenny postman. There are several aits of Johnny Milbourne extant, the of which is an etching (a private) by Mr. Nixon, formerly Fellow of ohn's.

ry 12. At Watlington Park, aged ohn Henry Tilson, esq. for several a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ox- hire Militia. He was matriculated rist Church, Oxford, in 1786, red the honorary degree of M.A. in and that of D.C.L. in 1812.

MERSSET.—May 14. At the house lward Dyne, esq. Bruton, Susannah, v of the Rev. St. John Blacker,

ry 21. At Weston super Mare, bella, widow of the Hon. Charles z, uncle to the present Earl of Mex- gh. Her maiden name was Wilson; as married in 1803, and left a widow ut issue in 1807.

ry 15. At Bath, Clements Strafford tenay, esq. son of the late Wm.

Courtenay, esq. Commissary-general at Minorca, by Lady Jane Stuart, third dau. of James 2d Earl of Bute.

Miss Humphrys, of Hinton Abbey.

Aged 83, Frances, widow of John Kitson, esq. mother of George Kitson, esq. of Bath, and aunt to Philip George, esq. Town Clerk of that Corporation. She was a Miss Stringer, of Somerton.

At Batheaston, aged 65, Sophia, wife of T. Walters, esq. 2nd dau. of the late Rev. J. Skynner, Rector of Easton, Northamptonshire.

At Bathford, J. H. Jolliffe, esq. late of Kingsdon-house.

At Bath, Laura, widow of Jos. Warner, esq. late of St. Vincent's.

June 12. At the Vicarage, Wookey, in her 22d year, Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Stevens Phillott.

SURREY.—May 23. At Clapham, aged 77, J. Elliottson, esq.

May 27. At Wimbledon, aged 54, Chas. Henry Bouverie, esq. only son of the late Hon. W. H. Bouverie, esq. by Lady Bridget Douglas, dau. of James 14th Earl of Morton, and brother to L d y Heytesbury.

June 10. At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Aldridge Busby, esq.

SUSSEX.—May 10. At Worthing, aged 65, Charles Beckford Long, esq. for many years resident at Langley-hall, co. Berks. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Edward Long, esq. the talented author of the History of Jamaica. He married Frances-Munro, dau. and heiress of Lucius Tucker, esq. by whom he has left a son, Charles Edward Long, esq. and two daughters. He was buried in the parish church of Seale, Surrey.

May 14. At St. Leonard's, aged 84, Barbara, widow of Rob. Dyneley, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. and Nottingham

May 23. At Shoreham, aged 80, J. R. Hawkins, esq.

Lately. At Worthing, Capt. W. Tull, late 64th regt.

At her house in Brunswick-square, Brighton, Constance, relict of Samuel Yate Benyon, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, of Ash, Salop.

June 1. At Iden, aged 27, Naomi, wife of the Rev. Charles T. James.

June 4. At the rectory, East Hothley, in her 76th year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. R. Langdale.

June 11. At Hastings, aged 86, Walter, youngest son of the late Sir George Winn, M.P. of Warrick, Essex.

June 13. At Lavington, aged 82, Henry Martyn, son of the late Lieut. J. Sargent.

WARWICK.—May 21. At —

Grove, aged 65, Mary, widow of Rev. George Nutcombe, Vicar of Colyton, Devon.

Lately. At Moreton Bagot, aged 40, Charles Crauford Peshell, esq. h. p. 84th foot.

WILTS.—*May 18.* Aged 62, John Alexander, esq. of Manningford, near Pewsey.

May 27. Aged 82, Thomas Wilmot, esq. late of Salisbury.

Lately. At Salisbury, Lieut. Daniel Hood, 7th Vet. Batt.

June 13. At Heytesbury, aged 72, Major John Jackson, R. M., formerly of Park House, Isle of Wight.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Anne Maria, widow of Edward Meysey Wigley, esq. of Shakenhurst.

YORK.—*May 1.* At Doncaster, aged 104, Sarah, widow of Benj. Barnshaw, better known by the name of Ben Jersey, who for nearly half a century, was grave-digger at the parish church. She was followed to the grave by her only daughter, who was born when her mother had attained the age of 50. Ben Jersey received his cognomen on account of having married the deceased at Jersey when serving as a soldier.

May 2. At Carlton hall, Miles Stapleton, esq.

May 27. At Hull, aged 29, Mr. Bisset Addison, son of the late Rev. Daniel Addison, Rector of Pentland, co. Dorset.

May 31. At Heath hall, Wakefield, aged 43, John Armytage, esq. eldest son of Sir George Armytage, Bart. He married in 1818 Mary, dau. of Wm. Assheton, of Downham, co. Lanc. esq.

Lately. At Burton Constable, Holderness, Mary, only dau. of Brigadier-General Chichester, B. Legion in Spain.

June 4. Jane, wife of Lieut. Edward Shacklock, R.N. only dau. of the late Rev. John Foster, incumbent of Drypool.

June 5. At the house of his brother-in-law the Rev. John May, Rector of Holmpton, Yorkshire, aged 22, John de Kewer Frampton, esq. fifth son of the late Wm. Frampton, esq. Leadenhall-st.

June 10. At Redcar, aged 63, Miss Hannah Pennyman, of Carr Hall, near Whitby, sister to Sir W. Pennyman, Bt. and cousin-german to Earl Grey.

June 11. At Ilkley, aged 51, Susanna, widow of Joshua Dixon, esq. of Leeds, dau. of late Rev. W. Shipley, of Horsforth.

WALES.—*March 23.* At Bangor, Anne, widow of Richard Dickinson, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.

June 13. Aged 59, Mary, widow of the Rev. James Warner, of Abergavenny.

June 15. Aged 12 years, Robert-Tra-

herne, second son of the Rev. J. B. Williams, Vicar of Llantrissant.

Lately.—Near Holywell, Jane, relict of S. Mostyn, esq. of Calcot Hall, Flint. At Wrexham, Lieut. R. S. Parry, Royal Flint Rifle Corps.

SCOTLAND.—*April 15.* At Glasgow, Lieut. Col. James M'Nair, of Greenfield, K.H. Lieut.-Col. of the 73d regt. He was formerly of the 52d, and was engaged at Waterloo; he was appointed to the Lt.-Colonelcy of the 73d in 1830.

At Irvine, Dumfriesshire, the seat of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, aged 73, Miss Malcolm.

May 29. At Edinburgh, James Wolfe Murray, esq. Lord Cringletie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

At Ballockmorrie, Ayrshire, W. M'Adam, esq. of Burcombe House, Salisbury, eldest son of J. L. M'Adam, esq. of Bristol.

At Amisfield, Scotland, aged 12, the Hon. Margaret Charteris, eldest dau. of Lord Elcho.

IRELAND.—*April 16.* At Belmont, co. Donegal, aged 73, A. Clarke, esq. formerly of the Island of Trinidad.

May 30. At the house of her son-in-law Chas. Lovegrove, esq. Tuilles-hill, Sarah, relict of Adrian Moens, esq. late Dutch Consul at Bristol.

Lately. At Newpark, Sligo, Robert King Duke, esq.

In Dublin, Sir Edward Barry, Bart.

At Holywood, W. J. Maginniss, esq. formerly of the 87th regt. He was wounded at Vittoria, Nivelle, and Orthes.

At Tervoe, co. Limerick, W. T. Monsell, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county.

June 14. At his seat, Wellpark, near Quin, the Rev. Dr. M'Mahon, R. C. Bishop of Killaloe. He was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese about Nov. 1819, and on the death of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in Aug. 1829, succeeded to the bishopric. He was educated for the church in Nantz.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 31.* At Swann River, Western Australia, aged 40, Wm. Trimmer, esq. of H. M. 17th regt.

March 30. Near Strasbourg, Sarah, the wife of John Mitford, esq.

Lately. At Paris, Robert Mitford, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Vittoria, T. R. Fletcher, esq. 1st Lancers, Spanish Legion.

At Vittoria, aged 22, Henry Ibbotson, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon in the British Legion, elder surviving son of John Ibbotson, esq. of Ealing.

Of wounds received at St. Sebastian, on the 5th of May, Lt.-Col. Mitchell, British Auxiliary Legion; Lieut. Chadwick; and Lieut. W. Price, of the 10th

regt. third son of Underwood Price, esq. of London. Also, in the action, (besides those named in June, p. 678), Capt. Moulds, of the 10th regt.

April 15. At Geneva, in her 73rd year, Eleonora-Magdalene, wife of the Right Hon. Wm. Wickham, dau. of Mons. Louis Bertrand, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Geneva. She has left one son, Henry Louis Wickham, esq. barrister-at-law, who married in 1830 a granddaughter of Abp. Markham, and has issue.

April 24. At Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, aged 68, his Highness the Prince de Wied, a General in the Prussian Service, and Colonel of the 29th regiment. He was

succeeded by his only son, Prince Herman, now in his 23rd year.

May 6. At Frankfort, Arthur George Lambert, the youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Dance, K. H.

June 2. At Paris, Mr. G. Brunton, editor of the *Edinburgh Patriot*.

At Bruges, S. Sawrey, esq. late of Bloomsbury-square.

Lately. At Boulogne, the wife of T. Grady, esq. of Belmont, Limerick, niece to Dr. Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, and aunt to Viscount Guillamóre, late Chief Baron of Ireland.

At Coblenz, Germany, aged 32, Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. eldest son of the Knight of Kerry.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25 to June 20, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males . 878	Males 554	} 1125	Between	2 and 5 107
Females 923	Females 571			5 and 10 52
				50 and 60 115
				60 and 70 96
				70 and 80 114
				80 and 90 33
				90 and 100 6
Whereof have died under two years old...260				40 and 50 110

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 7	33 0	23 8	33 10	39 4	40 2

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 20.

Kent Bags.....3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex 3l. 12s. to 4l. 4s.
Farnham (fine)0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 20.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, June 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, June 20.
Veal.....3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts... 1,977 Calves 220
Pork.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs 25,700 Pigs 440

COAL MARKET, June 20.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 0d. to 18s. 3d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 56s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, 66s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 204. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 218. — Kennet and Avon, 20. — Leeds and Liverpool, 515. — Regent's, 184. — Rochdale, 113. — London Dock Stock, 58½. — St. Katharine's, 93. — West India, 109½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 265. — Grand Junction Water Works, 53. — West Middlesex, 83. — Globe Insurance, 160. — Guardian, 37½. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 51½. — Imperial Gas, 43½. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 35. — Canada Land Company, 38. — Reversionary Interest, 132½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.			11 o'clock Night.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	59	45	30, 30	fair	11	63	65	52	29, 70	fair, edy, mia
27	52	61	48	, 37	do.	12	60	63	60	30, 14	cloudy, fair
28	51	61	43	, 35	do.	13	64	71	60	, 27	do. do.
29	55	64	46	, 30	do.	14	68	74	58	, 17	do. do.
30	52	65	50	, 22	do.	15	70	78	68	29, 86	fair
31	55	67	50	30, 00	do. showers	16	64	72	60	, 50	cloudy, do.
J. 1	56	59	52	29, 90	cloudy, do.	17	64	73	56	, 50	do. do.
2	56	65	55	, 66	do. fair, do.	18	63	71	58	, 76	do. do.
3	61	67	57	, 58	do. rain	19	62	67	56	, 74	do. do.
4	59	65	51	, 60	do. do.	20	60	67	56	, 58	do. do.
5	56	56	50	, 76	do. do.	21	57	71	54	, 96	do. rain
6	58	65	54	30, 00	do. fair	22	60	69	58	, 80	do. showers
7	56	60	55	29, 87	do. rain	23	62	68	58	, 80	do. fair
8	59	68	56	, 60	fair	24	60	69	54	, 63	do. rain
9	60	63	57	, 78	do. cloudy	25	59	67	55	30, 04	do. fair, shrs.
10	60	63	60	, 80	do. do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, 1836, to June 25, 1836, both inclusive.

May & June,	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30	211½	90½	91½	—	98½	100½	15½	—	—	258	par. 1 pm.	12 14 pm.
31	210	90	91	—	98	100	15½	—	—	258½	ldis. 1 pm.	12 14 pm.
1	211½	90½	91½	—	98	100	15½	—	—	258½	2 dis. par.	12 14 pm.
2	210½	90½	91½	—	98	100	15½	—	—	259	1 pm. ldis.	12 14 pm.
3	210	91	90	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm.	12 14 pm.
4	210½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm. par.	12 14 pm.
6	—	91	90	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm. par.	12 14 pm.
7	210½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm. ldis.	12 14 pm.
8	210½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	12 14 pm.
9	—	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm. ldis.	12 14 pm.
10	210½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 dis. par.	12 14 pm.
11	210	90	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm.	14 12 pm.
13	—	91	—	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	par.	13 11 pm.
14	209½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 dis.	11 13 pm.
15	210	91	—	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	1 pm. ldis.	11 13 pm.
16	—	90	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	11 13 pm.
17	209½	90½	91	—	98	98	15½	89½	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	13 11 pm.
18	209½	91	—	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	11 13 pm.
20	210	91	91	—	99	98	15½	98½	—	—	1 pm. ldis.	13 11 pm.
21	210	91	91	—	99	98	15½	—	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	13 11 pm.
22	—	91	91	—	99	98	15½	—	—	—	2 dis. par.	11 13 pm.
23	—	91	—	—	99	98	15½	—	—	—	2 dis. par.	11 13 pm.
24	—	91	91	—	99	98	15½	—	—	—	—	11 13 pm.
25	210	91	91	—	98	98	15½	—	—	—	ldis. 1 pm.	11 13 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, June 2, 89½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.

late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. P. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
AUGUST, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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* The Plate of Carfax Church, Oxford, omitted last month, is given with the present Number.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MARBLE COATS.

THE Editor of the Loseley MSS. ought to feel thankful when any serious or real error in his volume may be pointed out to him and corrected.

Happy as he feels to have afforded subject of amusement and research even to hypercriticism, which is generally employed in pursuit of nothing, he can hardly plead guilty to the charge so gravely preferred against him. The statement which he made relative to Henry VIII. with eight gentlemen of his privy chamber, repairing to Rochester attired in *marble coats*, to meet the Lady Ann of Cleves, was derived from the old Chronicles; and that the King affected an incognito visit in a plain habit is evident from their statements; therefore, when the Editor said, narratively, and not strictly glossarially, that these coats were "perhaps of a plain stone-colour," he did not, he hopes, err against matter of fact and common sense. The ingenious critic, P.C.S.S. should, perhaps, have suggested that Mr. Kempe might have said, "coats of sober hue, of a *mottled* stone colour." The omission of this more precise form of description appears to be "the head and front of his offending;" but, had he adopted it, P.C.S.S. would have lost the amusement the passage has afforded him, and the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine the benefit of his elaborate and erudite researches. The Editor of the Loseley MSS. now takes leave, in his turn, to propose a query, really "for the sake of information." Did Du Cange find, even in the jargon of the middle age, so barbarous a term as "*Marbrinus Pannus*," or is it the coinage of the critic's brain? In the edition of Du Cange in the Editor's possession, the glossarist certainly defines "*Marmoreus Pannus*" thus: "*Tunica de quodam panno marmoreo spisso cum rotis et grifonibus. Alibi Casula marmorei coloris. Marbré appellamus quod variis coloribus interstingitur.*" But, on the barbarous term *Marbrinus* (if it had any previous existence to the publication of the July number of the Gentleman's Magazine), the edition he quotes is silent. It may, perhaps, be of some service to the critic's animadversion to point out that the Glossaire de la Langue Romane says, "*Marbre sorte d'etoffe de diferentes couleurs, de marmor, en bas Latin marbretus.*" Hence the *Marbrinus*, perhaps, of P.C.S.S. Hence one might suggest to the critic, by a slight corruption, the name of the celebrated *Mambrino* (q. d. *Marbr.no*), because he

might wear a mottled surcoat and a marble helmet, in order that his enemies might be *astonied*! The old classic writers are rather against P.C.S.S.; for Virgil and Lucretius use *marmoreus* in the sense of uniformity of colour. Certainly the Dictionary of the French Academy defines "*Etoffes Marbrées*"—(not *Marbrés*, however), as the critic quotes. The Editor of the Loseley MSS. allows that he ought to have written coats of a *mottley colour*; and he truly adds, that, for the herd of "*good-natured*" hypercritics, "*Motley is your only wear.*"

J. R. refers G. L. F., who inquires in p. 2, as to the author of "*Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*," to Bayle's Dissertation on the subject, appended to the last volume of his "*Dictionnaire Historique*," of every edition; to "*Deckerus de scriptis Adespotis*, with a letter from Bayle at the end," Amst. 1686, in 12mo; to "*Placcii Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*," Hamb. 1708, folio; and the "*Supplementum Mylii*, 1740;" and, finally, to Barbier's "*Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes*," 2d edition, 1822, 1827, 4 vols. 8vo. All these volumes are in the British Museum; but the Dissertation by Bayle sets the question at rest, and proves incontestably that *Hubert Languet* was the author. Placcius and Barbier only copy Bayle, who is *instar omnium*; and your Correspondent need not go further. *H. Languet* principally derives his arguments from the Bible, to which his opponents equally refer.

A Reader of the Gentleman's Magazine will esteem it a great favour if the Editor of that useful periodical would inform him where the Greek verses, written by the poet Thomson, referred to in the last series of Notes on Boswell's Johnson, are to be found; and if the letter of Cave, from which a quotation is made, has been printed?—At the same time, the Reader of Sylvanus Urban's Magazine would express a wish, that the able writer of those Notes would bring together the anecdotes of Thomson he alludes to. The story of Thomson's marriage must be an impudent fabrication. Thomson's nurse (had he a nurse?) told George Chalmers,—Chalmers told Mr. Taylor,—and Mr. Taylor tells the story to the public. Who can for a moment believe it?

Errata.—P. 64, b. l. 21, for "*Decimus Lapides*," read "*Decimus Lapis*."—P. 107, l. 22, for "*Rigby Hall*," read "*Riby Grove*."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME.

BY SIR N. W. WRAXALL, BART. 3 Vols.

WE confess that we were not amongst those who joined in the general abuse of Sir Nathaniel Wraxall's Memoirs of his Own Time, when that work first made its appearance, as if it were altogether unworthy of credit. Amidst much useful and entertaining information, there were certainly some circumstances, stated as facts, which had been picked up amongst the gossips of clubs and dinner parties, but no one could peruse that work without feeling convinced that there was a great deal of truth mixed up with certain errors and misstatements. We should think that Sir George Osborne was nearly right, in the proportions of truth and error, when he stated, in a letter to Sir Nathaniel Wraxall: "I have perused your first edition again with much attention, and I pledge my name, that I personally know nine parts out of ten of your anecdotes to be perfectly correct"

Perhaps we may almost entirely attribute the outcry which was raised, and the charges of falsehood which were made when the work in question was first published, to its having been a sort of *tableau vivant* of persons either then in existence, or who had recently been conspicuous on the theatre of life. Thus the family of George the Third were incensed at his portrait—the friends of Pitt and Fox neither approved of the picture of the former, or the censures on the political and private character of the latter—and the son of Charles Jenkinson (who was certainly a jobber) was displeased at the just likeness drawn of his father. The descendants of Lord Bute were implacable, and the present Marquis of Lansdowne threatened to prosecute. Sir N. Wraxall might have said with Horace:

"Sunt quibus in Satira videar nimis acer, et ultra
Legem tendere opus —"

The posthumous volumes now before us are much in the style of the former ones, with perhaps more erroneous inferences, and certainly with many unfair and extravagant suggestions relating to the political conduct of men, who were neither guilty of corruption on the one hand, nor of petty intrigues on the other. For instance, there is, we are sure, a most unfounded charge, to say the least of it, made against Mr. Pitt, of having accepted money from Lord Carrington;* but we will venture to assert that if there ever was a statesman who had a thorough contempt for money, or who would disdain more to accept pecuniary assistance, he was that person. His character, and his whole life, gave the denial to such a supposition, and yet Sir N. Wraxall does not hesitate to insinuate that such was the case. We will repeat his own words:

"I believe that Mr. Smith claimed a collateral alliance with the family of the same name, one of whom was ennobled by Charles the First, under the title of Carrington; an English barony, which expired under Queen Anne early in the last century. Whether the fact be so or not, I have been told that Pitt intended to raise his friend a step higher in the

Red Book; and that when his administration suddenly terminated in 1801, Lord Carrington was on the point of being created Lord Wendover. Several years earlier, on Pitt's becoming Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, he had conferred on Lord Carrington the government of Deal Castle, situate in the immediate vicinity of his own residence at Walmer. Such

* When Mr. Pitt went out of office, his debts, we believe, amounted to 40,000*l.* We always understood that four of his friends—Sir C. Long, Bishop Prettyman, Mr. Steele, and Lord Carrington, lent him each 10,000*l.* to pay them off.—Ed.

reiterated marks of more than common ministerial friendship, bestowed on a private member of Parliament, however respectable he might be, were by many imputed to a sentiment of gratitude *in return for pecuniary assistance* received from Mr. Smith, who as a banker, found many occasions for obliging the First Lord of the Treasury. I can neither assert or deny the fact (he only insinuates it); but if we

reflect how distressed Pitt was throughout his whole life, and how large a sum he owed at his decease, we shall not perhaps consider it as improbable that even his elevated mind might so far bend to circumstances, as to permit his friends, from their abundant resources, to contribute to his temporary accommodation or extrication.

We cannot help here giving a short extract from a character of Mr. Pitt, which we have in our possession, written by one who lived on terms of intimacy with him, and who knew him well.

“Public spirit was the basis of his character, which future history will hold out as pure, exalted, and of *undeviating integrity*. No powers of description can do justice to an oratory and eloquence that fascinated, overpowered, and electrified his audience. To have been felt as he ought, he must have been heard. In combating the fallacies of sophistry, and in stating unprecedented perils from which his patriotic energy rescued the nation, the clearness of his arguments, and the conclusive strength of his reasoning, aided by the indignant force of just sarcasm and irony, may have been equalled, but have never been surpassed by the best orators of Greece or Rome. Former ministers could turn over the pages of history, and discover there rules and precedents for political conduct. This had to govern the country in a new æra, and in turbulent times of unexampled difficulty and danger. Undismayed amidst the clamours and menaces of democracy, dazzled with the false lights of a vain philosophy, and of a destructive revolution that shook the edifice of civilization to its centre, with a determined firmness, and the salutary severity of provident counsels, he sustained the constitution, threatened as it was with the tremendous convulsions which overturned foreign states, and agitated the civilized world. We may also with truth assert that no minister ever loved his country with a more sincere and ardent zeal; that no heart was more firmly British; that no principles and public conduct were more pure and disinterested than his; and that no minister ever laboured more faithfully, fervently, and unremittingly, to render the nation prosperous, formidable and glorious.”

Such was Mr. Pitt, and such was the man against whose character Sir N. Wraxall has ventured to make so base an insinuation!

The character of Sheridan is better drawn, and is perhaps upon the whole tolerably correct. His pecuniary embarrassments began in early life, and continued almost without an exception to its close, and this circumstance is sufficient to account for that want of principle, and recklessness of consequences, which marked his character. Neither the brilliancy of his wit, nor the power of his oratory, could throw a veil over his defect of moral principle, and he sunk year after year in general estimation, till, as Sir N. Wraxall observes:

“His faculties became overcast from the effects of intoxication, licentiousness, and habits of dissipation.” He adds, that “Sheridan’s last scene holds up an affecting and painful subject of contemplation. A privy-councillor, the ornament of his age and nation, caressed by princes and dreaded by ministers,—whose orations, and whose dramatic works, rank him amongst the most distinguished men

of his own or of any period,—expired, though not in a state of destitution, like Spencer, like Otway, or like Chatterton, yet under humiliating circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment. His house was besieged by bailiffs; one of whom pressing to obtain entrance, and availing himself of the moment when the front door was opened by a servant, in order to admit the visit of Dr. Baillie, who attended

Sheridan during the progress of his last illness, that eminent physician, assisted by the footman, repulsed him, and shut the door in his face."

There is one redeeming fact attending the death-bed of Sheridan, which is not generally known, and which would show that his better feelings had not entirely forsaken him. During the progress of his last illness, when all hope of recovery was at an end, he was in the habit of writing something in pencil on scraps of paper to Mrs. Sheridan, who was confined by illness in a room beneath him, and was unable to see him. These scraps of paper she invariably tore into the smallest bits as soon as she had read them. A few hours before he expired, Sheridan sent her one of these notes, which she accidentally dropped, after having perused it. A gentleman who was sitting by her picked it up, and asked her if he might read it. After a little hesitation Mrs. Sheridan consented, and he found these words, written with a tremulous hand, "Send Charles (*his son*) into my room—the sight of me may be of use to him."

When we consider the state in which Sheridan was at that moment, his face distorted by disease and dissipation, and the departing rays of his wit, his eloquence, and his genius glimmering for the last time, there is something extremely affecting in this closing act of his life. We can almost fancy we heard him exclaim :

" Virtus est vitium fugere ; et sapientia prima,
Stultitia caruisse.*

"How different," our author remarks, "was the tenor of Fox's life after the period of his retreat to St. Ann's Hill! Divided during many months of the year between rustic occupations, elegant literature, and the company of a few

* We cannot resist recording a few anecdotes of Sheridan within the two last years of his life, which we believe have not been published.

Dining one day in a large company, on which there appeared in the morning papers a letter of Sir Everard Home's upon the circumstances likely to have caused Sellitz's death, the majority voted that the letter in question was likely to do more harm than good to the Duke of Cumberland's reputation, in whose defence it was supposed to have been written. Sheridan took no part whatever in the argument, but upon one of the youngest of the party having observed that Sir Everard's opinion appeared to him unanswerable ; viz. that Sellitz himself must have inflicted the wound, for, had the least violence been offered by any other hand, it was impossible that the cut across the throat could have been so cleanly effected, inasmuch as any resistance on his part would have produced a jagged appearance, Sheridan said quietly, "Perhaps, my dear Sir, you may not be aware that many people suspect, from the neatness of the operation, that it was performed by Home himself."

Walking home one night, or rather one morning, with some young men, after the party had largely partaken of the bottle, the latter had amused themselves with calling a different hour from that proclaimed ; the watchman expostulated with them, saying, "Gentlemen, if you go on so, people will not believe me when I call the right hour!"—upon which Sheridan said, "You are a pretty person to stand upon your veracity ; a fellow who is never two hours together in the same story."

Another story, which Sheridan was rather fond of telling, was that Lord John Townshend, having won a good deal of money at Brooks's, he, Sheridan, (who never played himself) and General Fitzpatrick agreed to rob him on his way home. Upon stopping Lord John's chair for that purpose, the Irish chairman said, "Sure we know your honour mighty well, Mr. Sheridan, and have a great regard for your Honor, but we cannot allow you to rob my Lord while he is in our custody." "Now," Sheridan used to remark, "I am at a loss to say which I was most flattered by, their affection for my person, or their opinion of my honesty."

Of Tierney (whom he did not much like) he remarked, "That, as he walked along the street, he always looked as if he had a design to pick his *own pocket*." Any one who ever met Tierney walking by himself in the street will understand what Sheridan meant.

He said of Lord Lauderdale, "A joke in L.'s mouth is really no laughing matter." To understand this, it should be mentioned that his mouth was very large, and his breath supposed not to be very sweet.

friends, Fox (a green apron frequently employed himself in pruning or sailing fastened round his waist) amused and up his own fruit trees."

Like Sheridan, his pecuniary embarrassments were great, and this gave occasion for Dudley North to exercise his wit.

"Fox, being attacked by a severe indisposition, which confined him to his apartment, Dudley North frequently visited him. In the course of conversation, Fox, alluding to his complaints, remarked that he was compelled to observe much regularity in his diet and hours; adding, "I live by rule, like clock work." "Yes," replied Dudley, "I suppose you mean that you go *tick, tick, tick.*"

Sir N. Wraxall gives us a charming character of the late Duchess of Devonshire, "Whose heart," he tells us, and with truth, "might be considered as the seat of those emotions which sweeten human life, adorn our nature, and diffuse a nameless charm over existence." He also relates a pleasing anecdote of her sister, the late Countess of Besborough. He says that :

"While visiting in 1811 the vault in the principal church of Derby, where repose the remains of the Cavendish family, and contemplating the coffin which contained the ashes of that admired female, the Duchess of Devonshire, the woman who accompanied me pointed out the relics of a *bouquet* which lay upon the lid, nearly collapsed into dust. 'That nosegay,' said she, "was brought here by the Countess of Besborough, who had de-

signed to place it with her own hands on her sister's coffin. But, overcome by her emotions on approaching the spot, she found herself unable to descend the steps conducting to the vault. In an agony of grief she knelt down on the stones, as nearly over the place occupied by the corpse as I could direct, and there deposited the flowers, enjoining me the performance of an office to which she was unequal."

We were rather surprised to find that Sir N. Wraxall has not said more of Lord Thurlow, or given some characteristic anecdotes of him. We are enabled, however, to supply one which we know to be perfectly authentic, and which may amuse our readers, as well as correct an error of Sir N. Wraxall's, when he states that Lord Thurlow praised Lord Loughborough for his conduct in regard to the Regency Bill.

It is known that Lord Thurlow had a perfect hatred of Lord Loughborough. Just before the final question came before the House of Lords, as to the capability of his late Majesty George the Third, to resume the regal functions, Lord Loughborough died; and as it was supposed that he was a great favourite of the King's, the Duke of Clarence went to Windsor to inform the Queen of the circumstance, that she might break the intelligence to the King, who it was thought would be greatly affected by it. The Queen undertook the task, and after some circumlocution was about to tell the King of Lord Loughborough's death, who had already been informed of it through another channel, when his Majesty stopped her, and exclaimed,—"I know what you are going to say, Lord Loughborough is dead, and I have lost the greatest scoundrel in my dominions." The Duke of Clarence returned to London, and went to the House of Lords, where he saw Lord Thurlow, just before the debate began on the King's capability to exercise his rightful prerogatives. On telling his Lordship what the King had said on hearing of Lord Loughborough's death, "Did he say so?" exclaimed Thurlow, "then I do not want a stronger proof of the King's sanity than this."

Sir N. Wraxall repeats the well-known exclamation of Lord Thurlow's, when speaking on the Regency question, and of the obligations they were under to preserve the rights of the King entire.

"My debt of gratitude is ample," he has graciously conferred on me, *which I, "for the numerous favours the King whenever I forget, may God forget me!"*

Our author adds that "Pitt, who was standing at only a few paces distant from him when he pronounced these words, well knowing the treaty into which Lord Thurlow had entered with Carlton House; no longer master of his indignation, he turned round to General Manners, and to the other friends close to him, and in a low voice exclaimed, 'Oh! the rascal.' General Manners himself assured me of this fact; adding, 'I was so astonished at it, and so unable to account for it, that when walking out with Mr. Pitt, some weeks afterwards, I asked him the reason

of his exclamation. He related to me the particulars of the Chancellor's conduct, together with the cause that finally produced the rupture of the negotiation with the Prince of Wales. It is impossible to call in doubt the truth of the testimony here produced; Manners, who is alive at the present hour, (March 1820) being a man of strict honour and veracity; my intimate friend of forty years; above all suspicion of inventing such a story; and as devoid of any enmity towards Lord Thurlow, or towards his memory, as I am myself."

This is a curious historical anecdote, if it is true, and there appears to be no reason to doubt it.

We find an amusing account of the late Duke of Norfolk, who is stated to have

"led a most licentious life, having frequently passed the whole night in excesses of every kind, and even lain down, when intoxicated, occasionally to sleep in the streets, or on a block of wood. In cleanliness he was negligent to so great a degree, that he rarely made use of water for the purposes of bodily refreshment and comfort. He even carried the neglect of his person so far, that his servants were accustomed to avail themselves of his fits of intoxication, for the purpose of washing

him. On those occasions, being wholly insensible to all that passed about him, they stripped him as they would have done a corpse, and performed on his body the necessary ablutions. Nor did he change his linen more frequently than he washed himself. Complaining one day to Dudley North that he was a martyr to the rheumatism, and had ineffectually tried every remedy for its relief, 'Pray, my lord,' said he, 'did you ever try a clean shirt.'"^{*}

We cannot help expressing our surprise that Sir N. Wraxall, in his account of Pepper Arden (Lord Alvanley), should have been so ignorant of the reason of Pitt's predilection for him, or that he should have spoken of him with the contempt which he has done, stating that his person was ignoble, and his manner flippant, noisy, and inelegant. So far from the latter being the case, he had a great exuberance of wit, and his conversation possessed so many charms, that Pitt never dined at a party when Arden was there, without making a point of his sitting next to him at dinner. His great failing was a quick and fiery temper, which he suffered to get the better of him, not only when sitting as a Judge on the bench, but in the private recesses of his family. A friend of ours was staying in his house, and, according to custom, the servants were called to attend prayers in the evening, which were read by Lord Alvanley himself. One of them however remained behind, and amused himself during the service by playing on a fiddle. Lord Alvanley heard the noise, and suddenly stopping, he called out—"Will no one stop that fellow's d—d fiddling!"

We were not aware, before the perusal of the volumes before us, that Sir N. Wraxall had been at all mixed up with the affair of the Queen of Denmark, Caroline Matilda, the sister of George the Third. His account of his interviews with that Princess, and of the negotiations which took

^{*} We can well recollect, when dining in our youth at the Piazza Coffee-house, in Covent Garden, seeing the Duke of Norfolk sitting next to the door of the coffee room in his light blue or grey coat, looking like a second Silenus, with five or six pint bottles before him, all of which he had regularly emptied, but not one of which he would suffer to be removed till he had completed his *orgies*. He then repaired to the Theatre, having perhaps a party dining at his house in St. James's-square at the same time.

place, and the journies he made in her service, is perhaps the most interesting of any of the events which he has recorded. We will quote his account of his last interview with that unfortunate Princess.

" I set out before eight, at which hour Mantel (a valet de chambre of approved fidelity) had engaged to meet me. The weather was most tempestuous, accompanied with rain, and such darkness as rendered it difficult to discern any object. When I got to the drawbridge, no valet appeared; and a few moments afterwards, the guard being relieved, passed close to me. Wrapped in my great coat, I waited, not without considerable anxiety. At length Mantel arrived. He said not a word, but, covering me all over with his large German cloak, and holding an umbrella over our heads, he led me in silence through the arch, into the area of the castle, from whence he conducted me to the Queen's library. There he left me, exhorting me to patience, it being uncertain at what hour her Majesty could quit her company. The room was lighted up, and the bookcases opened. In about thirty minutes the Queen entered the apartment. She was elegantly dressed in crimson satin, and either had, or impressed me as having, an air of majesty, mingled with condescension, altogether unlike an

ordinary woman of condition. Our interview lasted nearly two hours. She assured me that she would write the letter demanded by the Danish nobility, to her brother, before she retired to rest; and would urge in the most pressing terms a compliance with the request made to him by Bulow in the name of his party. 'As to the question which he puts to me,' added she, 'whether I would be ready to set out for Copenhagen on the first intimation of their success; assure him that I am disposed to share every hazard with my friends, and to quit this place at the shortest notice. But he must remember that I am not mistress of my own actions. I live here under the King of England's protection, in his castle, and in his dominions. I cannot leave Zell without his consent and approbation. To obtain that permission, shall form one of the principal objects of my letter to him.' She then mentioned to me, for the first time, a circumstance which gave her much concern, as she apprehended it might retard, or wholly impede, the success of my negotiation in London."

After stating what these difficulties were, Sir N. Wrazall proceeds to state that

" these material points being settled, our conversation took a wider range; and as her Majesty manifested no disposition to terminate it, we remained together till near eleven, when I ventured to ask her if it was her pleasure that I should retire. She acquiesced, having first enjoined me to keep her constantly, as well as minutely informed, upon every occurrence that arose; though she hoped that my absence would be of short duration. When ready to leave me, she opened the door, but retained it a minute in her hand, as if willing to protract her stay. She never, perhaps, looked more engaging than on that night, in that attitude, and in that dress. Her countenance, animated with the prospect of her approaching emancipation

from Zell (which was in fact only a refuge and an exile), and anticipating her restoration to the throne of Denmark, was lighted up with smiles; and she appeared to be in the highest health. Yet, if futurity could have been unveiled to us, we should have seen behind the door which she held in her hand, the 'fell Anatomy,' as *Constance* calls him, already raising his dart to strike her. Within seven weeks from that day she yielded up her last breath. As soon as the Queen left me, Mantel came again, and wrapping me up as before, conducted me out of the castle; after which, he led me by unfrequented ways back to my obscure inn. The darkness and the weather greatly favoured me."

Such is the account Sir N. Wrazall gives us of his last interview with the unfortunate and youthful Queen of Denmark. She was married at sixteen to a most imbecile and dissolute Prince, and was driven from the throne when she was little more than twenty years of age. The history of her confinement in the Castle of Cronsberg, and her all but captivity at Zell, is well known, and we must confess that the perusal of it leads us to think that the King of England did but little towards rescuing his amiable and accomplished sister from the state of imprisonment to which she had been subjected. His own Sister, the hereditary Princess of Brunswick, acted by directions of George the Third as a spy on her conduct; usually

coming over to Zell every Wednesday, and returning to Brunswick on the Saturday evening. This fact Sir N. Wraxall asserts that he received from the Queen's own mouth. There was also considerable reluctance shewn to supply the money necessary to reinstate her on the throne of Denmark, and the utmost care was taken by the King not to commit himself by any act which might tend to procure his sister's freedom. Posterity will regard her as the victim of a dissolute monarch, whose vices rendered him unworthy of her, and as a martyr to the cautious and calculating politics of this country. Had her beauty and talents equalled those of Mary Queen of Scotland, she would have excited as much enthusiasm and pity as that Princess did.

We are amongst the number of those who have a strong curiosity that the author of Junius's letters should be *deterred* before we quit the scene of life; and we cannot help thinking, with Sir N. Wraxall, that Sir Philip Francis has stronger claims to be considered that Author than any one else. He was certainly very young when the letters appeared, but it is not at all improbable that he was greatly assisted in writing them by his father, the translator of Horace, who was quite equal to the task, and he certainly had the means of access to every kind of official knowledge. It was well known also that he had no objection to claim indirectly for himself the fame of Junius, when he was in no danger of incurring either danger or obloquy by doing so. Sir N. Wraxall considers that his written answer to the inquiry whether he was Junius or not, is conclusive, because Sir Philip Francis would never have allowed a doubt to exist of his being the author of "Junius's Letters," while he was conscious of never having written them. We cannot however quite agree with this supposition, as we all know how far vanity will lead a man who is ambitious of literary fame. We happen to know that Sir Philip Francis had deposited, many years ago, a box, carefully secured, at an eminent banking-house in London, which it was thought contained *the* volumes which it was known Woodfall had sent bound to the Author of Junius. At Sir Philip Francis's death this box was opened, but it contained nothing which threw any light on the point under discussion. It has been always supposed that the late Lord Grenville knew who was the Author; but we have been assured by a friend of his lordship's, that he most unequivocally denied to him that this was the case.* Lord Grenville said, when applied to, that he felt little interest about the matter.

A considerable part of the volumes before us is filled with details of the public conduct and trial of Warren Hastings. History does not furnish us with an account of such political persecution as this celebrated man underwent. He had a phalanx of transcendant talents and eloquence opposed to him, and he had nothing to combat them with but his own eminent services, and the rectitude of his powerful and enlightened mind. It should be recollected that Warren Hastings was only fifty-two when he landed in this country, and that by far the greatest part of his life had been passed in India. Instead of meeting with the homage and gratitude of his country, on arriving in it; instead of finding himself decorated with honours,

* We know that Lord Grey has expressed his complete conviction that Francis was the Author of Junius's Letters, giving at the same time reasons, *personal* to Francis, which rendered concealment unavoidable on his part. There is an 'on dit,' that Mr. Rogers was requested to ask Sir P. Francis whether he were *the* Junius. On putting the question, he was met by a stern frown, and 'ask that again, Sir, at your peril.' 'Well, Mr. Rogers,' said her Ladyship, 'is he Junius?' 'I don't know whether he is Junius, but I know he is *Brutus*.'

and rewarded for his resplendent services; like another Aristides, he was met by an impeachment, and was held up by Burke to public abhorrence, and pointed at by Sheridan as a *trickster* and a *tyrant*—at once, a *Scipio* and a *Dionysius*.

We will now quote the character given of him by Sir N. Wrasall.

“Never, perhaps, did any man, who passed the Cape of Good Hope, display a mind more elevated above mercenary considerations. Placed in a situation where he might have amassed immense wealth, without exciting censure, he revisited England with only a modest competence. Animated by the ambition of maintaining, perhaps of extending, the dominions of the East India Company, he looked down on pecuniary concerns. He subsisted, principally, or wholly, on the annuity of four thousand pounds a year conferred on him by that Company; driving nearly four miles to church on Sundays, in a one-horse chair, and exhibiting no splendour in his domestic establishment.

“In private life, he was playful and gay to a degree hardly conceivable, never carrying his political vexations into the bosom of his family. Of a temper so buoyant and elastic, that the instant he quitted the council board, where he had been assailed by every species of opposition, often heightened by personal acrimony, oblivious of these painful occur-

rences, he mixed in society like a youth on whom care had never intruded. How classic was his mind; how philosophic, how alive to the elegant images and ideas presented to us by antiquity, his imitation of Horace's

‘Otium Divos rogat in patienti,’

may best evince. He composed it on his return home to England, while on board the vessel which brought him from Bengal. How much admiration does his conduct at Benares, during the rebellion of Cheyt Singh, justly excite! Surrounded by enemies, open or concealed; protected only by a few companies of Sepoys, whom he was unable to pay, and without the means of obtaining timely support; his courage, calmness, and prudence triumphed over the insurrection. Peace with our Asiatic and European foes ultimately took place; public credit was preserved; and when Hastings quitted Calcutta, on the 1st of February, 1785, universal tranquillity reigned throughout our territories in the East.”

We will make one further extract, in order to shew the generosity and placability of Warren Hastings's disposition. A person, of the name of

“Lacam, had planned the formation of a harbour at Sangur, not far from the mouth of the Ganges, and he was patronised by Hastings. Conceiving the project to be calculated for public utility, he even lent Lacam a large sum of money for the purpose of carrying it into execution. Nevertheless, when, in 1774, Clavering, Monson, and Francis arrived at Calcutta, Lacam joined them in their hostility at Hastings's measures, regard-

less of his obligations to the Governor-General. The gentleman who related this fact to me, added, ‘I pressed him to compel Lacam to repay the money, after experiencing such proofs of his ingratitude.’ ‘I cannot,’ replied he. ‘Why?’ was my answer. ‘Because,’ rejoined he, ‘Lacam is my enemy.’ ‘Yet,’ added the person who communicated to me the anecdote, ‘I believe, at that time, Hastings was not worth ten thousand pounds.’

There are many other subjects we might have noticed in our perusal of these volumes, but we think that we have said enough to show our readers that much agreeable information may be derived from them. Indeed, we have no doubt but that these Posthumous Memoirs will not be considered as one of the ephemeral productions of the day, but that they will be consulted by those who wish to obtain information relative to one of the most eventful and interesting periods of English history. We have not much to say against the *facts* Sir N. Wrasall relates, because we think they are in general to be depended on; but we object strongly to many of the arguments he brings forward, and the inferences which he deduces from such facts. It has been justly observed, that nothing is so little to be depended upon as history; as the prejudices or misconception of an historian are constantly liable to place things in a false point of view. We believe it was Fox who remarked of our two historians, Gibbon and Hume, that the one so loved a King, and the other so hated a Priest, that neither of them

could be depended upon where either a Priest or a King were concerned. So it is with Sir N. Wraxall. He has evidently, we think, his prejudices on particular subjects, and his partialities for particular men; and when this is the case, his remarks should be read with caution, and his inferences duly weighed before they are adopted. Much is evidently stated from hearsay, with but little apparent authority as to its authenticity.

Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

Having thus stated our opinion of the work before us, we may add that it is written in a very agreeable manner, and that it cannot fail of being generally read and liked. Sir N. Wraxall's conversation was, we are told by one who knew him well, particularly lively and entertaining, and this may be said not only of his Posthumous Memoirs, but of the "Memoirs of his own time," and his "Tour to the Northern parts of Europe." He appears to write as he would talk; and this is, perhaps, one of the best compliments which can be paid to him as an author.

There are some inaccuracies; but they are almost too trifling to mention. For instance, Sir N. Wraxall tells us that Sheridan, having called one morning on Lady Payne, the wife of Sir Ralph Payne, who was supposed not to have treated her kindly, found her in tears, which she placed, however, to the account of her monkey, who had expired only an hour or two before, and for whose loss she expressed deep regret. "Pray write me an epitaph for him?" added she; "his name was *Ned*." Sheridan instantly penned these lines:

"Alas! poor Ned!
My Monkey's dead!
I had rather by half
It had been Sir Ralph."

Now, the fact is, that Jekyll wrote the lines; the monkey's name was not *Ned*, and the lines began thus:

"Poor Jim!
I am sorry for him," &c.

There is also not one word of truth in the assertion that "Lord Grey supplied Sheridan in his last illness with every article for his comfort from his own kitchen."

We might multiply our list of inaccuracies; but as they do not materially affect the general character of the work, we shall now conclude our remarks.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 463.)

1811. June 11. Walked this morning by Sir Rob. Harland's embankment; finished, as I walked, Butler's *Life of Fenelon*: written with great simplicity and sweetness, and exhibiting a most finished and interesting portrait of that amiable and accomplished Prelate. Fenelon's yielding himself to the mystic flights of Quietism, only demonstrates the excessive tenderness and fervour of a heart which could carry the love of God to such an extravagant degree of purity and warmth. In the sensorium of modern Methodism, fear obviously predominates over affection.

13. Read Barrington's *History of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland*; written with all that rank luxuriance which so peculiarly distinguishes Irish eloquence, and principally accounts (though I do not deny

the influence of other causes which he ingeniously assigns), for the failure of two most eminent Irish orators in the British House of Commons; where such an overcharged, impassioned, grotesque style of address, kindling no sympathy, must soon expire. In Burke, this Hibernian peculiarity was at once chastened and sustained by other transcendent qualities; but it cost even *him* much.

19. Walked round by Stoke Hills: read, as I went, Dyer's Grongar Hill; his landscape wants arrangement and keeping. Though I confess it would be difficult strictly to preserve these, and the reflections arising so sweetly out of the various ingredients in his landscape, without the appearance of formality. His "Ruins of Rome," a noble theme, and in many respects successfully treated; but the whole contexture of the poem is obscure, and its effect impaired by an affectation of learned allusion. Mr. Fonnerau told me, yesterday, that he found himself three years older than he supposed—a painful discovery! though the nature of things is not altered by it, nor life abbreviated.

22 Turned over Drake's Gleaner, vol. iv. The Tale No. 153, from the Bee, translated from the French of the Abbé B—, is most happily conceived, and admirably told. The denouement is quite unexpected, and reflects infinite point, spirit, and charm on the whole. I have not met with anything lately that has pleased me more.

June 23. Looked through the Gleaner, 4th vol. The strictures on Hume and Robertson, as historians, No. 155, and on Gibbon, 157, though severe, are certainly founded in justice. No. 162, the same writer neatly remarks, that conceits in style, though captivating for a season, as soon as the fashion changes, appear, like the dress of our grandmothers, ridiculous and disgusting; while those compositions which do not deviate from nature, like the statues of Apollo or Antinöus, continue to be admired as long as they exist. I do not understand how the characters of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza should be so entirely misrepresented in all our translations (No. 170), and why they should be so incapable of just exhibition in any language but the Spanish.

June 24. Read Mallet's poem of the 'Excursion,' founded on the idea of the Fancy's expatiating and exploring Nature: it is most striking and impressive. On our globe in the first canto, and in the second throughout the other regions of the universe. The description of the Tempest, in the former, is wonderfully fine, and the whole has great merit. Little Mary came in the evening.

June 27. Read an article in the Ed. Rev. No. xxxv., 'The Liberty of the Press as affected by the law of Public Libel.' They remark that the law of Libel stands opposed to the intellectual, as the law of Treason to the physical force directed against Government, and in the advanced state of society, when this former species of force becomes more and more operative, ought, for the purposes of freedom, to be defined with at least equal precision. The press, they observe, may be abused on political subjects, two ways. When good public measures and good public men are blamed, and when bad public measures and bad public men are praised; but that the former, though far the *least* offence of the two, is alone visited by the law; and that, as the law of libel now stands, we owe freedom of discussion on public matters entirely to a prudential forbearance on the part of those in power. The abuse, by way of censure, they contend, has a far less tendency to induce anarchy, than the abuse by way of praise has to produce despotism; and despotism is by far the most imminent danger. They finely remark, towards the close, on the tendency of a free press so

to harmonize the tone of Government and the sentiments of the people, that no jarring opposition can ever rise between them. This is as just, as it is novel.

June 30. Looked into Kirwan's Logic. He appears to me to possess neither penetration nor comprehension; nor has he virtue enough in him to render his errors useful. His definition of a verb gives me a complete surfeit of his abilities and achievements; he seems to possess the talent only to perplex and obscure.

July 1. Read some of Swift's Poems in Johnson's edition. His Pindarics are detestable; deficient in every thing which should constitute a poem, but sense, and not abounding in that. But the facility and spirit and humour of some of his lighter compositions, are admirable, and but for the physical impurities with which they are perpetually stained, would be perfectly delightful.

July 3. Read Dibdin's Bibliomania; in which, affecting to ridicule, he clearly exposes his own inordinate passion for scarce books. 'Gentle reader,' he says in a note, p. 121, 'after having seen the *Heurs de Nôtre Dame* decorated with seven small exquisite paintings of the Virgin and Christ, and the Aldine Petrarch and Virgil of 1501—all of them executed upon snow-white vellum, I hope to descend to my obscure grave in perfect peace and satisfaction'!!! What egregious absurdity! He ruins the celebrated story of Orator Henley, by stating that he gave out he would show a new and expeditious method of *converting a pair of boots into shoes*.

July 4. Read Mitford's Greece. It is from the exertions of Genius that she produced, of which we have little more than the remains, that Greece derives its high interest in our feelings. Its political acts and sufferings, except in its combats with Persia, have little general attraction. This is a most distressing circumstance for the historian, who can never write up to the reader's expectation. The dissoluteness of manners produced by the great plague at Athens, appears to me to be a most extraordinary accompaniment of such a visitation. Though there were no hopes and fears respecting an hereafter, the dismal spectacles around, and horrid apprehensions, one would think, must have operated to chill and repress licentiousness.*

July 12. Saw Miss Pearson: she said that *Sheridan* had now become so nervous that it was quite painful to him to speak in the House; called when he was about to speak at Moore's; asked him to feel his pulse; in a flutter; could not speak at last: literally, sometimes, without a shilling in his pockets.

* Mr. Green's remark, though theoretically just, is not borne out by experience. What the Greek historian mentions as a consequence of the Athenian plague, is also asserted of those which have taken place in this and other countries: now as this relaxation of the social bonds has accompanied and followed not only the scourge of epidemical and endemical diseases, but also political convulsions and revolutions of society,—it must be sought in the interruption which occurs in the social state; in the absorption of all feelings and love in that of personal preservation; in the severe and scrutinizing eye of society no longer being vigilant and awake to the proceedings of civil life; in the diminished security of property and life; in the natural tendency of the passions to burst out, where the fence of law, custom, and opinion, is weakest; in the hope of being concealed amid general engagements, or excused from increased temptation, and diminished powers of resistance or avoidance; in carelessness of the future, when the present is uncertain. Such is said to have been the effect of the plague in London; such also the degradation of general morals, and of female chastity, subsequent to the last revolution in Greece; and such, we are informed, has also followed the latest revolution in France.—Ed.

July 13. Read the 14th chapter of D'Alembert's *Elemens*. God—Man—Nature : these he makes the *three* grand objects of philosophical research. The study of Nature, he observes, is the study of the properties of bodies, and these properties depend on two things, motion and figure—the respective objects of the sciences of 'la *Mechanique*' and of *Geometry*. But before the simplest of these, i. e. *Geometry*, stands the science of *Algebra*, which treats of the properties of 'la *grandeur en général*.' The objects of the two former sciences, he contends, is material and sensible ; but of the latter, purely intellectual : our own creation by abstraction.

Aug. 13. Finished Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland. He surfeits with descriptions of picturesque and sublime scenes, to a degree that would induce one to suppose he had never visited any country of mountainous features before. Lord Antrim's is the largest property in Antrim, 173,000 acres ; let for 8,000*l.*, but underlet for 64,000*l.* by tenants that have perpetuities. Lord Shelburne has alone 150,000 acres, in Kerry ; lands which the present Earl of Kerry's grandfather offered to lease for 1500*l.* per annum, now produce 20,000*l.* In Limerick, a man may keep a carriage, 4 horses, 3 men, 3 maids, a good table, with a wife, three children, and a nurse, for 500*l.* a year. Anno 1776.

Aug. 20. Read, with deep emotion, of the sudden death of my excellent and respected friend, Dr. Pearson. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, while walking in his garden at Rempstone, on Wednesday the 14th at noon, and died at seven in the morning of Saturday the 17th ; leaving, I sincerely believe, not his equal, for worth and amiable qualities, behind him.* Revised my article for the papers on the death of poor Pearson. Mr. Bunn called on the subject : called afterwards on him, and had a conference with Hasell there ; finally settled it. They rather wished, I believe, to have it softened down ; but I was steady. I have said nothing more than what in my conscience I believed, respecting my dear departed friend ; and should do injustice to my feelings, were I to suppress any part of the eulogy. There is a timidity in your more prudential men, which, though it might operate beneficially to repress bombast, would, at the same time, effectually emasculate all superior composition. I am so satisfied with what I have said, that, with some slight alterations, it might serve, I think, for an inscription on his tomb.

Aug. 25. Called on poor Pearson ; a melancholy but painful duty : deeply affected ; his brother was struck with a violent sickness and general indisposition, while walking in his garden with a newspaper, at one o'clock on the 14th, but was able to relate what he felt : his mind soon afterwards wandered. Had medical aid in three quarters of an hour ; refused the assistance of a village doctor, as he knew that venesection was with him a critical operation. Recovered his senses the next day, and was even jocose. Thrilling description of Pearson's approaching the house early on Sunday morning, and timidly trying to dispel the agonies of suspense : of an inflammatory habit. I read a letter of *Percival's* to Pearson on the occasion, evincing much friendliness of heart—wonderful, for a statesman !

Aug. 26. Had a musical party in the evening. Mr. Bacon also came ; was present at the last oratorio, at which *Handel* played, apparently in

* Mr. Green printed, and gave to his friends, a very well-written and interesting sketch of Dr. Edward Pearson's life and writings, probably enlarged from this sent to the papers. See *Gent. Mag.* 1811, ii. 198, 665.

great suffering ; but when he came to his concerto he rallied, and kindling as he advanced, descanted extemporaneously with his accustomed ability and force ; of a most dignified and awe-inspiring port—died the following Friday.

Aug. 31. In the Selections from the *Gent. Mag.* the following remarkable ages occur : Died, Dec. 22, 1753. Rev. — Braithwaite of Carlisle, aged 110. July 31, 1764. George Kirton of Oxnop Hall, Yorkshire, Esq. aged 125.—1786. Cardinal de Salis, Archb. of Seville, aged 110.—1767. In Maryland, Francis Ange, aged 134. Had a son at 103 by a wife aged 53.—1774. At Hagley, John Tice, aged 125.—Lady Peshal's husband, a clergyman, who wrote a book on the Common Prayer, stated—"That God's eye was like the great candle at the Post-Office, it would search you through and through." This is the most complete inverted hyperbole I ever met with.

NEW RECORD COMMISSION.

Postscript to No. V.

SIR Henry Wotton used to say, that 'critics were like brushers of noblemen's clothes.' The simile indicates both the nature of the critic's occupation, and the various characters of the workmen. One goes to his labour in a manner so thoughtless and unskilful that the subject passes from his hands without alteration or improvement. That is the careless critic. Another works with such superfluous vigour that he rubs holes in a good garment, and then abuses the tailor by way of excuse for his own folly. This is the awkward critic. In our last Magazine, in an article upon one of works of the Record Commission, we introduced to the notice of our readers a 'brusher' of another description ; one who having to exercise his ungentle craft upon a work which was the production of two individuals, not merely concealed the fact of its being a joint production from his readers, but actually attributed to the carelessness of the one, faults which he knew had entirely originated with the other, and had, to a certain extent, been corrected by the person to whom he attributed them. The critic did not even stop there. From this misrepresentation of the fact he inferred the general incompetency of the person whom he wronged, and, upon the strength of his own misstatement, held him up to the world, as well as his little wit would permit him to do, as a person altogether incapable of performing the duties which, as an officer of the public, he was bound to execute. We will not venture to assign the exact class to which a 'brusher' of this description belongs. The indignant honesty of the common people would find no difficulty in discovering titles exactly descriptive of the morality and the ability of a person who asserted that John did that which all the world, including him who made the assertion, knew to have been the work of Thomas ; or who should infer that because Thomas committed blunders, and John did all he could to set them right, that, therefore, John was a most incompetent person, and had never done any thing worth a rush. We say the common people would be apt to designate such a critic by very plain and homely titles, but probably they might not be thought quite fit to be addressed to 'ears polite,' and therefore we forbear to make use of them.

Our attention has been again directed to this critic by some remarks which he has thought proper to make upon us, and our article, in a recent number of *The Literary Gazette* ; remarks appended to a paper, which is from beginning to end a series of misstatements so palpable and disgraceful as to reflect no little discredit upon the periodical which has given them circulation. But our purpose is not by any means to expose the numberless and egregious errors of this incompetent and prejudiced writer ; we merely intend to notice two of his observations which affect ourselves, and our position with our readers,

It was of course impossible for him to justify the wrong he had done to Mr. Hunter; he does not attempt it, but he wishes it to be inferred that we exposed that wrong from impure motives, and because, as he says, 'Mr. Hunter has been for some years one of the principal contributors to the Gentleman's Magazine.' Admirable logic, if it were true! It seems we are to be prohibited from exposing dishonesty in those cases in which it happens to be practised upon ourselves. 'O just judge!' But the statement upon which this acute reasoning is based, is *not true*. We are sorry to say that Mr. Hunter has *not* been 'for some years,' nay, he has *never* been, 'one of the principal contributors to this Magazine.' Two or three occasional articles in the course of a year, to most of which his name has been appended, are all the assistance we have received from him. Any one who will turn to those articles, may judge whether the smallness of their number be not a proper subject of regret, and, whether also it be not ridiculous to assert that they constitute Mr. Hunter 'one of the principal contributors' to our Miscellany. This is a fair and obvious specimen of the random, hap-hazard character of the assertions of which this paper is composed. Who are, and who are not, the principal contributors to this Magazine is very well known in the literary world. This writer might have ascertained the fact by a little inquiry. But no! He thought it would suit his purpose that it should be believed that Mr. Hunter was a principal contributor, and, either without inquiry, or in opposition to his better knowledge, he broadly asserted that it was so. Something like this was his previous conduct to Mr. Hunter. Actuated by some concealed motive, he wished to have it inferred that Mr. Hunter was not a man of ability. His purpose would be answered if he could but fix upon him the charge of having been guilty of the numerous errors in the *Rotuli Selecti*. Although the fact that these were not the errors of Mr. Hunter stared him in the face at every turn, and was as well known as any other fact whatever respecting the Record Commission, he still impudently treated the book as if they were all Mr. Hunter's errors; and upon the foundation of that misrepresentation, patched up, not the criticism, but the libel, of which we recently complained. We will merely add upon this point, that Mr. Hunter has no influence whatever in the conduct or management of this Magazine; that he has never been consulted respecting the last, the present, or any other of our Record Articles; and that, to the best of our belief, he has always been as totally ignorant of their contents, previous to their publication, as the writer alluded to, or any other person whatsoever.

The other point upon which we desire to correct this writer is, his assertion that 'the point at issue' relates to Mr. Hunter's 'Record-scholarship.' He is wrong. We have not paid Mr. Hunter so bad a compliment as to enter upon such a question. It would really be too ridiculous, especially against such a writer. No; the question between us and this fair and candid critic has relation to a higher and more important subject. It is a question of morality and not of literature. It is this. Has he not, in defiance of plain and obvious facts, and in opposition to those laws of honour and honesty to which even critics are generally amenable, asserted certain daring untruths respecting Mr. Hunter, and, by means of those untruths, endeavoured to depreciate and defame that gentleman in the estimation of the world? We say he has. In our last number we proved it. He has not attempted any reply, but has merely shielded himself under various paltry and vulgar allusions to ourselves, and vague threatenings against Mr. Hunter. When Charles IX. of Bartholomew-Massacre-memory, subsequently pledged his word for some political purpose, he was asked for some further guarantee. 'What!' said he, 'is not a King's word security enough?' 'No' replied the person to whom the question was addressed; 'no! by Saint Bartholomew!' The scandalous attack of this writer upon Mr. Hunter, its gross unfairness, the palpable untruths upon which it is based, are his Saint Bartholomew. Henceforward he may say what he will. Does any one wince under his attacks? Will any one credit his assertions? or weigh Mr. Hunter, or ourselves, in his balance? No! 'No! by Saint Bartholomew!'

ORTRAITS: FROM REMINISCENCES, BY DR. DIBDIN.

2. **TOURNAÿ.** (p. 79.)

Tournay I had scarcely more light knowledge during the very years of his life; but I saw enough in him to account for the estimation in which he was held at the University, and especially among the Toryes. His heart was liberal, his understanding acute. If you only granted the premises, he would build a superstructure upon them, as it is very difficult to shake or alter. He was a very Cornish argument—wary, powerful, while the asperity of his invective was frequently softened or sweetened by a sort of heart's ease which appeared to disarm the hearer. His table was always an open one, and his puns would circulate as briskly as his wit. One of his symposia, I was invited to receive his hearty concurrence and approbation of that most marvellously described *night battle*, in which he gave his account of the campaign at Orleans; and for his good conduct in this behalf, as I told him, I would forgive his outrageous

[Dr. Tournay resigned the office of Wadham in 1831, in favour of Dr. Symons.]

3. **AND JAMES MONCRIEFF.** (p. 101.)

70 members here introduced, the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, D.D., Bart. an upright, and exemplary character to his fathers in 1827, at the illness of years. The eldest son, who, on going out to India and becoming His Majesty's General, was knighted, and died in 1813, was one of our distinguished debaters, and I was the best replier in the club. I left a point untouched; and was remarkably happy in covering weaker parts of his own case, and taking advantage of his adversary. No man made such little preparation. He did not know the chief bearings of the subject almost intuitively, and with a surprising elasticity of

spirit and unhesitating promptitude of utterance. But his periods were neither rounded nor ornate; and he neither shook the soul nor took the imagination captive. He was, however, altogether a very powerful debater, and a fearful opponent. His brother James, who succeeded to the baronetcy, and is now Lord Moncrieff, (one of the Lords of Session in Scotland), was not less distinguished for acuteness of perception and fluency of speech. He was, in my time, a junior member of the society, but he became, in the end, one of its most distinguished members. His abilities and reputation are now so duly acknowledged in his own country, as to render further notice of them, in this place, a matter of mere supererogation.

SIR JOHN STODDART. (p. 102.)

With what mingled feelings of pleasure and regret, do I call to mind the varied talents of this excellent man, who is now adorning the bench, as supreme civil and admiralty judge at Malta,—pleasure, from a knowledge of his worth and attainments—regret, from an apprehension that we are parted, in all human probability, never to meet again in this world. Sir John Stoddart married the sister of Lord Moncrieff, some twenty-five years ago, by whom he has a goodly race of representatives: but before his marriage he was the man who wrote up the *Times Newspaper* to its admitted pitch of distinction and superiority over every other contemporary journal. Mark, gentle reader, I speak of the *Times Newspaper*, during the eventful and appalling crisis of Buonaparte's invasion of Spain, and destruction of Moscow. My friend fought with his *pen*, as Wellington fought with his *sword*: but nothing like a tithe of the remuneration, which was justly meted out to the hero of Waterloo, befel the editor of the *Times*. Of course I speak of remuneration in degree, and not in kind. The peace followed. Public curiosity lulled, and all great and stirring events having subsided, it was thought that a writer of less commanding talent (certainly not the present editor) and therefore procurable at a less

premium, would answer the current purposes of the day: and the retirement of Dr. Stoddart, (for he was at this time a civilian, and particularly noticed and patronized by Lord Stowell) from the *Old Times*, and his establishment of the *New Times Newspaper*, followed in consequence. But the latter, from the causes above specified, had only a short-lived existence. Sir John Stoddart had been His Majesty's Advocate or Attorney-General at Malta, before he retired thither a second time to assume the office of Judge. He has lately published a speech upon the advantages of the introduction of trial by jury into the Maltese Courts. As there could be nothing relating to my friend's career connected with our club, so interesting as these particulars, the reader will dispense with the introduction of other topics.

HON. T. ERSKINE. (p. 123.)

I never heard Erskine make any of his grand set speeches—unless in after-life, it be *that* on the prosecution of Paine's Age of Reason, at Westminster Hall. This was a fine display of real feeling and impassioned eloquence, and seemed to carry away the verdict of the jury as if by assault or storm. But in the ordinary cases at Guildhall, I was from my earliest attendance, usually struck and delighted by his liveliness of expression, and readiness and dexterity of reply. He had always, in a marked and especial manner, the ear of the court, not less than that of the bar; and when he knew his case to be dispossessed of all legal doubts and niceties, nothing could surpass the triumphant manner in which he pressed it home to the jury, and seemed to get at their hearts as well as to convince their understandings. His voice was melody itself; and his bright, blue, penetrating eye, charmed with the power of the basilisk. Lord Eldon, then Mr. Scott and Attorney-General, came occasionally into Court, and it was amusing to observe how his great antagonist (afterwards Lord Chancellor himself) seized every tempting opportunity to ridicule the courts of equity, in which Mr. Scott was confessedly the prime ornament. Although necessarily a

very imperfect judge, I was in a particular manner struck with the terse, vigorous, and perspicuous charges of Lord Kenyon to the jury. They seem to me to have been just what such charges ought to be; and based as they indisputably always were, upon the most inflexible integrity, they could not fail to produce a proper and beneficial result. Towards the evening, it was the fashion for the leading counsel to promenade, during the summer, in the Temple Gardens, and I usually formed one in the thronging mall of loungers and spectators. Cocked hats and ruffles, with satin small-clothes and silk stockings, at this time constituted the usual evening dress. Lord Erskine, though a good deal shorter than his brethren, somehow always seemed to take the lead both in pace and in discourse, and shouts of laughter would frequently follow his dicta. Among the surrounding promenaders, he and the one-armed Mingay seemed to be the main objects of attraction.

MR. CHARLES BUTLER. (p. 129.)

For about twenty or twenty-five years, I had the gratification of the acquaintance of this elegantly-minded man and profound lawyer, who lived to the advanced age of fourscore. It is perhaps unknown when such diversity of philological pursuit was blended with such consummate skill in his profession, as was evinced in the case of Mr. C. Butler. For many years he was in the full swing of practice, and quite at the head of his profession, as a landed-property lawyer, and a conveyancer. He had pupils without end, and amongst these one who was worthy of his master, and is now an ornament to his profession, and whom I choose here to set apart as Peter Bellenger Brodie, esq. and my kind good friend of somewhere about 30 years standing. The force of vigorous and almost exclusive application to one essential object, was never more strongly verified than in the instance of Mr. Butler. While he was drawing deeds, writing opinions, and delivering dicta to his pupils, he was editing, in conjunction with Mr. Hargrave, Coke-upon-Littleton; but then he would steal from his home even in

the winter, at four in the morning, bringing his lantern, lighting his fire, and setting doggedly to work till breakfast time. The whole of the day afterwards was given to the ordinary routine of business. Mr. Butler had a natural and strong love of general literature, but he had necessarily little leisure to produce anything much beyond a sketch. His *Horæ Biblicæ* led the way in these matters. Although exceedingly sensitive on the score of public praise, he was courteous, candid, and liberal in his bearings towards all sorts and conditions of men; a rigid Roman Catholic; an urbane and most cheerful member of society. His writings are rather numerous than elaborate; of these, all his tracts, connected with the French Memoirs and French Literature, are at once elegant and instructive. His Lives of Erasmus and Grotius are meagre and unworthy of him. His Reminiscences want variety and vitality. His works connected with Catholicism, including his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, do honour, I think, to his head and heart. Widely different as are my own views and feelings on most of the essential points involved in these publications, I yet can respect and venerate an author like Mr. Butler, who is not only neither afraid nor ashamed to express his opinions, but who can clothe them in the language of courtesy, and differ from his opponent with the good-breeding of a gentleman.

LORD GIFFORD. (p. 131.)

Lord Gifford "should have died hereafter." He was, in former times, I believe, a member of the Academics, a ready, acute, and closely-grappling speaker. Although conscious of the want of a classical education, he well knew that this alone was no bar to complete success as a lawyer; and to his profession he gave the whole bent and vigour of his understanding. In consequence, and with what is called a natural genius for the law, he was, at the age of 35, fit for any situation upon the bench. In a masterly argument before the judges with the late lamented Mr. Horner, upon the law of Marine Insurance, and in a subsequent one with Mr. Preston, upon a purely landed-property question,

wherein he had the better of both his distinguished antagonists, he not only surprised the bench, but astonished his friends. Public honours quickly awaited him. Sir V. Gibbs was his fellow-countryman (a Devonshire man) and his earliest and best friend; but Lord Ellenborough was the sole channel of his being recommended to the Earl of Liverpool, for the office of Solicitor-General. On his acceptance of this office, he had very speedily to encounter a giant of an adversary, in the late Sir S. Romilly. The night before he was to meet him in the House of Commons, upon a very important debate, he told me that he had not slept one wink. There have been sleepless nights amongst Senators from causes less weighty and honourable. Mr. Canning sat close to him as he rose, and cheered him as he went on; but, at first, he was scarcely conscious of being on his legs, and did not know whether the Speaker was in the Chair, or his opponent in the House—though he sat immediately opposite to him; but he shook up his intellectual energies, became warm, fluent, courageous, and convincing. Grant him a particular arena of debate, connected with his profession, and it was difficult indeed to drive him beyond its barriers. Lord Gifford became Attorney-General, Chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Master of the Rolls. He was also a Peer, and very expert in matters of Scotch Appeals. At each step, honours, like flowers, seemed to spring up from his foot's pressure. But he was worthy of all that thickened and blossomed upon him: and although envy was worming its way in minds which ought never, for an instant, to have given it admission, much less to have allowed it to vent itself in bitter invective and groundless accusation, he allowed the whole to pass unheeded by, as the idle wind. He had, when Attorney-General, the most arduous if not awful charge ever confided to the hands of a public officer to execute—that of conducting a prosecution against the Queen of England, within the walls of the House of Lords. If he failed in his opening speech, he was most triumphantly successful in his reply, upon the general bearing of the whole evidence of

the case. It was that sort of acute, discerning, and cogent argument, which tripped up every fallacy by the heels, and swept away the webs of sophistry in which it was attempted to shroud them. John Hunter never anatomized a human being with more delicacy and skill, than did the Attorney-General the enormous mass of conflicting evidence by which this extraordinary case was distinguished. His speech was a perfect display of its kind—and all this while he was opposed day by day, and hour by hour, to talents of the most gigantic description, rendered yet more formidable by the tide of popular opinion (*vox populi vox Dei*) which ran so strongly with his opponents. But this scene of thunder and lightning has long passed away,—and Lord Gifford is in his grave, dying at the premature age of 47. I tear myself from the recollection of such an intellectual tempest, and love to consider the deceased, as an early, a kind, and a generous friend. Till he shot up into such public distinction (whereby his whole time was engrossed by public duties) Lord Gifford was my frequent and joyous guest; a lover of music; of simple pleasures; of friendly fellowship. He was, in fact, at heart, a natural character; and it would have taken a pretty large share of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, to have made him an artificial one.

ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM. (p. 139.)

Archdeacon Wrangham was, at this period of his life, flushed with academic honours from Cambridge: a wrangler, a medallist, and a poet, full of ardour and ambition—his figure tall, his countenance expressive, his general bearing animated and interesting. He was among the crack young men of the day, and his University and his friends had reason to be proud of him. At three strides and a half he would reach the chambers of his friend upon the second floor. His fancy had wings as his body appeared to possess them. In the year 1795 he was 'out' with a small volume of poems; and he is 'yet' a poet: but he is apt at everything. Hendecasyllabics, Iambics, Alcaics, Sapphics, and all the other 'ics' seem to start up at his bid. In prose composition

he is facile and eloquent; being an historian, a sermonist, a chargist, and a controversialist of vigour and ability. Why will he not concentrate his scattered forces, and give us even now in this the 'sere and yellow leaf' period of his being—a *Life of Erasmus*, with notices of the Reformation running at the foot of the text? *Ille si quis alius*; and can the *otium cum dignitate* of life be better devoted? My friend the Archdeacon at once solaces and diversifies the hours of clerical dignity and retirement, by the composition of little fugitive pieces, few in number, but piquant in spirit, and of which, like a worthy Roxburgher, he is choice in the distribution. The reader may not be displeased to see this rough and rapid outline of the Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; filled up by something like undeniable proofs of the classical elegance of his intellectual attainments. It is now thirty-five years ago since he published '*the Holy Land*,' when he was a Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Wrangham was the intimate friend, as well as College companion, of the learned and lamented Tweddell, a young man, whose "*Prolusiones Juveniles*" not only gave promise of an intellectual harvest as rich as abundant, but whose *Travels in the East* were the theme of general admiration and praise, &c.

DR. ANDREWS. (p. 173.)

What a thoroughly good man and most effective preacher was the *Dean* of Canterbury. He was one of my earliest patrons, if, as he said, the preacher-ship of so obscure a chapel as that of the good Archbishop Tenyson's in Swallow, now Regent Street, could deserve the appellation. What power in the pulpit! what playfulness out of it! had HE! and when he had turned the mortal corner of 'threescore years and ten,' how enviable his spirits, how sweet his temper, and how conciliatory and encouraging to the younger clergy! He had a full, strong voice, and is said never to have used it more sonorously and effectively than when to the Prime Minister's question, I think it was Lord Liverpool's, (though Mr. Perceval gave him the deanery) whether he would be a Bishop, he answered NOLO. The chief feature or point of attraction in

Dean Andrews's preaching was that "hespake as one having authority," &c.

SIR H. DAVY. (p. 226).

There stood Davy, every Saturday morning, as the mighty magician of Nature; as one to whom the hidden properties of the Earth were developed by some Egerian priestess in her sweet recess. Begirt by his immense voltaic battery, which was as so many huge cubical links of wood and metal, forming a vast mysterious chain, and giving to the whole a sort of picturesque and marvellous character, the Lecturer called forth its powers, with an air of authority, and in a tone of confident success. The hardest metals melted like wax beneath its operation. Copper, silver, gold, platina, became in an instant soluble. The diamond was pulverised into charcoal. The tremendous force of such an agency struck the learned with mingled rapture and astonishment; and the theatre and lecture room rang with applause, as the 'mighty master' made his retreating obedience. I notice only one of the more prominent features of those lectures, which from beginning to end embraced a vast field of science, and became the nucleus of many of those subsequent discoveries which have ranked their author among the greatest philosophers of his time; but for the lecturing room, in the Royal Institution, Sir H. Davy had not sat in the Chair of the President of the Royal Society. I was at Paris, in the summer of 1820, when the news of the death of Sir J. Banks reached that capital, where Sir H. Davy was then resident. The late Earl and Lady Spencer were then occupying the greater part of the Hotel del'Empire, in the Rue d'Artois, on their return from Italy, when in their presence the subject of Sir Joseph's successor was discussed. Sir Humphrey himself was decided and urgent for the succession of Lord Spencer, and had not, I verily believe, the slightest expectation, or even notion, that he himself was eventually to be the honoured individual in question. Lord Spencer, both abroad and at home, frequently in my hearing, disclaimed all pretensions to that distinction, on the ground of his not being a scientific man, observing that the Chair ought to be occupied

by Sir Humphrey and no other. The result is well-known; or such as desire to have information, have only to open the instructive pages of Dr. Paris's Life of that great philosopher. When a member of the Royal Society, I used to make a point of attending the Bakerian Anniversary Oration, delivered by the President, partly in praise of defunct members of eminence; and I am free to confess that I have never heard more original and more beautiful ideas, clothed in more forcible language, than those which were delivered from the Chair of the President. Among those who were intimate with Sir Humphrey, and whose sympathizing pursuits helped to tie the knot of intimacy more tightly; it was said that no man loved science more intensely, and more affectionately for its *own* sake than did *he*; and that his marriage with a widow of large fortune, and his introduction into the highest circles of society, never, for one moment, weakened his attachment or slackened his ardour in those pursuits upon which exclusively he must at heart have been convinced, that his reputation would become as permanent as immovable. Wisely did he act under this persuasion; although to indifferent observers it might seem sometimes that he affected the airs of a man of the beau monde, and would rather be considered fashionable than philosophical. I know, indeed, that among some of the scientific fraternity this was talked of, if not admitted. But it was as a vapour across the sun's disk; as you looked, it melted away. It was not for a mind like Davy's to seek gratification among the lispings and designing aspirants of the day. He would necessarily leave such a mongrel breed to crawl on in their chrysalis state (?), while it was for him to fly upwards on his wings of gold, and disport in the sun-beam of Heaven. Take him for all in all he was our greatest philosopher since the time of Newton. There is no spot in the civilized world but what has rung with his praise. What Attic days as well as nights were those, during the Christmas recesses at Althorp, when Davy and Wollaston were enlightening the circle by science, as Burney and Elmsly were by classical, Mackintosh by literary, and * * * * by historical

information. And what accessories, both living and mute, to render the picture complete! * * * * [From a conversation I once had with Sir H. Davy at Althorp, in consequence of a

passage in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, I felt quite persuaded that he considered himself to be a *poet* as well as a philosopher.]

PAINTING OF ST. GEORGE IN DARTFORD CHURCH.

(With a Plate.)

ABOUT three years since, some workmen, employed in repairing and cleansing the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dartford, discovered on the wall, at the east end of the south aisle, a fresco painting of St. George and the Dragon.

It appears that this part of the edifice was formerly a Chapel belonging to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded by Thomas de Dartford or att Stampitt, Vicar of Dartford, in 1338, for one chaplain to celebrate divine offices, daily, for the health of his soul.

The picture was entirely covered with whitewash, which has been removed, but not without some injury to the design. It occupies the whole width of the wall, being 19 feet 8 inc.; and is in height about twelve feet. The upper part reaches to the roof, and the distance of its lower line from the pavement is 12 feet. Some marks of colour have shown themselves in the space below, but nothing more has been cleared from the whitewash. Under the centre of the painting is a shallow niche, 3 feet 8 inc. high, and 1½ ft. wide, having a trefoil head: it was painted red, of which colouring there is an interval, in the form of a Calvary cross, perhaps the mark left by the back of a statue (probably a crucifix) or piece of sculpture that stood within the niche. In the south wall of the same chapel, a wide recess has been opened, which was formerly blocked up; and adjoining it towards the east is a holy-water basin, having a cinquefoil-headed canopy.

The picture appears to be of the time of Henry the Seventh, or earlier. The foreground exhibits St. George mounted on a white charger, with scarlet caparisons: his lance couched, having transfixed the Dragon through the mouth and neck. The Saint is habited in plate armour of a brown colour, covered with a white surcoat,

on the breast of which the red cross is displayed. Round the skirt of his vest are three bands of black, and the sleeves are open and flowing behind. In his girdle is a dagger. His helmet is of the same colour as the body armour, and appears to be united to the corslet by a gorget of mail. It is adorned with a plume of three feathers, and the visor is raised. The Dragon, which is of a green colour (except the under part of the wings, which are brown), is issuing out of a black pool, or stagnant lake, wherein we are informed by the Golden Legend the Dragon abode, and in which are seen bones and vestiges of his ravenous appetite. The background of the picture displays a hilly country, with the city of Sylene in the distance, and on the side of a hill sits the King's daughter, in her bridal dress of crimson, trimmed with ermine; her head uncovered, but adorned with flowing hair, after the usual fashion of virgins; by her side is the lamb by which she is always accompanied. Behind the holy champion is a castle with towers, having numerous loopholes, and between them an arched gate; and in a turret above are the King and Queen, anxiously watching their daughter's fate. The upper centre of the painting is charged with a shield, containing the arms of England and France quarterly.

The present representation of the legend of St. George may be compared with three others to which it occurs to us to refer: 1. Carved on an oak chest at York cathedral, engraved in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting"; 2. in the back ground of the picture supposed to represent King Henry V. and his family, engraved in Walpole's *History of Painting*; and 3. a fresco-painting in the Trinity Chapel at Stratford-upon-Avon, engraved in Mr. Fisher's publication on that curious building. They all tell the same

story, with very little variety, except that in Walpole's picture the dragon is flying in the air to encounter the holy champion. It may not be unacceptable to add the brief detail of the legend of St. George, which is given by Dr. Milner (the late Bishop of the Church of Rome), in the description of the Chest which he contributed to John Carter's work :

"The popular legend of our Saint's combat with the Dragon cannot be traced higher than the time of the first Crusades ; and the famous Golden Legend is the earliest history in which it is to be found at present. In this instance, as is the case with the legends of certain other saints, history is built upon representation, instead of representation upon history. The figures of St. George and the Dragon had long been known as emblems, before the credulity of the ignorant worked it up into a legend. The scene of this ideal combat is differently laid, some placing it at Berytus in Syria, in the neighbourhood of which it is probable our Saint lived, and much more probable that he was buried ; while others transfer it to a pretended city called Silene, in the monster-breeding region of Lybia.

"The common story is that a dragon, or winged serpent, of a prodigious size and fierceness, the breath of which alone caused death, took up its residence in a lake near the city where the scene is laid, and spread desolation through the country, destroying both men and beasts ; nor was any other method discovered of restraining its devastation (which it was enabled by its various nature to carry on in the air and on the land, as well as in the water), than by exposing to it each day a tender maiden to be devoured. At length it comes to the turn of the King's only daughter to be sacrificed for the general welfare ; to which measure he and his royal consort are obliged to submit, at

the earnest request of the magnanimous heroine herself, and in consequence of a sedition amongst their subjects. She is accordingly led out of the city at the usual hour to the fatal lake, stained with the blood of her companions, and left exposed to the hideous monster's unrelenting fury. At this critical moment, before yet the monster had emerged from his watery den, the invincible Red-cross Knight happens to arrive at the spot where the innocent and beautiful princess is patiently expecting her devourer ; and, having learnt from her the cause of her being thus left alone and exposed, as it is natural to imagine, he undertakes her protection, and vows to conquer or to die in her cause. I need not dwell on the circumstances or issue of the combat between the hero and his redoubtable antagonist, which in most respects resembles the similar story of Perseus, as sung by the descriptive muse of Ovid."

A metrical version of the legend (in which the scene is laid in Egypt), will be found in the third volume of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," as well as the inspiring old song of "St. George he was for England."

The antiquities connected with the history of St. George, and the adoption of his name as the special protector of Englishmen, are discussed by Dr. Pegge in an essay printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, entitled, "Observations on the History of St. George, the Patron Saint of England ; wherein Dr. Pettingal's allegorical interpretation of the equestrian figure on the George, and the late Mr. Byrom's conjecture that St. George is mistaken for Pope Gregory, are briefly confuted ; and the Martyr of Cappadocia, as Patron of England, and of the Order of the Garter, is defended against both." C. & N.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XVI.

ANECDOTES AND LETTERS OF CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Mr. URBAN,

I send you a few original letters written in the years 1778 and 1779, by Charles Johnston, author of "*Chrysal*, or the Adventures of a Guinea." I intended to send you a long one, which he wrote me from France, with the MS. of a novel called *Juniper Jack*. This letter contained

directions to apply to different booksellers whom he named, hints as to their character, and how I was to treat with them ; but I cannot find it. I did not succeed in my commission, and I returned the MS., which he afterwards published, but it had very little sale. By "*Juniper Jack*" was meant John Wilkes, whose father was a gin distiller.

I will add a few particulars respecting Mr. Johnston from some old notes,

which, if they find a place in your Repository, will be long preserved from oblivion.

He was descended from a good family of the same name in Scotland, and was born in the county of Limerick, in Ireland, about the year 1720.

He received a classical education in the City of Limerick, and at the usual age was sent to Dublin College, where, I believe, he graduated.

After leaving college he came to London, where a first cousin of his, Mr. John Palmer (my uncle), was settled as a solicitor. He was entered of the Middle Temple, and, in due course, was called to the Bar.

He had a little business as Chamber Counsel and an Equity Draftsman; but he does not appear to have used much exertion to make a figure as a barrister. He was, perhaps, too fond of pleasure and of company, though his paternal income was but scanty. I believe he occasionally wrote for the booksellers and periodical works. His principal production was "Chrysal," which was much read, and made considerable noise. This, it may be supposed, put some money in his pocket; but a different sort of engagement was much more lucrative. After the peace of 1763, a number of claims were made on the English Government for provisions and foreign supplies to our troops in Germany during the previous war. Some of them were disputed by persons in office, and Mr. Johnston was chosen and employed to state and solicit the payment of these German demands. This he did so ably and effectually, that he received a very considerable sum (I have heard 2000*l.* or 3000*l.*) for his services.

In the year 1771, when I was about entering into my clerkship, and first knew Mr. Johnston, he and his lady lived in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Here he did not remain long, having, I understood, found it requisite, from pecuniary embarrassment, to change his residence, and I lost sight of him for some time. About the year 1775 I received a message to call on him in the Rules of the King's Bench prison. While he was thus situated I accompanied him once or twice to hear the unfortunate Doctor Dodd preach at the Magdalen chapel; and I recollect Mr. Johnston's remark-

ing on an ungrammatical expression, which, if I do not mistake, was "Those sort of persons."

He managed to get liberated from confinement, but not from debt; and he took refuge at Dieppe, from which place he sent me "Juniper Jack." At length he settled with his principal creditors, and returned to England in the year 1778, when he wrote, or finished "Buthred, a tragedy," which did not succeed. The next year he went to the East Indies to practise as a barrister, whence I did not hear from him, but I was informed he was alive in the year 1788. I believe he soon afterwards died in India.

Besides "Chrysal," he wrote a work, I think, called "The Revery, or Ship of Fools"; "Arsaces, Prince of Betlis," a satire against the first Lord Clive; and "Buthred." It is probable he was author of different anonymous pamphlets, but none of his writings sold so well as "Chrysal."

Mr. Johnston was an excellent classical scholar, and had a great memory. I remember his saying, that when at college he acquired some credit for explaining a passage in a classic author, which mentioned, "that the elephants, which had an aversion to go into the water, swam by feeling for the bottom." He observed that the peculiarity of the expression caused the difficulty; for that other beasts, when first put into the water, try to find a footing, and the motion of their legs enables them to swim." Mr. Johnston had carefully read our great poets, and gave a decided preference to Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden. He was acquainted with the writings of Bacon, Locke, Clarke, and Berkeley. I recollect his making the following remark: "We must admit many things we cannot account for. We are very credibly told, that toads have been found alive enclosed in the hearts of sound oak trees, and in blocks of marble. Now if this be true, and we have no right to deny it, it shows that we know nothing."

I once asked his opinion of Doctor Young. His answer was, "I would sooner play at push-pin with a child, than read Young's Night Thoughts, or Harvey's Meditations."

Mr. Johnston was one of the few Irish Protestant gentlemen who well

understood and correctly spoke the Irish language. He said, "I set Burke right (and he did not like to be told any thing) as to the true meaning of Gillwogloss, mentioned in the history of Ireland, which literally signified a green or raw youngster."

I had some conversation with Mr. Johnston, respecting Ossian and Mr. Macpherson. He spoke to this effect on that subject. "I tell you what, Jack, the Scotch are all in combination; they support each other; there are many clever fellows among them, but they are too national to be relied on. I know something about Macpherson and Ossian. It is in part a plagiarism, and partly a forgery. When I was a boy, I often heard old men (there were then some bards left) repeat a great number, perhaps some hundreds, of verses about *Oshean* (Ossian), Feun Maccool, Oscar, and other names, mentioned and mutilated, or varied by Macpherson the better to suit the English ear. The Highland Scots and the Irish being of the same origin, there is no doubt they have many of the same traditions, as well as the same language. When Macpherson projected his publication, he traversed the Highlands, and collected all the old songs and verses he could, which he wrote down in Erse or Irish, using the English character and spelling, for he did not know the Irish letters or their sounds. He next went to Ireland, visiting the remoter parts where the Irish was most spoken, and getting the old people to recite what they remembered on the subject of Ossian. He also frequented houses of entertainment in London resorted to by the Catholic Irish, and gleaned whatever he could among them. This I heard from good authority. He then set about arranging, translating, adding, piecing, and patching, and at length manufactured his Ossian. Some parts of it are pretty truly translated from the original Irish or Erse, and other parts are interpolations, as I could point out; so that he is a plagiary and a forger, though he possesses talent. He has changed the names of places as well as persons, laying his scenes in Scotland instead of Ireland. He has artfully omitted all chronology, and allusions to religion and St. Patrick, to give the work an air

of antiquity. Now, in the Irish Narrations, and doubtless in the Erse, were mentioned Irish kings, and other persons from whom the era could be guessed. I think it probable the original composition was before the Invasion of the English."

As to the pretended manuscripts, Mr. Johnston said, "They were a gross imposition. Macpherson may have picked up some old legends or genealogies. He knew there were not probably three persons in England who understood the Irish characters. It has been said the manuscripts were advertised to be seen at the bookseller's. I never saw the advertisement, or met with any body who saw the manuscripts. A person who had been an Irish schoolmaster told me he went to the bookseller's to inspect them, but was put off with some idle excuse, and when he repeated the application, they were said to be taken away."

"The public were never told where, or from whom, the Manuscripts were obtained. If real, they must have been of some bulk, and would be extremely curious and valuable. They must have been greatly prized by those in whose family they had been so long preserved. It is not likely, in the first place, that the possessor would have parted with them; or if he did, that his name should not be known. In the next place, it is improbable that Macpherson would not have been careful to keep them, especially as their existence had been questioned. The more the thing is considered, the more unlikely the story appears."

"As to the work itself, it reads smoothly; there is something peculiar in the style. Macpherson has preserved or imitated the Irish idiom, which gives the thing a novelty. Some translations from the German were lately very popular, but they will both be soon forgotten."

I asked Mr. Johnston which he considered the oldest nation, the Irish or the Highland Scots? He thought the question of very little consequence; but, in his opinion, Ireland was the parent country. All the old Scottish historians, and all candid Highlanders, admitted it. The Irish have a written language, and a regular grammar; they have printed grammars and dictionaries of very old standing. The

Scotch have nothing of the kind, except what they have lately copied from the Irish. They are both clearly of the same stock; they speak the same language with a little difference in the pronunciation, which does not vary more than the dialects of Devonshire and Durham. The word Erse is from Erin, and is a contraction of *Irish*, a name given by the English. The true name of the language is Gaelig, or Gaelga. The Scotch call it Gaelic.

That the Irish were the more ancient might be inferred from the old seats of learning in Ireland, which were resorted to from the neighbouring countries. The strong Irish brogue affords another argument. This affects the pronunciation of the English spoken in Ireland, whereas the Erse is tintured with the Saxon, or the Danish. He said, that much confusion arose in consequence of Ireland being formerly called Scotia. Having asked Mr. Johnston what the language spoken in the Lowlands was called formerly, and before the Union of the Crowns, whether it was termed English? He thought it was called Scottish.

Mr. Johnston was rather above the middle stature, well formed, and had a pleasing countenance. In dress and manners he was gentlemanly, and he mixed in the best society. His conversation was agreeable and entertaining, abounding in anecdote.

Gray's Inn, Yours, &c. J. P.
June, 1836.

To Mr. J. Palmer, jun. Chancery-lane.

1. DEAR JOHNY,

I shall be obliged to you, if you will call upon me in the forenoon of Tomorrow, at No. 42, Tichfield Street, Marybone.

Give my love to your Uncle (I would call upon him, but am not very well), but do not take notice of my being in England to any one else till I see you.

I am Aff^{ly} Y^r,

Saturday Morning.

C. J.

June 13th 1778.

2. DR. JOHNY,

I have been very anxious to see, or hear from you according to y^r promise. The West India Fleet is arrived; and if Scholar sh^d attach Mr. Mathew's Sugars before that Bill is filed, I should never be able to look him in the face. I beg you will mention this to your

Uncle, and let me see you this evening, if not too inconvenient

I am, Dr. Johnny, Aff^{ly} Y^r,
Wednesday morning, C. J.
July 15th, 1778.

3. DEAR JOHNY, Janry. 6th, 1779.

I have, at length, got out of town for a month or six weeks, in order to apply, without interruption, to a matter that requires all my thoughts.

I saw Mr. Douglas the day before I came, and desired him, in case he rec^d any notice of any steps being taken by Scholar, to write me word, and inclose his letter *unseal'd* to your Uncle. If any such letter sh^d come, I must request that you will give me immediate notice of it, and I will go to town to do whatever may be proper to prevent Mr. Mathew's suffering any damage. You will direct as below; and I must desire particularly that you will put your letter in the two-penny-post *yourself*, as I have some reason to be more cautious than ever; tho' I promise myself that when I can conclude the business I am at present engaged in, all necessity for caution of the kind will be at an end.

If your Uncle is come home, give my love to him; and believe that I am, Dr Johnny, Y^r sincerely aff^{ly} C. J.

Capt. Johnston,

at Mr. Stracy's, opposite the Bell,
Layton-Stone, Essex.

MR. URBAN,
RUDING, in his *Annals of the Coinage* (vol. i. page 356), speaking of the great coinage of Henry III. A. D. 1248 (which is generally termed by collectors, his Second or Long Cross Coinage), after enumerating the mints at which it was struck, remarks, "I have never seen a penny of the Nottingham or Wallingford mints, nor does any such appear in Mr. North's two plates."

Considering your pages as a public treasury, into which the poorest may cast his mite, for the benefit of general information, I beg to mention, that among my pennies of Henry III. are two of Wallingford, of this coinage. The obverses of both are without the sceptre, and read,

HENRICUS REX III.

Reverses—RICARD ON WALLI.

ROBERT ON WALLI.

* Buthred.

I have also two pennies of Henry III. which I would be obliged if any of your Correspondents would explain. The obverses of each have the sceptre, and the usual inscription, as above. The first has not been placed fairly into the die, and in consequence only a part of the inscription on the reverse, the beginning and ending, has been impressed on the coin. On the first quarter of the cross is, "Jon;" the second is wanting; on the third, the first letter, and the upper part of the second letter is also deficient; the lower part of the second letter leads me to suppose it was *n*, which is followed by *b*; the fourth quarter has *noc*: it reads therefore, I believe,

ION | + + + | +NB | ROD

Possibly — Jon On Cranbroc, now Cranbrook in Kent? The letters are large, and the engraving and preservation of the coin very good. Or the mint might be Pembroke. It is hard sometimes to distinguish *M* from *N* on coins. The reverse of the other penny, has on it the following letters in the four quarters; but which is the commencement, I do not, of course, pretend to determine:

WRI | NUN | TEO | ARIE |

From the *E* to the *O*, in the third quarter, as placed above, there is a connecting stroke that may be intended to indicate a *N*; if so, it would read *TENO*.

Mr. Lindsay has a long cross penny, which reads, Obverse, with the sceptre—

NGNRIQVS RGI · III.

Reverse—

+IG | WIO | RIG | TVQ. |

(the first letter being uncertain) which he thinks may be Richborough in Kent. Ritune (see Ruding) occurs on a penny of the Conqueror; and Sievi is in the list of moneyers of the Williams,—father and son. I have an early penny of the former (the Harold type) which reads on the reverse,

"Leofpold n Pinine;" which wants the *o* in on, as this of Henry III.'s wants the *n*. The *Rei* instead of *Rex*, mixing French and Latin, is also curious; and similar in incorrectness to the "Rex Escossie" of Henry's contemporary, Alexander III.* A friend has lately procured me in Hampshire some of the pennies of the Williams, part of the hoard found at Beaworth, and which did not go to the British Museum. Among them are the following varieties in readings on reverses, from Mr. Hawkins's admirable catalogue of these coins:

Godricbrd oNorthp.
Hibraud on M + +
Silac on Glpece.

These coins are finely struck, and in good preservation.

I have another, which is, perhaps, a debateable coin; the pax reads backward, and the coin has been turned in the die; but the greater part of the reverse inscription remains on both sides; and, comparing them, I think it has been intended to read, "Maoneru on Evorit." A penny of the Confessor, struck at York, reads "Efor;" and one of Stephen's, "Ewerw." The Confessor has a moneyer, "Morre;" and Henry I. has one named "Morus."

In your Magazine of May 1835, in the list of the pennies of Henry III. found near Bantry, six are mentioned, from a mint presumed to be new, "Ran." Mr. Lindsay has, with more accuracy than the writer, since remarked, that the final letter in the name of the moneyer William, is precisely the same as the final letter of the mint; consequently the latter should be read, "Ram," which he thinks may be Ramsay.

Several writers have supposed that the triangle, enclosing the busts of the Sovereign, on the Irish coins of John, Henry III. and the early Edwards, was intended to represent the harp, the present national arms of Ireland.

* I would, however, rather call the attention of collectors to the question, than pronounce on this single coin, that it was intended to be the French *Rei*. I have carefully examined between three and four hundred pennies of Henry III. and the general form of the *x* in *Rex*, is that of a Saint Andrews's cross (X); but on some of Nicole on Lund, the *x* is formed by a line nearly upright, but somewhat inclining to the *e*, with a curved line across, giving it the appearance of a *P*. Of Davi on Lunde, there is a penny with the *Rei* nearly as decided as on Mr. Lindsay's; but the *i* (if it is so) rather inclines to the *e*; but Mr. Lindsay's, whether a blunder or not, reads *Rei* as decidedly as letters can possibly make it.

I am not aware of the harp appearing as the armorial bearings of Ireland, until on the coins of Henry VIII. which it is surmised was occasioned by the Pope sending him a harp (still shown in Dublin, I believe at the Institution), said to have been that of the great Brian Borhu. And Simon mentions, that the triangle is also found on the coins of Sweden, Denmark, France, and Portugal. It strikes me, that the triangle may have been intended to represent "the emblem of the Holy Trinity;" and that the portrait of the Sovereign, so placed within it, would be an object of veneration. A triangle with the words, 'Pater,' 'Filius,' 'Spiritus Sanctus;' one at the extremity of each of the points, and 'Deus' in the centre, was a received emblem of the Holy Trinity; and the arms of the Trinity Priory, Ipswich (vide Hone's Ancient Mysteries, page 87, where a cut of it is given from a missal). It still I believe continues, as the Masonic emblem of "Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty;" and very possibly it may at the period we refer to, when the Masons were a powerful, numerous, and connected "craft" throughout Europe, have been their personification of the "Supreme Intelligence," and from them adopted by the Church, and worshipped by the people. On the reverse of John's coins, there are within the triangle, the sun, the moon and stars, and a cross at each point of the triangle; and on some of the Dublin pennies of Henry III. there is a star between the sceptre and the triangle; accompaniments which rather favour this conjecture.

On more carefully looking over the Dublin pennies of Henry III. found at Bantry, two varieties of inscription on the reverses have been noticed, since the letter was published in your Magazine for May 1835,

DAVI ON DOVELL.
RICARD ON DIVEL.

In which latter, besides the variation of the L, the N and D are separate letters, and not interlaced with each other as on every other coin of this moneyer that I have ever met with.

Also, among others, I have since seen the three following of Canterbury—Henricus Rex Ang.

LIE TRECANT
WILLEM ON CANT
ELOINE ON CANT

The last moneyer is not in Ruding's list.

A small parcel of Saxon coins were lately shown me, which were stated to have been found at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, celebrated for its sanctity, and famous for its Round Tower and Seven Churches. Possibly these coins were the pious offering of some English pilgrim; they are pennies of Edmund, Edred, Edwy, and Edgar—all without busts. Among those of the latter, are three which strike me as interesting:—The first has the title of "Edgar, King of the Saxons," which does not appear in Ruding:

† EADGAR REX 'S.
† FASTOLFIES MO.

The second has the letters cut small and remarkably neat, similar to Ruding, Plate 21, No. 20. The reading of the mint (Wilton), is different from any in Ruding:

† EADGAR REX ANGLORUM'.
† LEOSIGE MŌ PILTUNE'.

The third elucidates a penny of Edgar that Ruding has left in doubt, Plate 21, No. 13, which has on the reverse,—

MELZ [*This is the reading*
L + E *in the engraving.*]
UTHAN.

and Mr. Ruding, in the explanation, merely gives, 'Melsuthan Le,' as uncertain whether 'LE' was a mint or a moneyer.

One of these Edgars reads on the reverse,

BOIA
L + E
MONE—

which decides the fact, that 'Le,' whether Leicester, Lewes, or any other place, was a *mint*.

I may also mention, that I have a penny of Canute: the Obverse (similar to Ruding, Plate 23, No. 8.) reads,

† CNU T REX ANGLOR

Reverse—

† ELPINE ON MÆLDV (Elwine on Maldon), which gives a different reading, both of moneyer and mint, from any coin of Canute in Ruding.

Yours, &c, R. S.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, June 9, 1836.*

A BROTHER numismatist has lately directed my attention to a coin of the Conqueror of unusual legend, and as it not only adds to the list of that prince's mints, but seems to decide the reading of a coin of the Confessor given by Ruding, a notice of it may be interesting.

The type of both sides, and the legend of the obverse, are similar to that of Ruding, Pl. I. No. 7; the reverse presents the legend +EILD ON BEDEPIND. This mint, Bedwin, which has not hitherto occurred on the Conqueror's coins, is noticed by Ruding, vol. i. p. 392, amongst those of the Confessor; Ruding however expresses a doubt whether the coin may not be read PINDEILD ON BEDE: any doubt is, however, entirely removed by this coin, which in reading agrees with that of the Confessor as to moneyer and mint, and, from the position of the cross, cannot be read in any other manner than Cild on Bedewind; and the type also is that of the Confessor and Harold II, and decides it to be unquestionably an early coin of the Conqueror.

In the list of the coins found at Beaworth, so fully and accurately exhibited by Mr. Hawkins, I find a coin of the type of Ruding, Pl. I, No. 13, bearing the legend EILD ON MIERLBI; and as Marlborough was only six miles from Bedwin, it seems not unlikely that it was the same moneyer, or perhaps his son, who struck coins at both these mints. The Confessor died in 1066, and Rufus was on the throne in 1087; the same moneyer therefore may have been employed by the three kings.

To your readers it is scarcely necessary to remark, that Bedwin was anciently a place of considerable note, evinced by its sending members to Parliament.

The coin I have noticed, although in good preservation, is not so boldly struck up as as most of the side-faced coins of the Conqueror, and forms part of the valuable collection of John S. Coxon, Esq. Flesk Priory, near Killylarney.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

MR. URBAN,

WHATEVER may be the success of your correspondent, J. R. W. (June, p. 594), in his attempt to revive the discussion of the origin and authorship of "God save the King," I cannot think that many persons will agree with him in the view he has taken of the French verses by the Sieur de Lulli.

Though the similarity of their sentiments to those of our National Anthem is perfectly obvious, yet they are such which would naturally be adopted in any composition of the kind, and which could probably be traced in several such successive compositions; so that little importance can be attached to their resemblance in that respect. The same may be said of the rhyme of *glorieux* and *victorieux*, which was very likely to occur without being copied. With respect to the metre and formation of the stanza, the similarity which might appear to strike the eye at the first glance, will not be found to exist on the least examination. The stanza consists of ten lines; those of "God save the King" of seven only; in our Song the triplet is an important feature in the stanza; in the French, this is deficient; and after the rhyme above noticed, which reminds us so directly of our own, we find a turn made in a totally different direction:

Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voye ses ennemis,
Tojours soumis.

Were the number and poetical quantity of the French lines more similar to those of the National Anthem of England, it would be only reasonable to require some better evidence than that, in proof of the music being the same, since the same words may be set to very different tunes; but to found that conclusion merely upon a certain resemblance in general character and sentiment, whilst the number of the lines, their arrangement, and I think I may add, their accentuation and rhythm, are totally dissimilar, is certainly to yield to first impressions, and to refuse the trouble of making a more critical examination.

In the latter part of his letter, J. R. W. has stated very justly the source of many of the expressions of "God save the King," as being the

forms of occasional prayer in the Church Liturgy, and particularly a prayer in the service for the 5th of November. But he must be aware that this has already been pointed out. It was this circumstance that first led Mr. Clark, the author of the ill-arranged and rambling volume to which your Correspondent has referred, to recur back to the age of the Gunpowder Treason itself, and at length to father the words upon Ben Jonson, and the music upon Dr Bull, whose composition of "God save the King" has been subsequently ascertained to have been a long voluntary for the organ, with twenty-six different bases, and without words.* But Mr. Clark forgot that the prayer might furnish its phraseology to the Song, at any subsequent time as well as when it was first written.

His volume is indeed a most extraordinary assemblage of vague, contradictory, and unfounded assertions, rumours, and conjectures.—all thrown together without judgment, discrimi-

nation, or arrangement: at the same time that there is much to amuse, and many musical curiosities (no matter how irrelevant) are interspersed, whilst no expense was spared in engraving either music or portraits and other illustrative prints. What is more to the purpose, I think that by an attentive and cautious perusal, many points of the history of the Song, supported by credible testimony, may be here and there gleaned, though they are now perfectly overwhelmed by the rubbish with which they are surrounded. This task I will endeavour to perform; and, with your permission, will present the result in a brief compass to your readers. In the mean time, I will at present only further add, in corroboration of my remark that the same sentiments might be traced among several successive compositions of this kind, that, so early as the reign of Edward the Sixth, on his Coronation procession through London, there was this Song at the Conduit in Cornhill:

SONG.

King Edward, King Edward,
 God save King Edward,
 God save King Edward,
 King Edward the Sixth!
 To have the sword
 His subjects to defend,
 His enemies to put down
 According to right, in every town,
 And long to continue
 In grace and virtue:
 Unto God's pleasure
 His Commons to rejoice!
 Whom we ought to honour, to love, and to dread
 As our most noble King
 And Sovereign Lord, [preme Head;
 Next under God, of England and Ireland the su-
 Whom God hath chosen
 Of his mercy so good,
 Good Lord in Heaven! to Thee we sing,
 Grant our noble King to reign and spring,
 From age to age
 Like Solomon the sage,
 Whom God preserve in peace and werre,
 And safely keep him from all danger.

Parallel Passages in

GOD SAVE THE KING.
 God save great George our King,
 Long live our noble King,
 God save the King!
 Send him victorious,
 May he defend our laws,
 Scatter his enemies,
 And make them fall,
 Long may he reign
 Happy and glorious,
 And ever give us cause,
 To say, with heart and voice,
 God save the King!

O Lord our God, arise—
 Thy choicest gifts in store,
 On George be pleased to pour,
 Long may he reign.

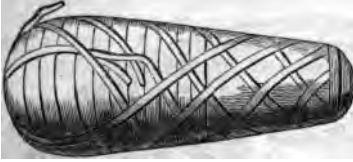
The great similarity of sentiment is here very remarkable; in comparison with which, the similarity of the Sieur de Lulli's lines sinks into nothing. Yet I am decidedly of opinion that

there was no direct copying. It is merely the honest ebullition of true English loyalty, breaking forth with the same sentiments at the interval of two centuries. Yours, &c. J. G. N.

* See the extract from Dr. Kitchener's preface to "The Loyal and National Songs of England," in *Genl. Mag.* vol. xcv. pt. 1. p. 206.

It is to be hoped, that, in accordance with the spirit in favour of conservatism which is now abroad, some attention will be paid to the preservation and care of the remains which I have noticed. Yours, &c. E. I. C.

MUMMY OF THE EGYPTIAN IBIS.



Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn Place.*

*HAVING lately unwrapped the mummy of an Egyptian Ibis (see figure 1), and obtained an unusually fine and perfect specimen of that bird, a short description of which appeared in the last volume of the *Archæologia*, I have been induced to collect some information on the subject, which, if you think it sufficiently interesting for your valuable *Miscellany*, is much at your service.

Herodotus mentions, that—

“the number of beasts among the Egyptians is comparatively small; but all of them, both those which are wild and those which are domestic, are regarded as sacred.

“Their laws compel them to cherish animals. A certain number of men and women are appointed to this office, which is esteemed so honourable that it descends in succession from father to son. In the presence of these animals, the inhabitants of the cities perform their vows. They address themselves as suppliants to the Divinity, who is supposed to be represented by the animal in whose presence they are; they then cut off their children's hair, sometimes the whole of it, sometimes half, at other times only a third part; this they weigh against pieces of silver; as soon as the silver preponderates, they give it to the woman who keeps the beast; she in return feeds the beast with pieces of fish, which is their constant food. It is a capital offence to kill any one of these animals; to destroy one accidentally is punished by a fine,

* From the similarity of some of the quotations and observations in the above paper, with those on the same subject in “*The British Museum*,” Vol. II. of *Egyptian Antiquities*, just published, it is right to state, that the paper was written and in our possession before that volume was published.—ED.

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determined by the priests; but whoever, however involuntarily, kills an *Ibis*, or a hawk, cannot by any means escape death.”

Herodotus then notices the different places to which different animals, after having been salted, were removed for burial; and among them, “the Ibis to Hermopolis.” In describing the animals of Egypt, the same ancient author says,

“They affirm that in the commencement of every spring, the winged serpents fly from Arabia towards Egypt, but that the Ibis meets and destroys them. The Arabians say that in acknowledgment of this service, the Egyptians hold the Ibis in great reverence, which is not contradicted by that people.

“One species of the Ibis is entirely black, its beak remarkably crooked, its legs as large as those of a crane, and in size it resembles the *crex*; this is the enemy of the serpents. The second species is the most common; these have the head and the whole of the neck naked, the plumage is white, except that on the head, the neck, the extremities of the wings and the tail, these are of a deep black colour, but the legs and the beak resemble in all respects those of the other species.”

The information of Diodorus Siculus upon the subject of the animals of Egypt, is much to the same effect; but he gives more particulars of the process of embalming them. He says,

“When any of them die, they wrap it in fine linen; and with howling, beat upon their breasts, and so carry it forth to be salted; and then, after having anointed it with the oil of cedar and other things which give the body a fragrant smell, and preserve it a long time from putrefaction, they bury it in a secret place. He that wilfully kills any of these beasts is to suffer death; but if any kill a cat, or the *bird Ibis*, whether wilfully or otherwise, he is certainly dragged away to death by the multitude, and sometimes most cruelly, without any formal trial or judgment of law.”

And that, “amongst the birds, the Ibis is serviceable for the destroying of snakes, locusts, and the palmer-worm.”

U

set, and from which the ancient British compounds the very word *sad*, *firm*, *steady*, *discreet*.

In my county *sad* iron is used for *solid* iron, in contradistinction to *box*, or *hollow* iron; and where can a more appropriate element be found for the Latin *satis*, than *sa*, *set*, *fixed*.

Why *sa* should signify *set*, *fixed*, is more the business of the speculative philologist, than of the etymologist to determine. I have said enough to rouse, if needful, Mr. Richardson's attention. J. H. CLIVE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. URBAN, July 9, 1836.

THE parish church of St. Nicholas, Guildford, has recently been taken down for the purpose of rebuilding. It is to be hoped that every care will be taken to preserve the ancient monuments existing in the building. The late church was formed by clearing out the pillars and arches of the older structure, in order to form an open naked body, with more of a meeting-house character than that of a church. After the building was thus deprived of its supports, it followed, almost of course, that the external walls began to give way, and the attempt at the *improvement* of the structure very naturally led to its destruction. An alteration more necessary than the removal of the pillars, was the raising of the floor of the church, occasioned by the damp site on which the building was erected: this flooring concealed the brasses and other monuments which once were seen on the ancient level.

In the north wall was a beautiful monument of a Priest of the Brocas family, date 1395. It was an altar-tomb, on which was the recumbent effigy of the deceased, richly attired in the vestments appropriated to the service of the altar, and the whole surmounted by a canopy. On the altar-tomb was an inscription on a ledge of brass, which, until lately, remained very perfect. The ensuing transcript shows considerable mutilation:

Hic iacet Mag'r Arnald' Brocas' bacculari' br'usqz iuris Cano' r'.
lincoln' & wein & qu'dam Rector ist'i
loci qui obiit in big'la R'ss'oto's be' . .

[Marie Anne Domini Millefimo ccc nonagesimo quinto.*]

When I saw it last summer, it was partly hid by the wainscot, and was only to be seen by means of several moveable panels. I copied the inscription as well as circumstances would permit: but it is to be regretted that a portion of it, having become loose, has been taken away; and, in consequence, the inscription is more imperfect than it formerly was. As the officers of the church are acquainted with the present place of deposit of the missing portion of the inscription, it is to be expected that the gentlemen to whom the superintendence of the building is entrusted, will see that it is replaced. Upon the Rector, who is, I believe, the Dean of Salisbury, the restoration of the monument of one of his predecessors has a powerful claim, and the present representative of the Brocas family will not, it is to be hoped, allow so fine a monument to be left in a state of mutilation, and that, too, in so important a part as the date. I hope to hear that the monument of another priest of the same family, Bernard Brocas, 1368, will be recovered; it is mentioned by Aubrey, and is probably concealed by the increase in the height of the floor. On the south side of the Church is the Loseley Chapel, attached to the mansion of that name in the parish; it contains many fine monuments. In a window communicating with the Church, are three inscribed panes of glass, two bearing the name "*Lady*," and one the initials "*Jhc*." I hope that these subjects will be deemed worthy of preservation.

Of the original architecture, very little remained; an attached column at the west end showed that the Church was of the Norman order, and about the same age with many other examples of this style in the neighbourhood, in which heavy Pointed arches are raised on Norman pillars. At the West end of the North side was a small but exceedingly beautiful circular window, which, I trust, will find a place in the new Church.

* The words within brackets are supplied from Manning and Bray's Surrey, I. 65.—EDIT.

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tion will be paid to the preservation and care of the remains which I have noticed. Yours, &c. E. I. C.

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“the number of beasts among the Egyptians is comparatively small; but all of them, both those which are wild and those which are domestic, are regarded as sacred.

“Their laws compel them to cherish animals. A certain number of men and women are appointed to this office, which is esteemed so honourable that it descends in succession from father to son. In the presence of these animals, the inhabitants of the cities perform their vows. They address themselves as suppliants to the Divinity, who is supposed to be represented by the animal in whose presence they are; they then cut off their children's hair, sometimes the whole of it, sometimes half, at other times only a third part; this they weigh against pieces of silver; as soon as the silver preponderates, they give it to the woman who keeps the beast; she in return feeds the beast with pieces of fish, which is their constant food. It is a capital offence to kill any one of these animals; to destroy one accidentally is punished by a fine,

determined by the priests; but whoever, however involuntarily, kills an *Ibis*, or a hawk, cannot by any means escape death.”

Herodotus then notices the different places to which different animals, after having been salted, were removed for burial; and among them, “the *Ibis* to Hermopolis.” In describing the animals of Egypt, the same ancient author says,

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Many more mummies of the Ibis have been found than of any other animal. The specimen in my possession has been trussed into the most compact form, having the legs doubled

up, and the feet lying close under the wings; the neck is brought down over the breast, the head and beak lying between the thighs; (*see fig. 2*). This is the form in which they have been



most usually found, but they have also been found in an upright position, similar to the human mummy. Count Caylus (*Recueil d'Antiquités*, vol. vi. pl. 11, fig. 1), gives a mummy Ibis, in which the bird was placed on its feet, with the head erect (*fig. 3*). He says,

"It has been disposed and arranged as would have been done to the most eminent corpse in Egypt." - - - "This mummy has never been opened, and has not undergone the least alteration; the beak of the bird and the head are not enveloped in the bandages; they have been covered with bitumen, and furnished with linen threads. The beak is movable, and only held to the head by these same threads; it is conceived that the embalmment could not have given it sufficient consistence to hold it in its place; but it is most likely it has been thus arranged to avoid the danger of breaking, to which its natural projection necessarily exposed it."



Mr. Pettigrew has also engraved a similar upright specimen, with the head tied back to a forked stick, from *Monumens Egyptiens*, pl. LXI. fig. 3, published in folio at Rome in 1791.

My specimen belongs to the second species described by Herodotus, namely, having white plumage, with the extremities of the wings and tail black, described by Baron Cuvier in his "*Animal Kingdom*," as, "*Ibis Religiosa*—as large as a hen, with white plumage, except the end of the wing quills, which are black. The last wing coverts have elongated and slender barbs of a black colour, with violet reflections, and thus cover the end of the wings and tail. The bill and feet are black, as well as all the naked part of the head and neck. The species is found throughout the whole extent of Africa." In a memoir on the

Ibis by Cuvier, first inserted in the Annals of the French Museum, and afterwards in his "Ossements Fossiles," he says, "it is a bird of the genus Numenius, or curlew, of the subgenus Ibis. I have named it *NUMENIUS IBIS, albus, capite et collo adulti nudis, remigium apicibus, rostro et pedibus nigris, remigibus secundariis elongatus nigro violaceis*,"—and adds, "the black Ibis of the ancients is probably the bird known in Europe under the name of *green curlew*, or the *Scolopax falcinellus* of Linnæus; it also belongs to the genus of Curlew, and the subgenus of Ibis."

Bruce was the first to discover in Ethiopia a bird which is there called Abou-Hannès (Father John), and on comparing it with the embalmed individuals, he discovered it to be the true black and white Ibis of the ancients, and the same as the Mengel, or Abou-Mengel (Father of the Sickle), of the Arabs. This fact has been fully confirmed in the Memoir before referred to by M. Cuvier, who inspected several mummies brought from the pits of Saccara, and also from Thebes, by Col. Grobert and M. Geoffroy. He states that travellers, before and after Bruce, appear to have all been in error, and that the learned have not been more fortunate in their conjectures than the travellers, and explains where and how they have erred. That in the mummies from Saccara, "the bones had experienced a kind of half combustion, and were without consistency; they broke on the least touch, and it was very difficult to procure one entire, still more to detach them, so as to form a skeleton." Those from Thebes were much better preserved; and M. Rousseau, the assistant of Cuvier, contrived, by sacrificing several specimens, to form an entire skeleton.

It has been a *questio vexata*, whether the Ibis does or does not destroy serpents. Cuvier says, in confirmation of Herodotus and Diodorus, "I believe that I have ascertained *decidedly*, that the bird-mummies were real serpent eaters; for I have found in one of their mummies the undigested remains of the skin and scales of serpents."

M. Savigny, who observed whilst

living, and more than once dissected the Ibis, wrote a natural and mythological history of the bird, in which he fully confirms Bruce's discovery of the true black and white Ibis of the ancients, but disagrees with Cuvier as to the food of these birds, and consequently, on the reason of the veneration of the Egyptians for them. He asserts that they eat only worms, fresh water shell fish, and other similar small animals; he never found any remains of serpents in those he opened, and considers the fact mentioned by the Baron as an isolated instance; and observes, that, according to Herodotus, before the Egyptians proceeded to embalm an Ibis, they removed the intestines; that he himself has found, in the interior of one of these mummies, no remains of viscera and soft parts, but a multitude of the larvæ or nymphæ of insects of different species.* That mummies of serpents have been discovered in the grottoes of Thebes,† and that many of the mummies from the depositories in the plains of Saccara, contained under a general envelope, aggregations of different animals, whose debris alone were collected; to which Cuvier's reply is, "supposing there is no exception to this, all we can conclude is, that the Egyptians, as has before occurred to them and others, gave a false reason for an absurd worship."

Mr. Griffith, the translator and editor of Cuvier, observes that the organization of the bird seems ill adapted for killing snakes, and adduces several other arguments against what he calls the *assertions* of Herodotus respecting the supposed service rendered to Egypt by these birds in delivering it from serpents. Herodotus, however, made no assertions on the subject; he gave the account as an *on dit* of the Arabians, which was not contradicted by the Egyptians; and it is due to the venerable Father of History to say, that he rarely made positive assertions

* The inside of my specimen was entirely void.

† The Egyptians *may* have embalmed both snakes and crocodiles, with the same object with which they erected temples to Typhon, the evil principle, in order to deprecate his malice.

on subjects which did not come within his personal knowledge; although, doubtless, both he and Diodorus were in several instances deceived by the wily priests of Egypt.

Mr. Griffith's opinion on the point is as follows:—

“Its (the Ibis) constant presence at the epoch of that inundation which annually triumphs over all the sources of decay, and assures the fertility of the soil, must have appeared to the priests and persons at the head of Government admirably calculated to make an impression on the minds of the people, to lead them to suppose supernatural and secret relations between the movements of the Nile, and the sojourn of these inoffensive birds, and to consider the latter as the cause of effects exclusively owing to the overflow of the river.”

This idea is ingenious, but we must doubt its correctness, so many varieties of animals having been found preserved in mummies as to give great authenticity to the account of Herodotus, seconded by the statements of Diodorus; that *all* the beasts of Egypt, both wild and domestic, were regarded as sacred, and we must look for some reason more generally applicable. The most plausible, in my opinion, which I have yet met with, is one mentioned by Diodorus: he says, “*the priests have a private and secret account of these things in the history of the gods; but the common people give three reasons for what they do.*” One of these reasons is, that “*the ancient Egyptians, being often defeated by the neighbouring nations, by reason of the disorder and confusion that was among them in drawing up their battalions, found out at last the way of carrying standards or ensigns before their several regiments; and therefore, they*

“*painted the images of these beasts which now they adore, and fixed them at the head of a spear, which the officers carried before them, and by this means every man perfectly knew the regiment he belonged to; and it being that by the observation of this good order and discipline, they were often victorious, they ascribed their deliverance to these creatures; and, to make them a grateful return, it was ordained for a law, that none of these creatures, whose representations were formerly thus carried, should be killed, but religiously and carefully adored.*” I consider this as merely the most *plausible* reason, and I cannot but think that the true cause of the universal veneration for the brute creation among the Egyptians, is among those mysteries of that highly mysterious people which have never yet been fathomed, and probably never will, unless the more perfect knowledge of the hieroglyphic inscriptions shall admit us, among the initiated, to some of the secrets of the Egyptian priests.

To come to the latest authority on the subject, according to Mr. Pettigrew's valuable work on Mummies, the Ibis was consecrated to Thoth or Theuth, the Egyptian Mercury, the protector of the sciences, the inventor of writing, and of all the useful arts, and, in short, the organiser of human society. This bird on a perch constitutes the hieroglyphical name of Thoth. At Medinet Abou there is a temple especially dedicated to him, in which he is represented with the head of an Ibis.*

W. H. ROSSER.

* Caylus, *Recueil d'Antiquités*, has given two human figures, each with the head of an Ibis.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwood, June 1.*

IN my last communication I left Sir Thomas Lunsford at Monmouth, with the gallant and devoted Lucas, threatening mischief to the county of Gloucester. This was shortly after the battle of Naseby, about the time when, as Lloyd informs us, with the newly-created Lord Astley he received a commission from Charles to collect the Welsh into a body. The same

author has recorded, that in this service he was preserved from assassination by Sir John Pettus, of Cheston Hall, Suffolk. On the 26th September, at Hereford, with the Lord Herbert, of Ragland, and divers others of the King's chieftains in those parts, he is next to be found attending there a council of war, summoned upon receipt of a message from Charles, after his defeat before Chester, desiring the

such horse as the city could
 1 He had resigned the govern-
 of Monmouth to his brother,
 as to the 7th of July.
 n the date of the holding this
 l, no mention of Sir Thomas has
 ed to me till the 21st of Octo-
 On this day, we are told, he
 l Monmouth,² where he appears
 e been staying some short time,
 etraced his steps to Hereford.
 th of December following, this
 entioned place was surprised
 aken by Colonels Morgan and
 when our hero once more fell
 ie hands of the jailor. His fel-
 aptives of rank here were Dr.
 e Coke, Bishop of Hereford,
 Brudenell, Judge Jenkins, Sirs
 7 Bedingfield, Walter Blunt,
 7 Spiller, Marmaduke and Fran-
 oyd, Giles Mompesson, George
 ban, John Stepney, Richard Bas-
 Philip Jones, Edward Morgan,
 las Throgmorton, and Walter
 ish. On the 3d of January,
 upon the reading of the list of
 ivers taken at Hereford before the
 nons, the House ordered that the
 Bishop, the Lord Brudenell,
 e Jenkins, and all the knights
 d therein, should be forthwith
 up to London. On the 22nd
 ournals tell us that the Lord
 enell, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir
 er Blunt, Sir Francis Howard,
 homas Lunsford, and Mr. David
 ins were ordered to the Tower for
 treason, in levying war against
 arliament. On the 13th of April,
 ame authority informs us, that
 Herbert and Mr. James Temple,
 bers of the house, had leave grant-
 hem to visit Sir Thomas in his
 vity. In the June of this year, it
 s, he received a letter from Cam-
 ge concerning the division which
 then sprung up between the Par-
 ent and the Army, the Presbyte-
 ; and the Independents; a division
 h, born of the wiles of Cromwell,
 at once the ladder to that extraor-
 ry man's advancement to regal
 er, and to the dethronement and
 h of Charles.

To this letter he thus replied :—

Sir,—I have received your letter, and
 give you hearty thanks for it. These
 parts are full of expectation: the great
 actions in motion have fixed the eyes of
 the kingdome, and false rumours (the
 harbingers of such designes) have taken
 up transitory lodgings in the several dis-
 positions of men; but those which have
 been beaten into judgment of the times,
 stand upon their guards, refusing admit-
 tance to what comes not with good autho-
 rity. That an army, and a powerful one
 is on foot, is knowne; that (if the King
 bee partie in it) it will be irresistible, is
 likewise out of doubt; that the declara-
 tion of it is displeasing, and challenges
 part of the freehold of our Parliament,
 wee see in print; and that the Parliament
 will not part with nothing it can either get
 or hold, we know by experience; and
 that I absolutely hope the dissolution of it
 I assure you, upon my reputation. Now
 the army having thus farre displayed,
 and the Parliament not having power to
 equal what is on foot, the one standing
 upon power and the hearts of the people,
 the other upon thornes, and the festering
 wounds of the Common-wealth; I give
 the one assured, the other capable of a
 very speedy determination. I likewise
 judge a necessity of restoring the King,
 and returning the lawes into their former
 channell; for should the Army bee satis-
 fied with only their arrears, and expul-
 sion of the Presbyterian partie, and yet
 continue the two Houses (when it shall
 bee disbanded) what assurance have the
 Independents in Parliament that the City
 (which is Presbyterian, and from whence
 the Army at this instant affirms would be
 raised another, to countenance Presby-
 tery, were it not for the interposition
 of this on foot) shall not raise forces, and
 destroy the acts of these hereafter, who
 forcibly may settle themselves now? that
 the City shall not new-mould the Houses
 with Presbyterians, as perhaps the Army
 may now with Independents? and that
 the Houses then (by vertue of the Citie)
 shall not runne rigorous wayes of re-
 venge? For what can oppose the Citie if
 the Armie be away?

These considerations will not admit me
 to glean other expectation from the
 courses in motion, then honourable and
 popular conclusions. The King in Parlia-
 ment can assure the ends of the Armie,
 can conferre honours, can gratifie with
 estates, can make an act of oblivion; and
 then, by the dissolution of the Parliament,
 the parties are sure to enjoy all that is so
 given them; but keepe it still on foot, and
 disband the Armie, then there is danger
 of the prevalence of the other faction, and

Mercurius Veridicus, No. 24, p. 166.
 "Intelligence sent Abroad," No. 125,
 39. "The True Informer," No. 37,
 15, speaks of his being in the Castle.

consequently of the revocation of all grants to the former. Likewise, to keepe an Armie long up, requires a charge insupportable, as well as it gives an aspect formidable to all who have observed the mutability of these times. Besides, without the King nothing can be confirmed, nothing enjoyed longer than an Armie is on foot; nor can peace be so settled but that seedes will be left for a new warre to spring forth, so soone as the season can procure it.

But mee thinks now there is a miracle working: an Armie (powerful to enrich it selfe by offences) is so spotlesse as the world admires it; and this Armie summons a Parliament (indeed red as skarlet), vyes with it in innocencie, and boldly demands reparations of the crimes committed against the common-wealth. The nature of the one is (commonly) charged with crime and bloud, and of the other with pietie, vertue, and blessings upon the realme. But as the one hath degenerated into the other's qualitie and nature, so is it just it should receive the other's proprietie. As a good Parliament might demand accompts of a wicked Armie, so why may not a righteous Armie demand the like of a wicked Parliament? In mine opinion, justice hath layd this scene; to be acted in this *antipodian* tragedie; and (so that it may be the last) he little cares how soone it be concluded, who is,

Sir,

Your friend and servant,

THOMAS LUNSFORD.

The Tower, 16^o June, 1647.

Though I know this will not please you, yet to let you understand and to possesse all your universitie (contrarie) perhaps, to its opinion, that our halcyon dayes are not farre off, I write this, and care not if both Houses see it, and desire you to publish it.

From the title to this letter,³ which was given to the public as the writer desired, we find Sir Thomas to have been then in possession of a baronetcy; a reward to which his services, his military skill, and his singular loyalty so justly entitled him. The patent of this honour, owing as much perhaps to the state of his purse, as to the time when it was conferred, he appears never to have passed, and therefore the absence of his name from the Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage lately published. But from the facts that he has

here the style of a Baronet, that he takes the style to himself in his will, and that he has been allowed it in an elaborate contemporary pedigree of his family preserved now in the College of Arms, I should say there can be no doubt but that this honour was his. In the Tower he remained a prisoner, enjoying the society of his wife, till the 1st of October; when, by order of the Commons, he was removed to Lord Petre's house in Aldersgate-street, a common prison for the Royalists. The date of his liberation from this durance, and the cause are untold; but from the following letter, which I shall show to have been written in 1648, and to be addressed to the Prince of Wales, then residing in Paris, it would seem that, previous to the 29th of June in the following year he was at large.

May it please your Highness,

I have not been idle in your [service] since I had my liberty. And [I] conceive I have such interest [in] Sussex as there I shall most advantageously move in it. I humbly conceive that your Highness commission will much forward my progress therein, and the want of it countenance scruples, wherefore I have sent this bearer humbly to acquaint you with this, and (if it be thought fit) to bring your commands and commission to serve you in that quality and condition as shall be most agreeable to your Highness's pleasure, according to which all care and industry shall be immediately set on foot by

May it please your Highness

Yor Hig^{ness} most humble
and obedient servant,

June 29th. THOMAS LUNSFORD.⁴

That this letter was written to the Prince of Wales, and in the year here given, I infer, first, from the fact that about this very time there were several risings in favour of the imprisoned King, with which the Queen and Prince were made acquainted; secondly, from the statement of Lunsford that he had not been idle *since he obtained his liberty*. Now this liberty spoken of could not be that which followed his imprisonment at Warwick; for then, as we have said, he joined the King at Oxford, and received, on the 3d of June, an appointment there, which found him local occupation.⁵

³ An Answer to a Letter written from Cambridge to Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight and Baronet, Prisoner in the Tower of London. Printed in the year 1647.

⁴ Pepysian MSS.

⁵ The style of its address may perhaps be conclusive.

I meet with little more respecting Sir Thomas Lunsford. A pedigree in the British Museum states, he "sold all" and went to Virginia, where he married a third wife.⁶ That he returned from America, and died in 1691, is evident from his will, wherein he describes himself of Tooting Graveney, Surrey. He here bequeaths all his freeholds and leaseholds to Elizabeth Thomas, widow, of Gosport, Southampton, for life; to be divided, at her death, equally between her three sons, Daniel, Richard, and John, who were equally to share, at his decease, all his goods, chattels, plate, and other such effects. This will, witnessed by Eusebius Saunders, John Barnaby, and Robert Huthwaite, sen., is dated 4th January 1688, and was proved on the 30th of June, 1691, by his sole executrix, Lady Elizabeth Thomas, alias Lunsford, relict of the deceased.⁷

He married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Hudson, Esq. of Peckham, Surrey, by whom he had a son and "only child," who appears to have died an infant. She was buried at East Hotherly, on the 28th November, 1638. His second wife was Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Neville, knight, of Billingbeare, Berkshire, to whom he was united in 1640. By this lady, who died in 1649, he had issue Elizabeth, baptized at Framfield, Sussex, 24th August, 1642; Philippa; and Mary, who was born in the Tower of London in 1647. Elizabeth was

married at Laurence Waltham, Berks, on the 21st of August, 1669, to Daniel Norton, gentleman; and Mary, at the same place, on the 30th of November, 1665, became the wife of Thomas Collier, of Shoe-lane, brewer, whose son Thomas, born at Laurence Waltham, the 3d of April, 1667, was there baptized on the 22d.

There is a full-length portrait of Sir Thomas Lunsford, at Audley End, from which the head of Sir Thomas, engraved by Gardiner, was taken; and a portrait of his second lady at Billingbeare. Sir Thomas is represented with a truncheon in his right hand, and in the armour of the period.

The name of Sir Thomas Lunsford occurs in "The Parliament's Calendar of Black Saints," Aug. 24, 1644; where he is termed "the ringleader of Roysters," and in "The Dog's Elegy, or Rupert's Tears for the late defeat given him at Marston Moore, &c." July 27, 1644, is the following:—

"Newcastle next, Capell the Cow-stealer,
And Hastings, alias Rob-carrier,
Hopton, Hurry, Lunsford, they all do
fight

For the true Gospel and the subjects'
right."

"These," says a marginal note, "and Irish rebels his Majesties best subjects."

The following autograph of Sir Thomas Lunsford is engraved from the letter preserved in the Pepysian Collection.



Since this memoir has been written, I have had the fortune to discover some papers which throw light upon the early life of Sir Thomas Lunsford.

⁶ Harl. MS. 892, p. 42. Gibbon, the herald, a cotemporary of Sir Thomas, who served when a soldier in America, has recorded, that in Virginia he saw a pedigree of Lunsford (c 27, Coll. Arms).

⁷ The signature to this document is large and very bold, which is singular considering the age that Sir Thomas must then have reached to. Could it be the will of a son by his American lady? The seal contains the arms and crest of Lunsford. I have not discovered the place of Sir Thomas's burial.

It has been said that he assaulted Sir Thomas Pelham; that he was cited before the Star Chamber, censured and imprisoned; that he escaped from his confinement and was outlawed; that he was of a decayed fortune, and of desperate character.

The first document, Mr. Urban, I shall lay before you, illustrative of these matters, is a letter from Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, K.G. to Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart.; which, I imagine, was written shortly after Sir Thomas's assault upon the baronet.

Noble Cozen,
Having occasion to send a perseuent to bring before mee a delinquent dwellinge in

those parts adioyning on you, I embrace willingly the opportunity to lett you know that I nether soe litle respect your person or the high and intollerable iniuries, considering the publik qualities you hold in thatt county, as to forget to right your reputation and secure your person aganst thatt yong outelaw, Mr. Lunsford, who nether fears God nor man, and who having given himselfe over unto all lewdness and dessoluteness, only studyes to affront iustice, and all such as hee think detests those abominable courses of his.

Wee are now come together to Hampton Court, where all my Lords of the Counsayle are mett together, and wee shall often command the service of Mr. Attorney Generall need soe, as now all opportunity serves to call this yong gallant into question, and I shall not fayle to appear so much and so truly your friend and servent as the world shall see whatt difference I make betweene one of your worth and virtue and such a debauched creature, as degenerate from all gentle birth as education, and [who] takes a glory to be esteemed rather a swageering ruffian than the issue of thatt ancient and honest family.

The better to enable mee to serve you heerein, I pray send mee the particulars both of his words and actions, as alsoe the proofes you have, and withall whatt course you desire should bee taken with him, and whatt satisfaction you most desire; for as you desire I shall endeavour to performe. If you refresh Mr. Attorney's memory itt will not be amis, and appont somebody thatt may follow the businesse and our resolution. I have noe more to say unto you, but

That I am both
Your faithful friend
and affectionate servant,
DORSET.⁸

Hampton Court, this 26th of Oct. [1633?]

My second document is a letter from Sir Thomas Pelham to the Earl of Dorset, which appears to be that in reply.

R^t Honble,

1633.

I cannot hereby express how much I finde myself bound to your Ld^p for your noble care of my safety, good advice and directions in this businesse. According to your Lp's order sent by Mr. Frewine, Sir Henry Compton, and 5 other justices of the peace, have thoroughly examined the business, and have sent up by the sherif, Morris Lewis, companion with Mr. Lunsford in the attempt, and Mr. Harbert Lunsford, and have also sent up by him all the examinations, with a certificate of their proceedings, and their opinions thereof. And lest y^e sherif, missing your Ld^p, sh^d deliver their certificates to any other, I have thought fit to send your Lp herein enclosed a copy of the said certificate. As yet Mr. Lunsford is not fit to travel, by y^e opinion of his surgeons, though he never was, nor is, in any danger of death by his wounds. I intend to wait upon your Lp with all the convenient speed I may, and since your Lp is pleased to take so great a care of the preservation of me, there is none whose life shall more assure him yours, than

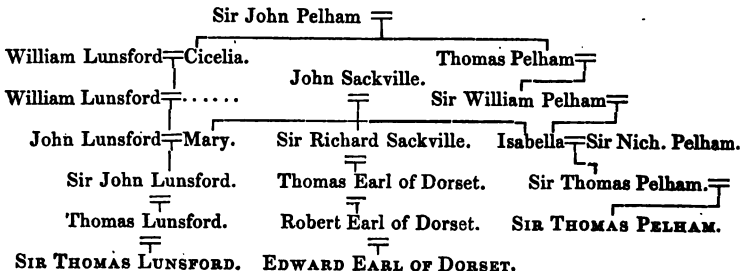
T. P.⁹

The third—the last and most important document—is the petition of Sir Thomas, when an outlaw he returned to England, and prayed his discharge from the penalties he was subject to :

To the King's most excellent Majesty,
The h'ble pet'on of Tho. Lunsford, Esq. shewing, That whereas your pet^r was justly censured in your High Ct of Starr Chamber, at two several tymes; the former offence being for y^e hunting and killing of Sir Tho. Pelham his deer, and for assault-

⁸ Addit. MSS. (Burrell) Brit. Mus. No. 5682, p. 648.

⁹ Ibid. 5702, p. 118, 119. The letter—a transcript—is addressed to "Lord Dorset, Mr. Hay, and Sir Sackville Crow." The following table will show the relationship between Dorset, Pelham, and Lunsford:—



ing of one of his keepers; for wch offence your petr was fined in 1,000*l.* to your Majy. and 750*l.* damages to Sir Tho^s. Pelham and his keepers; and for a second unadvised and rash offence, being an assault upon y^e sd Sr Tho^s. Pelham, your petr was deservedly fined 5,000*l.* to your Majy; both y^e sd fines amounting to 6,000*l.* besides imprisonment during your royal pleasure, and some other punishment to be inflicted upon him, as by y^e records of that ct doth appear, besides 3,000*l.* for damages to Sr Tho. Pelham. That a perfect and friendly attonement and reconciliation is made betwixt Sir Tho^s. Pelham and your Petr. being neighbours and kinsmen. The petr, on y^e bended knees of his heart, humbly begs your Majy pardon for his sayd offences, and since your justice hath had ytts course in y^e censure, y^e now your mercy may interpose and spare y^e execution, for your Majy delights not in y^e ruin but amendm^{nt} of your Majy subjects. Be pleased (great King) to look on your petr as a fit subject of your mercy; and having pardoned his offences, to remit also the fine due to your Majy, together with his imprisonment and other penaltys to be inflicted upon him; and to perfect this gracious work of mercy, be pleased to grant your warrant to your Att^o. Gen^l. to prepare a pardon and discharge from y^e same, fit for your Majy signature, accords to y^e extent and latitude of your Majy clemency and y^e nature of your petr's offences; and your petr shall strive by his future actions to deserve your Majy good opinion, and he will ever pray for your Majy long life and eternal happiness.

“At the Ct at York, 24^o April, 1639. The petr being now employed in the army, his Majy is graciously pleased to pardon his offences, and to remit y^e fine due to his Majy, and his imprisonment and other penaltys to be inflicted upon him by y^e sentence in y^e Starr Chamber, and Mr. Att^o General is to prepare the said pardon for his Majesties signature as is desired.”¹⁰

JN. COKE.

Respecting his fortune, I have discovered that its “decay” arose not from the courses of his life, as it might be supposed. On the 24th July, 1632, I find his father petitioning the Lord Keeper Coventry for liberty, on surety given, having then been a prisoner eighteen months in the Fleet. The petitioner describes himself as greatly in debt, and as having a wife and many children.¹¹ The reader is further re-

ferred to a letter in the Burrell Collections,¹² from Mr. Francis Warnet, of Hempsted, Sussex, to Sir Thomas Pelham, the first baronet, respecting an inquisition to be held upon Whilegh, in the December of 1622.

COL. HENRY LUNSFORD.

Having brought our memoir of Sir Thomas Lunsford to a close, we now come to his second or twin brother Herbert. The name of this gentleman—who was baptized at Framfield, Sussex,¹³ September 29th, 1611—first occurs to me in the Muster Roll taken at York in 1640. At this time he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his brother's regiment. He attended his Sovereign in his flight to Hampton Court in the January of 1642, and was one of the Cavaliers who rode armed at Kingston. In the July of the same year, with Colonel Monroe and others, he was ordered to beat the drum in Nottinghamshire; and on the 26th of the following month we find him in Sherborne Castle. At the engagement at Babel Hill, as we have said, he was present, and here, if not actually wounded, he narrowly escaped the enemy's sword. “Lieutenant-Colonel Lunsford,” says the Earl of Bedford writing to a friend, “was forced to runne for it; some say he is hurt, but I am sure he did not come into Sherborne untill the next day, having hid himself, with Collonel Sandes, in the furies all night.” With his chief, the Marquis of Northampton, he retired into Wales, and subsequently fought at Edge Hill. From the date of this battle till the 25th of July, when, leading on his men at the siege of Bristol, he received his death wound, I have nothing to relate of him. Colonel Henry Lunsford is described by Clarendon as an officer of “great sobriety, industry, and courage.”

COL. SIR HERBERT LUNSFORD.

Lloyd, speaking of Sir Thomas and Sir Herbert Lunsford, has the following—“Sir Herbert and Sir Thomas Lunsford, both of Lunsford, Sussex, the first said by the enemies to be the fairer, the other the shrewdest adversary.” Both the biggest men, though

¹⁰ Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5682, p. 648.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 5682, p. 648.

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¹² Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5702, p. 119.

¹³ His father resided here during the life of his grandfather.

twins, you could likely see to (wherefore Sir Thomas was feigned by the brethren a devourer of children); both bred in the Dutch and German wars, both in command in the Scotch war."¹⁴ The first mention I have of Sir Herbert Lunsford is in 1633, when, as an accomplice with his brother in his outrage on Sir Thomas Pelham, he was sent up to London by the magistrates of Sussex. On the 2nd of December, 1637, he administered to the effects of his late father. At the muster at York he held the rank of Captain in his brother Sir Thomas's regiment. On the King's removal from London he attended him, and afterwards repaired with his brothers to Kingston. He was present at the battle of Edgehill; from which time till the March of 1644, when we learn from his brother's letter he commanded a regiment, I have no particulars of him. On the 6th of July that year he received the honour of knighthood, having at the time succeeded his brother in the government of Monmouth. On the 21st of October, Colonel Morgan, governor of Gloucester, with near eight thousand horse and foot, and Sir Trevor Williams, with the club men of Wales, came before Monmouth and summoned the town. At this summons the townsmen threw down their arms, and Sir Herbert retiring to the castle, made reply to the besiegers "that he was commanded by the King to keepe it for his Majesties use." But after three days' resistance, finding he was unable to hold out any longer, he surrendered it on terms that he and his officers, with their arms, should depart for Hereford—his soldiers without arms.¹⁵ Another account tells us, that Colonel Morgan's summons was pe-remptorily replied to by "one Price, who was governour." In 1658, Sir

¹⁴ Lloyd (pp. 581, 582) speaking of a saying of their father's, namely, "that God so equally divided the advantages of weapons between Spain and us, that as their Bilboa steel makes the best swords, so our Sussex iron makes the best guns," tells us "most of the cannons in England are cast within a little of their house where they were born. I have not been so fortunate as to find their birthplace.

¹⁵ Two letters from Colonel Morgan, likewise two letters from an officer in Monmouth, &c. Oct. 28, 1645.

Herbert Lunsford was commander-in-chief of three regiments in France, in the absence of General Edward Cooke; this we learn from a pedigree of Lunsford, in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 5800, which also informs us that he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Engham, Baronet, of Godneston, Kent, by whom he had "Thomas Lunsford, Esq.," aged 6, in 1648, and then holding the rank of Captain in his father's regiment, "according to y^e custome of France;" Frances, who was baptized at Saffron Walden, Essex, April 1, 1651, and became the wife of William Peyton, Esq. of Dublin; and Margaret, aged 4 years in 1648.

As his daughter Frances is styled his coheir, his son must have died without issue, and probably in youth.

Further of Sir Herbert and his family I have learned nothing.

Yours, &c. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Exeter, June 24.*

I purpose shortly to give to the public a small work on the numismatic and other treasures developed during the last five years at Exeter, comprising a medallist history and dissertations on nearly 300 Roman Coins found in this ancient and interesting city, the *Ἴσκα Δελφίων ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ σεβάστη* of Ptolemy, which was the metropolis of ancient Dunmonium, and mother of the other important stations in the west, viz. *Ὀβολίβα*, Grampon or Listwithiel; *Ὀύζελα*, Saltash (Baxter) and Listwithiel (of others); *Ταυμόρη*, Saltash or Tamerton.

Exeter was the *hibernaculum*, or most westerly winter station of the Romans. In the MS. of Richard of Westminster, an iter is laid down in the manner of that of Antoninus, which leads us as far west as the river *Fal*; thus from Dorchester to Moridunum (*Seaton*) xxxiii; *Isca Dunmonium* xv; Durio Amne (*Totness*) *Tamara-Voluba-Cenia* (Tregony in Cornwall). The 15th *Itinerary of Antoninus* is dreadfully mutilated, and totally wrong in that part relating to *Dunmonium*. I have endeavoured to amend it as follows, for it was most incorrectly transcribed: from Sorbiodonum (Old Sarum) to Vindocladia (or Cranbourne), supposed by some to be near Wimborn Minster, 13 miles; from thence to *Durnovaria* (Dorchester) 36;

from which to *Moridunum* 36 miles further, correcting the eight between Cranbourne and Dorchester, which would only give us 15 English miles from *Old Sarum* to the latter place. From Seaton in the *Iter* we have only 15 miles to *Isca*, (and also in that of Richard of Westminster), which is far from being correct; I have therefore substituted 25 as more probable, and we must recollect that the Roman miles are shorter than ours from three to four in the main proportion. We must imagine the intervening stations to be lost; for this never can answer for the distance to Exeter from the important station at *Moridunum* (proved satisfactorily by the learned antiquary Mr. Northmore of Cleve, as well as before his time by Gale, Stukeley, and Camden, to have been Seaton), to which there was a regular chain of encampments from the WINTER Station at DUNIUM or Dorchester, to say nothing of the Great Fosseway and other roads leading to it. Sidbury Castle, the *Tidortis* of the Romans, which overlooks the vale leading to Sidmouth, was the intermediate or *lost* station between the HIBERNA at Exeter and Seaton, although no mention is made of it in the above *Iter*. (Sidbury in *Domesday*, terra episcopi Exon. SIDEBERIE and *Tidortis*, derived from the Cornish *Tyd*, or British *Tia* and *Tydhyn*, in Welsh *land*; *Dour* or *Dur*, the common name of water in many ancient languages; and *Tiz* or *Tuz*, a *people*, *sept*, or *family*, in the Cornish or British (in Armoric *tyd*), that is, the people or tribe inhabiting the land irrigated by the waters of the *Sid*, occupying the site of the five *Combes*, known as Sandcombe, Harcombe, &c.

I have lately purchased a curious and interesting work just published, by J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. on Coins of the Romans relating to Britain. In his preface he aptly observes, "that these Coins were calculated to perpetuate their fame to the remotest times," when triumphal arches were defaced, and inscriptions disjointed and mutilated.

His only fault is, that he is too concise, which I regret—for the spirit of the work and its execution deserve the highest praise; and he is, perhaps, a little too wary about the private marks on the coins. I can, probably, give

him a little information on some few of these matters. The C on the exergues of *Carausius*, for instance, is not *Camalodunum* (as his friend, p. 82, suggests), but the initial of *Catarractonium*, or Catterick, in Yorkshire, where *Carausius* had a mint; the CXXI being the *Collegium Catarractonii undeviginti*, and nothing to do with *Claudentum*, Southampton (CLA), where was another mint at Bittern on the *Itchen*, after crossing the bridge on the Portsmouth road, which *Itchen* was probably the haven of those *light ships* represented on the coins of *Carausius* and *Allectus*, it being at the adjacent Isle of Wight the *Ὀνηκίς νήσος* of Ptolemy, which he places south from the great or *Portus Magnus* haven, *ἵππο δὲ τὸν μέγαν λίμνα*, that the fleet of *Allectus*, thought to have surprised the ships of Constantius Chlorus coming against that tyrant, whose memory is deservedly execrated for taking away by treachery the life of his best friend, the noble and high-minded *Carausius*. The *Lætitia* on the coins of *Allectus* with the galley (Q. C. *questoris casa*), p. 61, does not imply an empty compliment to the Emperor. All coins with that sentiment on them were struck on the 11th of February, a day of festivity to the honour of the god PAN and the *genius* of the Emperors.

I have a beautiful specimen of this rare type (Le Vaillant, p. 271), which was found two years since in South Street here, under the house of Mr. Downes, plumber; another was dug up in the East Market last winter. The ship, being a *liburna*, or privateering vessel of the *naves lusoriæ* genus, as may be seen in the *Codex Theodosii* (de *lusoriis Danubii*) a sort of light frigate, used in their border rivers for repressing incursions as expedite pinnaces by the Roman sea captains, and making excursions in return.

I am not of opinion that CARAUSIUS, the great Roman admiral, was a Belgian or Batavian, as some imagine. The *Menapii* were, indeed, a people of Brabant, and the maritime parts of Flanders, mentioned by Cæsar, who with the *Sicambri* are said to have inhabited Guelderland at one period; but it is well known that other *Menapii* inhabited that part of Ireland, in conjunction with the *Cauci*, *Blanii*, and *Brigantes*, now known by the name of

West Meath, Dublin, Kildare, in fact, the greatest part of Leinster; and *Eblana*, or Dublin, and ΜΕΝΑΡΙΑ, or Waterford, were their principal cities. Walker, p. 316, expressly calls him an Irishman, and he is generally supposed to be "Ossian, King of Ships;" and *Ossian*, if he ever existed, was no other than *Taliesin*, the ancient Irish Bard, whose songs and traditions still exist in scattered portions in Ireland, and were embodied, not without the aid of fiction, under Ossian's name. Ireland was the repository of science and literature, when England and other countries were sunk in barbarism; and *Joannes Erigena* is well known as the intimate friend and companion of Charles the Bald of France, and the preceptor of King Alfred, the reviver of English literature, and reputed founder of Oxford University about 845 A.D.

While I am writing this, a friend presents me with a parcel of coins found near Broadgate (where the Roman Penates were discovered in 1778) by workmen digging for laying on water pipes; four of these are of Constantine; another bears a Romulus and Remus with a She-wolf; another is of the Lower Empire; and the best of them is of *Carausius* himself, *Radiant* (PAX.AVG.) *Mulier stans cum hasta* F. O. *Flaminis officialis*. C. Catterick, &c. I hurry down to the Western Market. One labourer informs me of a huge mass of terra cotta or Samian pottery just dug up, with figures of Diana, of fauns, of animals of the chase, gladiators, &c.; another jostles me with a large brass coin of Faustina; two or three more hand me a Roman key, coins of Claudius, Vespasian, of Postumus, of Valens; another entreats me to purchase a medal of *Nero* with the *Macellum Aug.* on reverse. I retire highly gratified; they also, but from different motives: I that I have secured all the antiquarian treasures; they that have got some modern British coin in exchange, to assist in prolonging their libations at the tavern. After dinner I am beset by others from various quarters, some with Constantines, others with a Claudius or Domitian; another brings me a *groat* of Henry VII. from the Circus; the next has something from the site of the Old Benedictine Mo-

nastery. No place like Exeter for coins—Chester and York hide their diminished heads—and Castor too!

A prodigious quantity of that beautiful red Roman ware, known by the name of Samian, or perhaps Etruscan pottery (made, probably, in imitation of both) is found here. The *simpulæ* and *pateræ*, used for libations, and buried with the dead in the *Busta*, are made generally of red earthenware, in imitation of the *Samian*, prescribed for the Roman sacrifices. (*Ad rem divinam quibus est opus Samiis vasis utitur.* Plaut.) the latter was not generally glazed, its fine material not requiring glazing.—Archæol. xxv.

In South Street I discovered, two years since, traces of four cohorts of Roman auxiliary troops at Exeter, three of them from their pottery; either, it is probable, made by their own *figuli*, who like the *fabri* that excelled in the tessellated pavements, must have followed the armies of that powerful empire, or brought over from their respective countries. Of these I have almost an entire *patera*, inscribed II VAN, a memorial of the second cohort of the *Vangiones* of Worms in Germany; other pieces of the *Regini* of Bavaria, or ancient ΡΗΛΗΤΙΑ; of the *Rutheni* of Aquitaine; also the bronze hilt of the sword or dagger (*pugniunculus*) of the tribune of a corps of German auxiliary troops from the Rhine, being the *Fristan Horse*. The inscription is, Σ. ΜΕΦΙΤΙ. Τ. Ε. Q. FRIS. (Servii Mefiti Tribuni Equitum Frisiorum); a Roman bath, fibula, two curious keys, tessellated pavements, and abundance of black sun-baked and sepulchral urns.

The Samian ware is extremely fine, being ornamented with curious arabesques and subjects from the mythology. Some alluded to the chase; others bore gladiators fighting, fauns dancing, Diana, Orpheus charming the wild beasts with his lyre, Mercury with his purse and cap; there were also figures of tridents, birds, hares, lions, griffins, dolphins, &c. One specimen bore two of the *Salii* or dancing priests of Mars, first instituted by *Numa*, performing their antic dance with the *ANCYLLA* or sacred shields, so called a *saliendo*. One of these figures bears the *fascinum erectum*; the other has a brass helmet

peculiar to the *Salii*. Several of these specimens have the potter's mark upon them; on one is that of OF. MURRAN, on another OF. MAN. UR. being also of Murranus, the syllables being transposed, and the M omitted accidentally; others bear, OF. CRESTIO. OF. AQU. OF. PRIMI. and OF. MODESTI. Of this latter potter, specimens were lately found at *Langres* in France, and in different parts of England, vide *Gent. Mag.* May 1836, p. 537; proving that much of the ancient pottery was imported. One coarse fragment of a great vase or *olla* has an interesting inscription, commemorating *Verannius*, proprietor of Britain in Nero's time (V. Tac. Ann. xiv) Σ. VERIVS. VERANIVS. who preceded Suet. Paulinus. Of potters' marks OF. NICRI (Wirttemberg) MAR, IF. BASSI, REG. VIVES, ODIO, &c.

It is my intention to embody some matter of interest relating to the Roman roads in our vicinity, the great connexion of which was with the Ikenild Street and the Great Foss Way. The *Aestiva* or summer stations of the Roman Legionaries, are to be traced in this neighbourhood, on Stoke Hill and Duryard, as well as at Killerton, which communicated through ancient *Isca*, with the *Aulana Sylva* at Woodbury camp, and with *Tidortis* (Sidbury), and other camps commanding the vale of the Otter and course of the river Exe, as well no doubt with other chains of posts, across the *Jugum Ocrinum* (Dartmoor) to Hartland, and through *Crediton* to Molland, by Posberry camp, Tedburn St. Mary, and Berry Castle in Woldfardisworthy, towards South Molton.

Before I conclude, permit me to add a few remarks on a subject mentioned in your review of my *Tour on the Continent* (*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1823, p. 430.) The inscription, copied from the Vatican Gallery of Inscriptions, ΕΠΙΤΡΟΛΕΥCΑΝΤΙ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ, &c. may be set to rights in the following manner, *lege ἐπαρχεία* for *ἐπαρχία*. We find, *Sex. Jul. Frontinus*, the learned author of the well-known work on *Stratagems*, was made *Aquarum Præfectus* by *Nerva*; and it is evident that the person here in question, had the control over the mineral waters and baths as well as the aqueducts, and likewise the more extended power

over the mighty province of Britain. *Frontinus* wrote a book on the Aqueducts of Rome, and he was also in high command in Britain, and conquered the *Silures*, a warlike tribe in Herefordshire, who had baffled many former Roman governors. (Vide Tac.) The office itself was probably something like our ancient "justices in Eyre," or the "Grand Maître des Eaux et Forêts" of France, as well as Procurator or Lieutenant of a province, not one who had the simple control over the mineral waters or baths, the "*lavacra calentia hospitalium aquarum*" (as *Ammianus Marcellinus* calls them, *Hist. lib. 18*) of our island, or its aqueducts only.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SHORTT.

MR. URBAN,

July 11.

THE account given by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, in your number for July, of the first and second editions of *Bossuet's Exposition*, is altogether erroneous; and it is much to be regretted that the reverend gentleman should rely upon the authority of such a work as the *Biographical Dictionary*. The true history of the publication of *Bossuet's* celebrated work, will be found both in *Brunet* and *Barber's Dictionary*; and as it is probably little known in this country, the following short account may be acceptable to your readers. It is principally taken from the article *Exposition*, No. 6,037 of *Barbier's Dictionary* (2d edition).

"*Bossuet*, before he published his '*Exposition*,' printed a few copies, which he communicated to some friends, in order to have their opinion upon the manner in which the doctrines of the Church were therein set forth. These friends wrote in the margin of their copies the remarks which occurred to them, and in most instances returned the copies to the author. Two or three, however, and that of *Turenne* amongst the rest, were never returned. One is said to be in the Library at Lambeth.

"The heads of the Protestant Church in France having heard of this, reported that there had been an edition in which the doctrines of the Catholic Church were treated of in an incorrect (*peu exacte*) manner. According to them, the *Sorbonne* had insisted upon its suppression; *Bossuet* declared publicly that he

had never submitted the work to the Sorbonne.

"The first, or private edition, known to bibliographers as the 'Edition des Amis,' and the first public edition, were both printed in 1671."

The approbations of the work were neither tardy nor reluctant. Cardinal Bona, in a letter to Cardinal de Bullion, dated Rome, 19 Jan. 1672, speaks of it in the strongest possible terms of approbation, as do Cardinal Chigi, and other Roman theologians, in letters written about the same time, which, with many other approbations, are printed in different editions of the Exposition. A translation into Irish was printed by the Propaganda, a decisive proof of the work being approved at Rome. An English transla-

tion, by the Abbey Montaign, appeared in 1672; and another, by the Rev. — Johnstone in 1686, which went through three editions in one year. The last of these editions contains an able preface answering objections by Protestants, the materials for which are said to have been supplied by Bossuet himself.

I have an English edition (Paris, 1729), which contains Johnstone's preface and the approbations, but the text differs from Johnstone's, and is probably a reprint of the Abbé Montaign's translation.

Your readers will perceive, that I have confined myself to the bibliographical part of the subject, which has escaped the notice of Lowndes.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM,

AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 590.)

ENAMELS, &c.

1. The head and ferule of an ancient crosier enamelled on copper, with dark blue, light blue, green, red, white, and yellow, with gilding, formerly in the possession of M. Crochard at Chartres. The head was engraved for Wilemin's work, who has assigned it, with no better evidence than the assertion of its French possessor, to Ragenfroi, Bishop of Chartres, in 941. The costume proves it to be a century and a half later. It is very tasteful in its design, and the work of a friar, as the following inscription evinces: FRATER WILLIELMVS ME FECIT. The height of the head is 8½ inches, and the length of the ferule 6 inches. On the bulb, from which the crook is made to spring, are four subjects from the history of David. In the first he is represented playing on the harp, with an attendant, and around it this inscription, + SCRIBER FABER IMA DAVID HEC FVIT VNCGIO PRIMI; in the next is Goliath in a hauberg and chausses without feet coverings, with nasal helmet, long shield, and gonfanon, and David hurling at him a stone from a sling; and round this are the words, + HIC FVNDA FVSVS P'PRIIS MALE VIRIBVS VSVS GOLIAS CECIDIT. Then the giant is on the ground, and David having hold of the hair of his head with one hand, is about to decapitate him with a sword in the other; the inscription is, + DAVID HIC ENSE RECIDIT. David is next represented as a

shepherd with his crook, and tearing open the jaws of a savage beast to extricate therefrom a lamb; and encircling this is, + VRSE CADIS VERMIDA GVSAP VERO S. INERMI, which it seems impossible to understand. The crook is divided into eight compartments, each of three subjects, by intersecting lines; six of these are filled with birds, the other two human figures, which seem to have no reference to the inscriptions above or below them; thus, between the words SORBIETAS and LVXVRIA, we have a half naked person holding a naked prisoner by the hair of the head; between LARGITAS and PVARITIA, a figure with a spear and shield; between CONCORDIA and RANCOR, a man holding another by the leg while he trusts a sword into his mouth; again between FIDES and IDOLATRIA, a man dragging along a prisoner by the hair of his head, with his hands bound before him; between FVDICITIA and LIBIDO, a person about to knock out the brains of another with a mace; and between CARITAS and INVIDIA, a man trampling on a fallen enemy. The crook turning twice round, forms a complete volute, which is terminated by the head of a dog.

2. A crosier-head, enamelled blue and gilt on copper, the crook and bulb measuring 7 inches in height. On the upper part of the bulb, which is perforated, are three lizards tastefully formed. The crook takes the form of half a serpent, terminating with its head, and along the outside of it are those little projections

It may be regarded as the prototypes of the croziers; within the curve are Adam and Eve with the tree of knowledge. It was not Mr. Douce's.

Another crozier head like the last, enamelled blue and gilt, and scarcely later than the commencement of the 14th century; it wants the bulb, but it stands measures 7 inches. The crozier within the crook, is the coronation of the Virgin by Christ; and as the saint's head had been bruised, the tail end instead. This has been engraved in the 18th volume of the *Archæologia*, xx. It has been added to the Doucean collection.

A copper shrine, enamelled blue, white, and red, and gilt, 2½ inches high, 6 inches long, and as many wide. It is stated in the catalogue of Col. Dimsdale's sale at Christie's in 1812, as having belonged to Croyland Abbey, and of excellent workmanship, having on it the effigy of Abbot Theodore by Osceyl and his English followers. On this occasion it was purchased by Joseph Dimsdale, "who," says Mr. Douce, in a note to me, "has very kindly given it to me." Mr. Douce has preserved his very noble, liberal-minded, and gentlemanly letter, which now reposes as a treasure within this shrine, and which as an act of justice I have transcribed, "My dear Sir, Feeling it of how much more value my Saxon Shrine will become by being appended to your collection, and illustrated by your notes, I beg to be permitted to request that the loan may be transferred to me, there being no person in whose hands I could, with so much satisfaction, place it. That your valuable Shrine may long be preserved, to the great satisfaction of your friends, and to the enjoyments resulting from those elegant and useful pursuits which at once adorn and adorn it, is the sincere wish, may add humble prayer, of your friend, JOSEPH DIMSDALE. Up-Vest Ham, Essex, 26th Dec. 1828. To Francis Douce, Esq. &c. &c. Gower Street." So far, however, this being what Dr. Stukeley supposed the Shrine formerly belonging to Croyland Abbey, that measured 12 inches long, 10½ inches high, and 4½ inches wide. Shrines were of two kinds, those like Edward the Confessor's in West-Abbey, and others in Churches, some portable, which used to be carried in processions, and were called *Ferret*, of which the present is an example. One described by Dr. Stukeley, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1748, No. 90, belonged at that time to Sir

John Cotton, Bart.; but whether the same as that which Mr. Beckford possessed I am not certain. That shrine, the one in this collection, and that in Hereford Cathedral, are all made of oak, and covered with plates of copper enamelled. The dimensions of the last are 8½ inches high, 7 inches long, and 3½ inches broad; and the subject upon it imagined to be the murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles. Mr. Douce's conjecture, that on all these shrines the murder of Thomas à Becket was intended to be represented, is, I think, borne out by the fact, that the costume in all shows they were manufactured just after that event; for, although in the Croyland and Hereford shrines there are only three murderers, and on that in the Doucean Museum but two, yet it was want of space alone that prevented the number of four being delineated. This subject was painted on the wall of Preston Church, Sussex, (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. pl. 26); and on glass in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford; and in these instances the four knights are exhibited, and in the former John Grimm, who bore Becket's cross, with his right hand cut off. In the Croyland shrine, Grimm and another ecclesiastic are introduced, though there are but three knights; and above, angels are receiving Becket's soul into Heaven, while his interment is going on. In the Hereford specimen, the subjects are the same, with the exception of the two ecclesiastics and the angels conveying the soul to the regions above, which are all omitted; but we have the outstretched hand of the Almighty for that purpose, as in the Sussex painting. In Mr. Douce's reliquary there are only two knights to represent the murderers; but there is the outstretched hand, as in the Hereford shrine. Above is the saint in Heaven with the nimbus, and guarded by two angels. At each end of the shrine is a saint; and the back which opens is semée of crosses. If the murder of Becket be intended, the shrines are all English. It stands on four legs, and has a perforated ridge along the top; inside is painted a red cross patée fitchée at the foot. That at Hereford has a similar one. The heads of all the figures are in high relief.

5. A shrine of brass 6½ inches long, 5 inches high, and 2½ inches wide. It has six feet, and the top below the ridge is coved. I do not feel myself competent to decide on its date, nor to what country it should be attributed, but it appears to me to be Flemish, and is of very rude workmanship. Antient characters, 1½ inches in height, are placed on the top, and the front, as well the other half of

the top and back, and appear to make the words Lou fun, Lou fun adohered miaho, but I may be quite wrong in this conjecture. In vol. XLIX. of the *Gent. Mag.* p. 71, there is an outline of a very similar shrine, which the Correspondent says was found containing money in a wooden box about fifteen feet deep, near Holbeach in Lincolnshire. Mr. Douce says of this shrine, "I bought it in 1815 of a Jew, who kept a shop of miscellaneous articles near the Pantheon in Oxford Street."

6. A small box in the form of a shrine of brass gilt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ high, which originally stood on four feet; around it is a continuation of arches like windows, with a single mullion each, and a circle above. On each side of the top, which represents a high pitched-roof, with its gables and ridge crocketed, are in six quatrefoils the arms of England dimidiated with those of France, and the label. This fixes the possessor to be Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward the First, and his second wife, Margaret of France. The box has been divided in three parts; but whether to hold holy oil, and therefore for the use of his chapel, or any other purpose, I cannot determine.

7. A small shrine, enamelled silver and blue on copper, with portions gilt, of the latter part of the fifteenth century; both back and front are divided into three compartments each by twisted columns. In the centre is an archbishop, and on both sides the Virgin and child. The dimensions are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 4 inches high.

8. A copper plate enamelled, 9 inches long, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ broad, the colours used being dark blue, light blue, green, white, red, and gilding. The subject engraved on it is Christ on the cross between the two Marys, and above his head the label,

I S S
X H S

Over this is the finger of the Almighty's hand pointing towards him, and two angels, one on each side. All heads are raised, and there is a border round the subject.

9. A plate of copper, enamelled blue, green, white, red, and gold, representing the Almighty sitting on the rainbow, with the thumb and two fingers of the right-hand held up to designate the Trinity in Unity, the left resting on the Gospels, and the Greek letters alpha and omega placed one on each side of him. Like the last, the date is about the time of Henry the Second. The form of the plate is the Gothic ellipse, which Albert Durer

called *Vesica piscis*, its length being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The head of the figure is in relief.

10. A pair of copper enamelled candlesticks, measuring in height 16 inches. As these have been engraved in the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*, and again in Shaw's *Illustrations of Antient Furniture*, it is unnecessary to describe their details; they were not part of Mr. Douce's collection. Their date is the commencement of the twelfth century.

11. A circular enamelled pyx, with conical top, for carrying the host into the sick, and therefore surrounded by angels gilt; the colours are sky blue and white. The height is 4 inches, and the diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was not Mr. Douce's, and its date hardly so early as that of the candlesticks.

11. Two concave pieces of enamel on copper, a great part gilt, the rest red, white, and blue. On one is the upper portion of an angel holding open a book, and over her head the word *RELIGIO*; on the book is *MEMENTO UT DIEM SABATI CVSTODIAS*. The other is similar in all respects except that over the head the word is *FIDES*; and on the book, *NON ABBEIS DEOS ALIENOS CORAM ME*. These are of very early date, and were not Mr. Douce's.

12. Two semicircles of copper enamelled green with gilt letters, on which are portions of inscriptions. On one are the words *REX REGVM DNE TIBI GLA SIT SINE FINE*; on the other *TE DECT OMNE DEC' SABAOCH DS ARBITREO*. These were not Mr. Douce's.

13. Two circular pieces of copper, enamelled dark blue, green, red, white, and gilt, about 3 inches in diameter. On one is a knight cutting off the head of a winged monster with his sword, probably St. George; on the other a female drawing off a masled hauberk from the body of a knight. In both these specimens the heads are in relief; and their date is about the time of Henry the Second. These were not Mr. Douce's.

14. Four dishes of copper, enamelled blue, green, red, and white, 9 inches in diameter, on which are grotesque combats, subjects from romance, &c. of the time of Edward the First. Two of them are furnished with strainers; but as they have been engraved, coloured, and illustrated by an able paper from Mr. Douce, printed in the 4th volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, plates VIII. and IX.; these highly curious specimens need not be particularly described.

(To be continued.)

SONNETS BY THE REV. J. MITFORD.

I.

LINES WRITTEN AT ESHNING, SURREY, JUNE 1836.

WHAT gentle hand these clustering thickets led,
 From slope to slope, with devious paths between,
 And pleasant interchange of meadows green
 By wells of clear perennial waters fed.
 For on the rock-hewn bank, or river-bed
 Of interposing labour, none is seen,
 Nor toil of art,—as through the leafy screen
 Of the wild Cornel I delighted tread.
 Yet time has been, these walks, with tangled spray
 O'ergrown, and mouldering walls, by one most dear
 Were held, who by the alder-shaded Wey,
 Built his sequestered home, and while he lay
 Within this leafy bower, perchance a tear
 Said to the listening Eve—' If Beatrice were here !'

II.

LINES WRITTEN AT WAVERLEY ABBEY, SURREY.

Peace to the venerable Church!—the stair
 Of Man's salvation, and the golden key
 Opening and loosing through eternity,
 For so 'twas deemed, all sins by tears and prayer.
 And lo! in this secluded vale, how fair,
 Shaded by many a broad majestic tree,
 The solitary Abbey spreads,—and see
 Chapel, and Crypt, and Sacristy, the lair
 Of the night-roosting bird!—Oh! spare, ye dark
 And wintry tempests—spare your helpless prey!
 And let each ruder sound of cry, or bark,
 As from its sacred presence pass away;
 Nor thou, the silent shadowy forms remark,
 Crossing the twilight aisles, in vestment grey.

III.

THE RETURN.

Open thy bosom, thou beloved vale,
 And fold me in thy soft embrace again.
 And thou, divine Enchantress, breathe the strain
 That to the silver moon the enamoured tale
 Repeats of wrongs remembered.—Let the gale
 Come with the gentle breath of heaven,—nor feign
 False pleasures now, for in the breast shall reign
 Delights that, firmly built, can never fail.
 Now doth love's trembling messenger repair
 On eager wing, with hope that sorrow braves !
 Again I hear the chiding brook that laves
 My sylvan home—Again I gaze.—Ah, there !
 The signal from the opening casement waves,
 And Beatrice descends the turret-stair.

IV.

LINES PREFIXED TO FALCONER'S SHIPWRECK.

Oh thou storm-beaten Harp ! whom erst the wave,
 As in despite, flung from the greedy sea ;
 When the ship-foundering tempest hung on thee—
 Rock-built Colonna ! Mockery to save !
 While the Mozambique, hungry as the grave,
 Howls o'er the midnight surges for his prey.
 So are they gone, each favouring Deity,
 And not a conch is sounding from the cave
 Of the god-peopled Ocean ! Hark the strain,
 That won the gentle Dolphin to display
 Congenial love, and far from death his prey
 Bear o'er the charmed billow.—Oh ! in vain,
 Tuneful Arion ! is thy dying lay
 Along the silver waters heard again !

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan, and on the site of Antient Nineveh. By Claudius James Rich, Esq. Edited by his Widow. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE interest arising from this valuable work, is derived in the first place from the information which is given of Koordistan, and the accurate map of that country; and also from the survey made of the Tigris from Mosul to Bagdad, and of the ruins of antient Nineveh. No traveller had equal opportunities with Mr. Rich of penetrating into the country of the Koords, and of residing in friendly familiarity among them. He had the leisure, and possessed the scientific acquirements which enabled him to make much valuable additions and corrections to the geography of these regions. The Editor of the work, the widow of Mr. Rich, and the daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, observes,

“The volumes now submitted to the reader are all which exist of a work begun by Mr. Rich on a very extensive scale. He therefore applied himself diligently to the study of various scientific subjects, by the knowledge of which he hoped to accomplish his design. He felt that a very different book of Travels in the East would be expected from one who had enjoyed so many advantages as himself, than could be claimed from the generality of Travellers, for he had spent many years in Asia, he spoke several Asiatic languages fluently, and he was intimately acquainted with the character and manners of the people. * * *

If he had been spared, and had himself published his materials, he would have added alike to their interest, as to their bulk, by introducing very full details of his personal narrative, and of his daily intercourse with the people. * * * However, though those volumes are less filled up with incidents which occurred in his journey, than would have been the case had they passed from the author to the press, the editor hopes that they will not be without their use. They in great part describe a country little visited by Europeans, and never, it is believed, described by any Englishman; and in that view, if in nothing else, they will, it is hoped, repay the Reader.”

But, before we give any extract from the work itself, it is impossible

to refrain from communicating, as briefly as possible, a portion of the most interesting account of Mr. Rich's extraordinary and early attainments; and we only wish that it was possible for us to extract the whole narrative without alteration.

“C. J. Rich was born in 1787 at Dijon in France, and brought up by his parents in Bristol. At an early age he discovered a very extraordinary capacity. Latin and Greek being taught him by a relation, his curiosity led him to acquire several modern languages without a teacher, and only the assistance of books. When *only about eight or nine years old*, he saw some Arabic MSS. and was seized with a strong desire to make himself acquainted with that language; and this accident, probably, decided the bent of his studies towards Oriental learning, and had a powerful influence over the current of his future life. With the help of a Grammar and Dictionary, and some MSS. lent him by Mr. Fox of Bristol, he not only learned to read and write that difficult language, but to speak it with considerable ease and fluency. By the time he was 15 he made considerable progress in several Oriental languages,—in Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Turkish. This extraordinary and early proficiency soon drew the attention of the society around him, and his acquaintance was sought for by the men of letters in Bristol and elsewhere. But young Rich was no less remarkable for his application to general improvement; and, even at this early period, was distinguished for his high, generous, and somewhat proud spirit, and for the ardour which he showed in every manly exercise and accomplishment. India, of course, presented itself as the proper scene for his exertions; a cadetship was procured for him in 1803, when the friend from whom he received it, lamented that he could not procure something better for him. Rich, who felt a just confidence in his own powers, exclaimed with delight,—‘Let me but get to India, leave the rest to me.’ When he went to London, to complete at the India House the necessary forms, the celebrated Robert Hall sent the following letter to Sir James Mackintosh:—

‘May I take the liberty of recommending to your attention a young gentleman of the name of Rich, going out in the same fleet as you, as a Cadet to Bombay. Rich is a most extraordinary

young man; with little or no assistance he has made himself acquainted with many languages, particularly with the languages of the East. Besides Latin and Greek, and many other modern languages, he has made himself master of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Persian, Arabic, and is not without some knowledge of the Chinese, which he began to decypher when he was about 14; he is now 17. He has long had a most vehement desire to go to India, with the hope of being able to indulge his passion for Eastern literature. He is a young man of good family, and most engaging person and address,' &c.

"While Rich was going through the forms at the India House, Sir Charles Wilkins, so eminent for his knowledge of the Eastern languages, found Rich's talents and acquirements so extraordinary, that he at once pointed him out to the Directors as a person who would justify any exertion of their patronage. On this representation, Mr. Parry gave him a writership; and, in order to perfect himself in Arabic and Turkish, he was appointed Secretary to Mr. Lock, who was proceeding to Egypt as Consul-general, and his rank was allowed to run on as if he had at once proceeded to India. He embarked in 1804 to join Mr. Lock, but the ship being burnt in the Bay of Rosas, he escaped with the crew to Catalonia, and then went to Malta and to Italy. Mr. Lock dying at Malta, Mr. Rich was permitted by the Directors to follow such a course of travel as would conduce best to his study of the languages of the East. He went to Constantinople, and afterwards to Smyrna, where he put himself to school with the young Turkish students, in order to master the difficulties and niceties of the language. After being appointed Assistant to Colonel Missett, Consul-general in Egypt, he resided for some time at Alexandria, where he perfected himself in Arabic. As it was now time for him to get to India, he resolved to make his way by land to the Persian gulf; and leaving Egypt disguised as a Mameluke, he travelled over great part of Palestine, and confiding in his knowledge of the Turkish, even ventured to visit Damascus while the pilgrims were assembled there on their way to Mecca, and to enter the grand mosque, an act which would have been fatal to any one known to be a Christian. His host, a Turk, was so captivated by him as to treat him to settle at that place, offering him his interest and his daughter in marriage. From Aleppo he proceeded by Mardin and Bagdad to Bassora, and sailed for Bombay, which he reached in 1807."

This is surely a narrative of much interest, displaying great activity of mind, well directed aims, strong resolution, and remarkable abilities. We must be brief in the remainder of our recital. At Bombay he resided in the house of Sir James Mackintosh, whose daughter he subsequently married. The account of Sir James, however, we cannot withhold.

'I invited him to my house, and on the 1st of September he came to us. He far surpassed our expectations, and we soon considered his wonderful Oriental attainments as the least part of his merits. I found him a fair classical scholar, and capable of speaking and writing French and Italian like the best educated natives. With the strongest recommendations of appearance and manners, he joined every elegant accomplishment, and every manly exercise; and combined with them spirit, pleasantry, and feeling. * * He has no fortune, nor had even then an appointment. But you will not doubt that I willingly consented to his marriage with my eldest daughter, &c.—Soon after, the most urgent necessities of the public called for a Resident at Bagdad. He alone was universally acknowledged to be qualified for the station. He was appointed; having thus twice, before he was twenty-four, commanded promotion by mere merit. They were married, and are gone to Bagdad.'

"There he spent six years in no European society but that of his wife and Mr. Hine the surgeon to the Residency. In 1813 he was compelled, by bad health, to leave Bagdad, and he went, with Mrs. Rich, to Constantinople; and from thence to Vienna and Paris. Mr. Rich returned to Bagdad; and in 1820, the state of his health requiring change of air, he made the tour given in these volumes, to Koordistan. He was now appointed to an important office at Bombay; and as an unprovoked attack at this time had been made on the Residency, by order of the Pasha, Mr. Rich moved down to Bassora till due reparation was made. The cholera having at this time made considerable ravages at Shiras, the Prince and all the chief people fled. Mr. Rich remained where duty and Christian feeling commanded him to stop; and he contrived to quiet the minds and relieve the wants of the inhabitants; but on the 4th of October, while leaving the bath, he was himself attacked with the same disease, and expired on the 5th. He was buried in the Jehan Numa, one of the royal gardens, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

Of the materials of the present work, the author of the above life of Mr. Rich observes,

“They place the geography of Koordistan, and the manners of the inhabitants, in a new and strong light. The geographical fixed points, now ascertained, will assist in rectifying the position not only of the different parts of Koordistan itself, but of the adjoining provinces in that part of Asia:—at the same time, by the united powers of the pencil and the pen, with the addition of a scientific survey, he has probably done for part of Koordistan, which formerly was only a mass of uncertainty in our best maps, what has hitherto been very imperfectly executed for any other part of Asia.”

It is obvious that much of these valuable volumes, and that part particularly which relates to the accuracies of geographical observation, the distances and bearings of places, from longitudes and surveys, together with much of local description, though forming the most valuable, and indeed the staple part of the book, is not that which could be extracted for general curiosity,—indeed, the whole work, though it cannot be read without interest, as affording us much curious and novel information on the subject of a people so little known, yet will be infinitely of greater importance to the Asiatic scholar, and to the geographer, than to any other class of readers. It helps to fill up a deficiency in the incomplete link of our knowledge of the East; and it relates to a country very difficult of access to the common traveller, and in which Mr. Rich had a facility of sojourning, and an acquaintance with the chiefs, that few other persons are now likely to obtain. Of the state of the country we shall give the following passage:

“I gave him (Mahmood Pasha of Salimania) the Pasha of Bagdad's message, which, being a very civil one, I took care to deliver audibly before all his attendants, and he seemed sensible of the attention. He spake of the state of the country; exposed to the difficulties with which he had to contend, in being placed on the frontiers between two rival powers, one of which never ceased persecuting him for contributions,—the other, his natural sovereigns, that is the Turks, insisted that he should neither serve nor pay Persia; and yet Turkey was neither able nor willing to defend him, when the Shahzadeh of Kermanshah carried on his

exactions by force. He pointed out the pernicious way in which this combination operated on the prosperity of the country, in a modest and sensible manner, and expressed his wish of adhering with fidelity to the cause of the Pasha of Bagdad. I believe, in fact, that personally, he is well-inclined to the Turks from religious prejudices; but it is easy to see that their cause is not very popular, and that the generality here have neither respect nor confidence in the Ottomans; nor do they deserve it. Their political conduct is blind, arrogant, and treacherous. With a little prudence and conciliation, and by a skilful application to the *Sunite* feelings of the bigoted Koords, who detest the Persian sect, they might have attached firmly to them a brave and numerous people, who possess the most important lines of their frontier, and who, at particular moments, might turn the scale in favour of the power whose cause they espoused. There is at present a game going on, the intricacies of which it would be difficult thoroughly to unravel; but it is evident that it is a kind of *ruse contre ruse* affair. The Pasha of Bagdad is endeavouring to cheat the Pasha of Koordistan and the Shahzadeh of Kermanshah, while the Shahzadeh is cheating both the Pasha of Bagdad and the Pasha of Koordistan; and all of them, both collectively and severally, are endeavouring to cheat the Porte, who will unquestionably come off worst of the whole set, and who in everything contrives to make herself the common enemy. With this, however, I had nothing to do. The situation I held obliged me to uphold Turkey, at least negatively, which in my answer I endeavoured to do, &c.”

Of the peasantry, Mr. Rich observes,

“I had to-day confirmed by several of the best authorities, what I had long suspected, that the peasants in Koordistan are a totally distinct race from the tribes, who seldom, if ever, cultivate the soil; while on the other hand the peasants are never soldiers. The clannish Koords call themselves Sipah, or the military Koords, in contradistinction to the peasant Koords; but the peasants have no other distinguishing name than Rayahs or Keuglees, in this part of Koordistan. A tribesman once confessed to me, that the clans conceived the peasants to be merely created for their use; and wretched indeed is the condition of the Koordish cultivators. It much resembles that of a negro slave in the West Indies; and the worst of all is, I have never found it possible to make these Koordish masters ashamed of their cruelty to their poor dependants. Every

one agrees, that the peasant is in a moment to be distinguished, both in countenance and speech, from the true tribesman; nor would it be possible for him to pass himself for his countryman of nobler race."

"Mahomed Aga said to me, 'The Turks call us all Koords, and have no conception of the distinction between us, but we are quite a distinct people from the peasants; and they have the stupidity which the Turks are pleased to attribute to us.' The treatment which the peasantry receive is well calculated to brutify them; and yet tyranny equally degrades and brutifies the master and the slave; and it were not wonderful had the tribe and the peasant Koord been equally stupid and unfeeling."

"During a conversation concerning the great Koordish families, one person present said, 'Is it not a shame that our princes should ever consent to go to Bagdad, where they are obliged to submit to a Turk, who was bought, the other day, like a beast, for a few hundred piastres, and who yet, when in a passion, will call any of us 'Koordish ass!' Another person remarked, 'The jealousy of our Princes is their ruin. Neither the Turks nor the Persians would be able to do any thing against us, but by availing themselves of our divisions, and the family jealousies of our chiefs. We are aware of this, yet some how or other the Turks always succeed and get the best of us. We are certainly Koords with thick understandings.' The same person said, when I mentioned the dirt and ruinous condition of the house I was living in, 'It is very true; but why should we build good houses, or keep them in repair, when we are not certain of enjoying them even for our lives? This Pasha is changed, another of the same family is appointed, and he brings in his friends, who turn us out of our houses and estates. The ruin of this country is the want of stability and permanence in its governors; of whatever disposition a Prince may be, it would be well for the country if he were sure of preserving it for life.'"

Mahomed Aga said,

"The want of security in our possessions is the sole ruin of the country. While we tribesmen are not sure of holding our estates, we never will addict ourselves to agriculture, and until we do, the country can never prosper. Why should I, for instance, throw a tagar of seed into the ground when I am not sure that my master will hold his government, and I my estate, until the harvest? instead of doing this, I allow the peasants to cultivate my estates, as they may find convenient, and

I take from them my due, which is the *zakat* or tenth of the whole, and as much more as I can squeeze out of them by any means, and on any pretext. Abdurrahman Pasha's favourite project at one time was, to render his country tributary to the Porte, but independent of any neighbouring Pasha; he was willing to pay any annual tribute that the Porte might require regularly in ready money at the capital, provided he should be secure from obeying any other orders than those of the Sultan, and not be subject to deposition and interference in the interior of his province, except in case of rebellion; but this he could never manage. On occasion of the rebellion of Kutchuk Suliman, Pasha of Bagdad, against the Porte, the Reis Effendi, who was sent from Constantinople to depose him, offered Abdurrahman Pasha the government of Bagdad; but the old chief very prudently refused the honour. 'It is true,' said he, 'that I should become a Vizier of the first rank; but one draught of the snow-water of yonder mountain, is worth all the honours of the Empire. Besides, were I to transfer myself to Bagdad, my own prosperity would be increased, but it would ultimately be the ruin of the family of the Bebbehs.'

"I was surprised," says Mr. Rich, "to hear, that in the Province of Shehri-zoor, there are some villages entirely composed of Afghans. They came into this part of the country on the murder of Azad Khan; and they are said still to retain their own language among themselves. They are very poor, and rank among the peasantry. There are also some families of Afshars (Nadir Shah's tribe) in Koordistan. I saw an Agavat, a gentleman, of the tribe; his name was Isa Aga, and he was an uncommonly fine looking old man, of a commanding height and figure. Though bred up in Koordistan, I was told it could at once be perceived he was no Koord by his language. None but a native born can speak their language perfectly; it is something like the English in that respect. The difficulty in both proceeds from minutiae in the pronunciation, and running one syllable into another."

We will give a Koord *dejeuner à la fourchette*.

"This morning I breakfasted with the Pasha by invitation at 10 o'clock. The repast might have passed for a substantial good dinner, there being all sorts of meat of the most solid as well as ornamental description. Among the rest was the usual delicacy of a lamb stuffed and roasted whole. The dishes were prepared

and served in the Persian fashion, and really did honour to Koordish skill, being much less greasy, and more tasty than anything I ever ate at Bagdad. The Pasha and myself sate together at the upper end of the Hall; and before us was placed an oblong tray of painted wood, with feet raising it a few inches from the ground, on which the different dishes were placed. Some that it would not contain were put on the ground beside us. Several bowls filled with different kinds of sherbets, all cooled with snow, and some of them extremely palatable, were distributed among the dishes. By the Pasha, a stout grim-looking Koord knelt on one knee, and kept stirring about a white mixture in one huge bowl, into which he put an immense quantity of snow. Ever and anon the Pasha turned about his head to him, and was served with a prodigious spoonful of this mixture. The attentive stare of the fellow, as he delivered the contents of his Patagonian spoon into his master's mouth, was so ludicrous, that I durst not look at him a second time. I had also my attendant savage on my side, and on turning my face towards him, in imitation of the Pasha, I was served with a spoonful of this liquid, which proved to be diluted Yoghourt (a preparation of sour clotted cream or milk) cooled with snow, and a quantity of little unripe plums cut up into it, so excruciatingly sour as to draw tears from the eyes. I did not repeat the application to my familiar Carduchian. The council, which was numerously attended, were served liked us, on an oblong table at the bottom of the hall; and they vigorously applied themselves to do honour to the feast, all their beards moving in cadence. I observed the Koords do not dispatch their dinner as quickly as the Turks, but eat leisurely and chat over their food, the whole dinner being set down at once before them. The Pasha before breakfast said something gratifying to Veled Bey, one of the Jaf Chiefs who was present. Veled Bey, who was talking at the time, got up, and rolled, or shouldered, for he was a ponderous though handsome looking man, very leisurely along the hall, continuing what he was saying all the time. When he came to the Pasha, the latter held out the palm of his hand, which he kissed slightly, and then retired to his place as deliberately and clumsily as he had quitted it. The members of the council smoked, and seemed to make themselves quite easy, speaking whenever anything occurred to them. In Bagdad the Musahhibees or councillors, never venture to look to the right or left in the presence of the Pasha; and they keep cringing and bowing at every word

of their master, and never speak except when he desires them. In the evening I talked with Mahmood Masraf on the different breeds of horses. *Arab* horses do not breed well in Koordistan; though the sire and dam be true desert Nedjis, the colts never turn out any thing but very common horses. The Jaf tribe possess a breed of small stout horses, much celebrated for their strength and activity."—p. 119.

Of Sulimania, the present capital, Mr. Rich says,

"Mahmood Masraf well recollects the foundation of the town of Sulimania about thirty-two years ago. The then governor of the Southern Koordistan, Ibrahim Pacha, the father of Koord Suliman Pacha, and a relation of the present governor of Sulimania, resolved on removing the capital from Karatcholan, on the other side of the Azmir hills, to this place, both from a wish of signaling himself, and for the convenience of hunting, of which he was passionately fond, and for which amusement the situation of Karatcholan was singularly ill calculated, being in a very narrow rocky valley. He called his new town Sulimania, in compliment to the Pasha of Bagdad, Suliman Pasha, the father of the late unfortunate Saed Pasha. There was an ancient mound here, which they pared away to suit the foundation of the Palace, which was built in the time of Abdurrahman Pasha. Sulimania is in the district of Serchinar. By the best information I can obtain, it at present contains 2000 houses of Mahometans, 130 houses of Jews, nine houses of Chaldean Christians, who have a wretched and small church, five houses of Armenians, who have no priest or church; six caravanserais; five baths, but only one good one; five mosques, of which one only is good."

We must end with a few words on the agriculture of Koordistan; advising our readers, and all interested in the history of this singular and ancient country, to peruse the valuable volumes, from which we reluctantly are obliged to part, without the power of affording them more than the most cursory glance at the contents.

"This afternoon I had some discourse with Omar Aga and Mahmood Aga, about the agriculture of Koordistan. The usual increase of grain is about five to ten, to one of seed; fifteen is an extraordinary good crop. Last year the crops of grain were bad, and yielded only two. Wheat and barley are sown alternately in the same ground. They depend on the rain,

which mode of agriculture is called *dem*. There is a kind of corn called *bahara*, which is sown in the spring, and requires artificial irrigation. In the plains the land is not allowed to lie fallow; but it is relieved by alternating the crops of wheat and barley. In the hilly country the land must rest every other year. Cotton must never be sown twice running in the same ground. Some crops of tobacco generally intervene. The cotton is all of the annual kind, and generally requires watering, though in the hilly grounds some is grown by means of rain. Manure is applied only to vines and tobacco. Rice should not be sown for several years running in the same ground, which however may be employed for other grain. The rice is chiefly grown in Koordistan. Omar Aga told me, that this year he has thrown into the ground a small quantity of flax seed, which he procured from a *Hadjee* who had brought it from Egypt. Much Indian corn, millet, lentiles, gram, and one or two other species of pulse, are grown. The plough is drawn by two bullocks. No trees of the orange or lemon genus will flourish in Koordistan. The summer heat is indeed more than adequate; but the winter is too severe for them. The Pasha lately procured some Seville oranges and sweet lime plants from Bagdad for his new garden; but the first winter killed them. The Ricinus, or east-oil plant, is cultivated all over Koordistan, sometimes in separate fields, sometimes mixed with cotton."—p. 135.

The great drawback from the pleasantness and salubrity of this climate, appears to be the Sherki wind.

"Last night," says Mr. Rich, "while I was sitting in a large company at Omar Khaznadar's, the evening having been calm and warm, and we were all busily employed in talking, just as the moon rose about ten, an intolerably hot puff of wind came from the north-east. All were immediately silent, as if they had suddenly felt an earthquake; and then exclaimed in a dismal tone, 'The Sherki is come.' This was indeed the so much dreaded Sherki; and it has continued blowing ever since with great violence from the east and north-east, the wind being heated like our Bagdad Saum, but I think softer and more relaxing. This wind is the terror of these parts; and without it the climate of Sulimania would be very agreeable."

Notices relating to Thomas Smith, of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London. By the late Charles Perkins Gwilt, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford; and of

the Middle Temple, London, a descendant of the Family. 8vo. Pp. 80. [Not printed for Sale.]

THIS Work is a pleasing memorial of the acuteness and perseverance of research of its lamented author, who was removed from this world and a large circle of friends at the early age of twenty seven (see our Mag. for January last, p. 99).

Mr. Gwilt, in his preface, acknowledges his obligations to a work, intitled, "Collections relating to H. Smith," by the late W. Bray, Esq. who was for upwards of 50 years treasurer to Mr. H. Smith's trustees; but the researches of Mr. Gwilt in many hundreds of wills, pedigrees, &c. relating to families of the name of Smith, have enabled him to pursue the history of this public benefactor still further; and to shew convincingly that he was not the beggar with a Dog (by which he is said to have obtained the appellation of *Dog Smith*), but was connected by birth with the respectable house of Smith of Campden in Gloucestershire; and by station and connexion with some of the most eminent men of his period.

Mr. Gwilt was led to the connexion between H. Smith and the Smiths of Campden, 1st, by the similarity of the arms, given on H. Smith's funeral certificate and on his monument at Wandsworth, with those that appear on T. Smith's monument at Campden; 2dly, eleven of the eighteen trustees, &c. of the will of H. Smith, as well as five of the legatees in it, were either relations or connexions by marriage, of Catharine Throckmorton, 2d wife of T. Smith, of Campden; 3dly, Sir W. Bond appears most intimately connected with the estates of the Smiths at Campden and with those of H. Smith.

Mr. Gwilt begins his work with a satisfactory account of the family of Smith, of Campden, illustrated by various views of the monument of T. Smith, in the church of Campden. It seems most probable that the father of H. Smith was the brother of Thomas Smith of Campden. It is certain, H. Smith was born at Wandsworth, and that his residence was in Silver Street, from which circumstance it has been supposed he was a silversmith, but there is no authority for this supposition. He was certainly of the Salters'

Company. On the 9th Feb. 1608, he was elected Alderman of Farringdon Without, the highest civic honour he attained. How he acquired his great wealth is unknown; but his charities in his life-time were unbounded. In 1620 he conveyed his estates to trustees, excepting 100*l.* retaining power of revocation, and bargaining to receive 500*l.* a-year for his own maintenance. In 1625 he released the power of revocation. Being afterwards dissatisfied with his trustees, he filed a bill in chancery against them; but Lord Keeper Coventry decreed that his estate should remain with his trustees; that he should have his house in Silver Street for life; that he should dispose of his rents, &c. to such charitable uses, and for the benefit of his kindred, as he should think fit; and that at his death he should appoint at least seven trustees for such charitable uses as he should by will appoint. In consequence a deed of uses was executed by H. Smith in Jan. 1626. He died 3 Jan. 1627-8, in his 79th year, and was buried by his own desire at Wandsworth, being his own birth-place.

The following is a list both of the estates of which H. Smith died seised, and of those which were purchased by the trustees after his death. The mark * denotes that Mr. Smith died seised of the estate.

“Durham.—A capital message in Durham, and a message and lands there.

Essex.—A farm and land at Tolshunt Darcy.

Gloucestershire.—*The manor of Longney, the impropriate rectory lands there.

Hants.—A small farm at Longstock Harrington, the manor and a message and farm there.

A message and farm called Hall Farm, in Farringdon.

A message and lands in Shalden.

A message in St. John's, within the Soaks of Winchester.

Kent.—*Knole House and Park, with the manors of Knole, Sevenoaks, Kemsing, Seale, and the advowsons of Sevenoaks and Seale.

Several pieces of meadow land at Deptford.

Leicestershire.—Messages and farms at Stoughton.

A capital water-mill and nine oxgangs of lands, and other lands at Bottesford.

Middlesex.—*House in Silver Street, London.

Messages and lands in Kensington, GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Chelsea, and St. Margaret's, Westminster. **Shropshire.**—A message and lands in Chilmyche.

Staffordshire.—The manor of Froddeswell, and lands there.

Surrey.—Some closes called Mynley ten acres, and a close called Burges, in Ash.

Some lands in Great Bookham and Fetcham.

The manor of Unstead and Unstead farm, in Shalford.

A capital message and six closes of meadow or pasture, containing 61 acres, and 48 acres of arable land, in Carshalton.

Sussex.—*The manor of Warbleton, with the advowson of the church, and divers woods and farms there.

*The manor and farm of Iwood, and mansion-house, in Warbleton.

*The manor of Southwick and Eastbrook, in the parish of Southwick.

The moiety of the manor of Worth, and divers farms and lands there.

The impropriate rectory of Alfriston.

Part of the impropriate rectory of Mayfield.

A farm and lands in Telescombe.

Capital messages called Gardner's, and another message and lands in Ruspur.

Worcestershire.—*It is certain H. Smith died seised of estates in this county, for he mentions them in his will; but at the present time they are not in the hands of the trustees, neither is there evidence that they ever were."

"The amount of the personalty left in the hands of the trustees is unknown; but it must have been very considerable to have enabled them to purchase so many estates. In his will are legacies to the amount of 17,000*l.*; by taking into consideration that he gave away 5000*l.* to different towns in Surrey, besides his other extensive charities in his life-time, it must be allowed that he was one of the most wealthy men of his time in the city of London, and in regard to the distribution of his wealth, one of its most worthy citizens."

An interesting circumstance in the disposition of the immense wealth of H. Smith, was his giving 1000*l.* to be laid out in land, of the value of 60*l.* a year at least, for the use of the poorest of his relations. Mr. Bray observes, "Many of his relations are now in low situations, and their predecessors seem always to have been so." This statement Mr. Gwilt considers not to have the slightest foundation. At the time of Smith's death, his relations were in good circumstances, respectably connected, and in no need of as-

sistance from him. The afterwards altered circumstances of the kindred, Mr. Gwilt attributes to the disastrous times that followed, which were the ruin of thousands of families, as well of low as of high degree.

With the 1000*l.* left by Smith to his kindred, and with 1000*l.* left by him for the use of poor captives under the Turkish pirates, which was also directed to be laid out in land, the trustees *fortunately* bought lands in the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and St. Margaret's, Westminster. The estate consists of eighty-five acres of land, partly built upon, (St. Michael's Place, Brompton, standing on it,) and partly garden ground.

Fortunately also for the kindred, there having been no application for the slave-redemption money, that has also been divided among them.

The estates produced, in 1823, 13,000*l.* since which, leases have fallen in, and the income has become very large, and sufficiently ample to fulfil in the most liberal way the intentions of the testator.

The kindred are divided into classes: those between 21 and 30 receive 10*l.*; 30 and 45, 20*l.*; 45 and 55, 40*l.*; 55 and upwards, 60*l.* per annum; besides other advantages.

It is not very easy to trace the exact relationship between the family of Gwilt and Henry Smith; but it appears that in 1677, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gwilt, was allowed to be one of the kindred, and there is little doubt she was descended from Joan Smith, sister of H. Smith, who married Henry Jackson. The author of this work, Charles Perkins Gwilt, was the great-great-great-grandson of this Elizabeth Gwilt. We are happy to add that the respectable brother architects, George Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. and Joseph Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. are in too affluent circumstances to need any portion of Mr. Smith's bequests.

Wills and Inventories, illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c. of the Northern Counties of England, from the Eleventh Century downwards. Part I. 8vo. pp. 456. (Publications of the Surtees Society, Vol. II.)

THE great value of the evidence presented by Wills to the genealogist, the philologist, and the general anti-

quary, has been long acknowledged by those who have directed their attention to the subject; though partly from their own voluminous nature, and more particularly from the strict custody under which they have been kept, and the largeness of the sops required by the Cerberi who stood at their portals, they have by no means been made available to a degree commensurate with their importance.

The "Royal and Noble Wills," edited by Mr. Nichols, with the assistance of Mr. Gough and Dr. Ducarels, in the year 1780, and the *Testamenta Vetusta*, collected by Sir Harris Nicolas, in 1826, are the only volumes which have been dedicated to the subject before the present.* There is even no printed calendar of the wills in the Prerogative Office of Canterbury, nor are the office calendars formed on a plan or arrangement that it would be desirable to print. Even now, we think the utility of Sir Harris Nicolas's work is not duly appreciated, or understood. Though merely a selection, or rather an accidental collection, of such wills, or abstracts of wills, as were accessible without admission to the fountain heads, from having been extracted at various times by our earlier antiquarian pioneers, it yet exhibits a great store of information in connection with the most eminent families of England, and that information is rendered serviceable and available by copious indexes.

The present publication, in accordance with the objects of the Surtees Society, is confined to the illustration of the North of England. Indeed, with a few exceptions derived from other sources, its contents are taken from the registry at Durham, and consequently belong to the inhabitants of the County Palatine and diocese of Durham. Its most distinguished names will be readily imagined:—the lordly house of Neville, those of Bowes, Bulmer, Conyers, Delaval, Grey, Ogle, Salvin, Selby, Swinburne, Tempest, Trolope, and others.

For the first time a series of the Inventories, which have been preserved

* Some abstracts in MS. in the British Museum, that were overlooked by Sir Harris Nicolas, have been since printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

is the same depositories with the Wills, is here presented to our view. They exhibit all the accessories which are required to restore a picture of the domestic interiors of our ancestors, and show what they deemed their necessities, what their luxuries, and, above all, how numerous, were we to judge by our own wants, were their deficiencies. They carry us through every room and office of the testator's dwelling: his hall, parlour, kitchen, chambers, pantry, cellars, &c., and then through the stables and out-buildings; enumerating, not only all the furniture, but every article of dress, all tools and implements, all the live stock, and even all the store of provisions. Besides these, we have given us, occasionally, the trading stock of a merchant or trader of Newcastle, as miscellaneous perhaps as an American store, but full of curiosity and instruction. In saying this, however, we would also add, that we think there is quite enough, if not a little too much, of these inventories in the volume; for they are only interesting as specimens, and as referring to their dates and the grade in society of the deceased, and seldom derive interest from his name or his family connections. Having these specimens, we should not desire more than occasional detached passages of remarkable curiosity from any others.

The earliest articles in the volume are a series of records, briefly detailing the funeral offerings of the early Bishops of Durham to the abbey church. We give, as a specimen of these, the "Capella" of the celebrated Richard de Bury, the author of the *Philobiblion*, who died in 1345:

"In Exequiis Domini Ricardi Byri Episcopi habuit Ecclesia [Dunelm.] tres equos deferentes corpus ejusdem et Capellam à Manerio suo de Aukland usque Dunelm. et ex ejus Capellâ unum vestimentum de albâ camicâ subtiliter brudatâ, cum ij tunicis et iij capis et ij pannis pro altari ejusdem brudaturæ cum historia Nativitatis Dominicæ et Dormicionis et Assumpcionis ejusdem Matris gloriose; quod viz. vestimentum idem Episcopus fieri fecerat in honorem Virginis Mariæ pro eodem Altari; et ij curtinas albas stragulas, pro cornibus Altaris; et j pannum aureum, viridis coloris pro Tumbâ ejusdem; unam Mitram brudatam cum multis parvis perlis diversi coloris et ca-

thesis et nodis aureis; j Baculum pastoralis argenteum cum capite deaurato; cerotecas et sandalia; et j thuribulum argenteum et deauratum; et j pannum longum de rubeâ camicâ cum vineâ et literis intextis; ex quo facta sunt quatuor vestimenta et j casula; ex quibus unum ad magnum altare pro Dominicis, cum duabus tunicis et ij capis, et iij albis: cætera altaribus in Ecclesia sunt distributa. Item, ex dono dicti Domini Ricardi diu ante mortem suam, vj panni aurei mamorei coloris cum leonibus et cervis viridis coloris intextis; et unus pannus viridis cum albis gallis et viridibus intextis, ex quibus facta sunt vestimenta diversis altaribus in Ecclesiâ. Item ex dono ejusdem, ij vestimenta; j de nigrâ camicâ cum iij capis cum largis orariis decenter brudatis, aliud de rubeo welveto cum multis ymaginibus Sanctorum in tabernaculis stantibus cum auro et serico nobiliter brudatis; et ij panni pro altari de eodem panno et brutadurâ: sed et unum aliud vestimentum ejusdem panni et coloris, sed et multo dicitur brudaturæ, cum j capâ et duobus pannis pro Altari, proposuit Ecclesiæ reliquisse, sed necessitate coactus posuit illud in cautionem Domino Radulpho de Nevyll pro centum libris; qui Radulphus postea Sancto Cuthberto optulit. Post mortem Ricardi Byri Episcopi fracta fuerunt iij sigilla ejusdem, et Sancto Cuthberto oblata, ex quibus Ricardus de Wolveston Feretrarius fecit unum calicem argenteum et deauratum, qui est ad Altare Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in orientali parte Ecclesiæ: sub cujus calicis pede sculpti sunt hi duo versus subscripti.

Hic ciphus insignis fit Præsulis ex tetrasignis

Ri. Dunolmensis quarti, natu Byriensis."

The circumstance of the seals being broken, and offered to St. Cuthbert, is repeated in nearly every other instance; and the purpose to which the metal was converted is also frequently recorded.

At the funeral of Bishop Kellowe, in 1316,

"Thomas Comes Lancastriæ obtulit super corpus ejusdem iij pannos rubeos cum armis ejusdem; de quibus facta sunt vestimenta illa in quibus celebratur quando Conventus est in Albis. Rex vero Edwardus secundus post Conquestum misit ab Eboraco Eleemosinarium suum Dunelmum et de pannis auro textis corpus honoravit."

We have not space to give many extracts from the Wills; but the following is too extraordinary, from the conjectures for which it gives room, to

pass unnoticed. In the will of Matilda, wife of William del Bowes, 1420, are thus mentioned several books :

" Item lego Matildi filiæ Baronis de Hilton filiæ meæ j *romance boke is called y^e gospels*. Item, lego Matildi filiæ Roberti de Hilton ch'fr filiæ meæ unum romance boke. Item, lego Dame Elinoræ de Wessyngton y^e boke with y^e knottes. Item lego Elizabethæ filiæ Whitchestre unum librum yat is called Trystram. Item do et lego Elizabethæ filiæ meæ j blak primer."

We all know what the Romance called Trystram was ; but under what form, or viewed through what false medium, the Gospels were called a romance, may meet with different interpretations. Mr. Surtees, who had seen this bequest, asked—" Did a romance actually ever exist under this strange title ? or had the Lady of Dallden met with one of Wycliffe's Bibles, and conceived the Gospels to be a series of fabulous adventures ?" And the present editor thinks that a copy of Wycliffe's translation in *English* was perhaps intended.

We give one more specimen from the will of Lady Fitzhugh, in 1427, being her gifts of remembrance to her children :

" Als so I wyl yat my son William have a Ryng with a dyamond and myson Geffray a gretter, and my son Rob't a sauter [psalter] couered with rede velwet, and my doghter Mariory a primer cou'ed in Rede, and my doghter Darcy a sauter cou'ed in blew, and my doghter Malde Eure a prim' cou'ed in blew ; and my doghtir Elizabeth a chaplet of perle with double rooses, and my doghtir Lore a tyre with double roses of perle ; and Rob't ffitzhugh my son a ryng with a relyke of Saint Petre fingre, and geg* a paire of bedes of gold. And my s'uantz my cleyhyng, as my gownes and my kirtelles. And yong Elizabeth Fitzhugh my god doghter a book cou'ed in grene with praiers y^r inne. Elizabeth Darcy a girdyl of blak gylded, and Mariory Darcy a narrow girdel gylded."

We must mention that the Editor (the Rev. James Raine, the Historian of North Durham, and Secretary to the Surtees Society) has much enhanced the value of the volume by the addition of biographical and explan-

* " Evidently a name of childish endearment."

atory notes ; and that, besides the will and post mortem inventories, it contains some letters of Richard Earl of Salisbury, a curious marriage settlement, and an inventory of the Priory of Durham. We will only further mention that we think the originals need not have been followed in giving proper names without capitals ; and that we trust that the concluding volume will contain very copious indexes ; a point in which Sir Harris Nicolas's work is an excellent example : they should be, 1. of Persons ; 2. of Places ; and 3. of remarkable Bequests : and we think a synopsis or classed catalogue of such books as are mentioned would be well worth the trouble it would incur, and be much in accordance with the objects of the Surtees' Society.

We have now to announce that the Society has just published a selection of the wills in the archiepiscopal registry at York, a wider and richer field in respect of rank and opulence, and genealogical importance.

The Music of the Eye, or Essays on the Principles of the Beauty and Perfection of Architecture. By Peter Legh, Esq. M. A. 8vo. pp. 262.

THIS volume contains a series of essays written with the object of investigating the principles of architectural beauty, and of forming them into a " system worthy of the man of penetration, thought, judgment, and taste." They are designed to show that " architecture is not within the reach of every illiterate mechanic, but that it opens a field to enlarged intellect and deep research ; and that it is full of unlimited novelty and invention." The author remarks in the outset, that " the reader will not here find what are commonly termed the rudiments, but the philosophy of the art." The great beauty of the ancient specimens of architecture is admitted on every hand ; and the author, feeling this excellence to be founded in fixed and undoubted principles, has directed his inquiries to their development ; a subject which he considers has not sufficiently engaged the attention of architects. This inquiry is pursued on the basis of the three first chapters of the first book of Vitruvius. The science is considered under the laws of Utility—

metry — Disposition — Distribution and Character; under all of which the author has endeavoured to put rules, "by the help of which," adds, "it is not too much to that a building of the greatest possible magnificence, extent, and profit, might be constructed with more advantage than could be without them."

On the present day, when so much of the business is mixed up with the opinion of an architect, it is scarcely to be expected that the theories which the author deems to be so essential to the composition of a good building, will be carried into practice.

C. Wren was a philosopher as well as an architect, and in his works the author finds examples to illustrate his ideas; the mind of this great master was too expansive to be fettered by rules which are necessary to limit the direct productions of minds of a smaller scale; and hence we see that he took liberties with the established canons which scarce any other architect would venture to attempt; and indeed, had a step been taken without the sanction of a mind like that of Wren, it would probably end in an absurdity. We now see nothing but perfection in the works of Greece, but at the same time we know that such perfection is the result of the labour of ages—A large degree of intellect was employed to perfect this architecture, and to bring it to that state in which we regard it. The principles on which its beauty depended were rather developed by slow degrees than applied as rules in the first instance; and at length, canons were formed, which subsequent artists worked, and the observance of which enabled an inferior architect to produce a work stamped with excellence.

It would interfere with the rules and principles which are found in antiquity; it is a task of great danger, and should only be attempted by a person of the highest class; and although Wren did that with effect, it is a precedent which ought not to be followed, unless by a master of equal powers of intelligence.

It is to be regretted that the author confined his powers to theory. He would have rendered his book more valuable if he had studied the science

of architecture more practically. If he had done this he would scarcely have produced such inconsistent and unsightly designs as those which in-cumber his work. If the standard rules of composition, to establish which the author labours so hard, should produce nothing more elegant, or even more sightly, than the designs which illustrate his theory, we fear it would be deemed that he had wasted the midnight oil in vain. On the Gothic style he is lamentably deficient in information, or we are certain he would not have given so much attention to the fanciful ideas of Sir J. Hall.

The deficiency of practical knowledge is shown by the author's assertion, that "we have no approved specimen of Cariatides." The Temple of Pandroseus furnishes a splendid example of this attempt to render sculpture an integral part of architecture. In this structure female statues of colossal dimensions are applied to the support of an entablature appropriately designed. To supply the alleged deficiency, a design is given by Mr. Legh, which is utterly at variance with the principles which guided the Grecian architect. It shows five females apparently fastened to the pillars which actually sustain the structure, thus adopting the idea of captivity and degradation which is not witnessed in the Greek example. In the ancient buildings the architect makes the females sustain the roof of the building, and so admirably has he depicted strength and repose, that the eye is not offended at the sight of what might otherwise be deemed unpleasant, the placing of a beautiful female in so strange a situation; but in Mr. Legh's and every other modern attempt at a cariatidal statue, this figure only creates a sensation of pain. This error the author would not have fallen into if he had sought out his principles from the examination of the works of the ancient architect.*

* Is it not probable that this idea of supporting a building by female statues has been derived from some procession of antiquity, where a canopy of light materials has been sustained on the heads of a number of virgins, and which an architect has perpetuated by a representation in marble? The Pandroseum is in truth a mere canopy; and the position and

The male figures, known as Atlantes or Telamones, are also happily applied in Roman architecture in the baths at Pompeii, where they appear as gigantic men, perfect personifications of superhuman strength, bearing an architrave which appears by no means too heavy a load for them to sustain. The parentage of these decorations may be traced to Egyptian architecture, the school probably of every style except the Gothic, the latest and most elegant of all the architectural forms, and to the examination of which we heartily wish that architectural authors would devote more attention.

The author has devoted the profits of his work to a beneficent purpose—the erection of a church in the parish of Stockport, Cheshire, and we sincerely hope, for the sake of the excellent object, that it will have an extensive sale.

A Discourse, preached in Salisbury Cathedral, on King Charles's Martyrdom. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A.M.

Some Account of the last Days of William Chillingworth, &c. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A.M.

Mr. BOWLES justly observes that there is so intimate a connexion between the fate of King Charles the First and our Ecclesiastical Establishment, as to excuse his making some observations on the state of civil and religious animosities in the kingdom, which led the way to that deplorable event. Accordingly he has divided his discourse into three parts. In the first he has made some comments on the services appended to the Prayer-book, and appointed for the day. Secondly, he has given a brief sketch of the state of religious discord in the country, which led to the said

arrangement of the beautiful supporters, in two rows, with one knee slightly bent, enough indicates processional arrangement and a plainly stepping position and not one of pain, as if the bearers crouched beneath the superincumbent mass. Was an English architect to design a national building, and as a memorial of the coronation to represent the canopy borne by the barons of the Cinque Ports, would not a similar design result?

event; and, lastly, he has drawn attention to the picture of the subdued and desolate king. We shall make an extract from the latter division.

“ Such was the state of religion in this country, when that sovereign who protected, till his death, that mild hierarchy, standing majestic between the two opposite extremes of Rome and Geneva—the infallible Papist and the inflexible Puritan—attached from his youth to its services, its prayers, and its songs,—brought a spectacle, as on this day and, I might say, in this cause to the scaffold of blood. * * Charles was now a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, separated from his wife and children, his clergy and his friends. His only consolation was the New Testament, which was allowed him, and the Prayer-book of our venerable church ritual—the more prized, as it had been sternly interdicted to his solicitude and tears. If there are those who think hardly of him as a king, let such remember the difficult and arduous and trying circumstances in which he was placed. Let them compare his public and private character with the sovereigns before him—the loathsome and tyrannical Henry the Eighth; on whose head, if the storm had fallen, Mercy might have smiled by the side of justice. I pass over the youthful Edward, who stood graceful, ingenuous, and pious in the front of the Reformation. I need say little of the reigns or characters of the two sister-queens Mary and Elizabeth,—one the persecutor, the other whose name is connected with her country's glory, and the establishment of that scriptural and mild form of religion which King Charles died in supporting. I will only entreat of those who condemn this sufferer, as a king, to compare his public character with that of those who preceded him on the thrones, and even with his immediate predecessor the cold-blooded murderer of the accomplished Raleigh! And if Charles the First is still to be condemned as a king, let those who so condemn him remember his piety, his domestic virtues; his affection for his children, his kindness and gentleness to all his attendants; his love and fidelity to the altars of his faith, and at least shed one tear of generous pity for him as a most religiously faithful husband to that beautiful queen who shared his heart and his sorrows. When the sternest judge thinks of these things, let him remember his later hours of utter desolation,—separated from all he loved upon earth, in his gloomy prison-house, looking back, not on a perishable crown, but dwelling more sadly as the long, lone night came down on those tender relatives which occupied all his thoughts, ex-

cept those devoted to heaven,—his only consolation being the New Testament, and that book of almost Divine breathings of prayer, to which has since been appended the solemn service for his death."

This is elegantly and touchingly expressed; it is the language of good taste, of unaffected feeling, and of historic truth. We add, from a few lines further, an interesting anecdote:—

"And here, if what I have said may have excited a moment's commiseration for his fate, perhaps I might be able to excite some further interest, when I inform those who hear me, and who come to this place of worship with their Sabbath book of prayers, that the text there chosen was selected from *that identical Prayer-book, which had been in the possession and constant use of this miserable King in his captivity.* From his *own Prayer-book,* in more frequent use, as his hours on earth appeared numbered, I chose this text; the page which contains this psalm opening accidentally,—a proof how often he had communed with it in his solitude. This book, in the possession of King Charles in his prison, at the closing period of his life, must have been kept in secret, and when he was hurried away it was left behind. I need not say how anxiously, how minutely I examined it. It is bound in black, and though printed as long ago as 1637, it appears as if it had been but yesterday in the pale hand of him, who has been in his quiet grave for nearly 200 years. It is evident how interestingly his heart must have communed on those particular passages, which even now most readily presented themselves, though so many years had passed away. One page, which thus presented itself, contained *two prayers,* not retained in our Common Prayer-book. On what subjects are those most pathetic prayers? One, for Patience in Trouble; the other, a Prayer to be said in the Hour of Death."

This narrative is surely of deep interest, and for other circumstances connected with it, we must refer our readers to Mr. Bowles's most affecting and eloquent discourse.

In the second publication, Mr. Bowles has recorded the indignities which bigotry and sectarian malignity offered to the immortal Chillingworth, and in the following sentence he has well vindicated his memory from the aspersions thrown out against it.

"But the most important point connected with this brief Memorial, is the

complete proof that this great Defender of the Protestant Faith, notwithstanding what has been so confidently pronounced by Whitaker and others, from a *hearsay* of a *hearsay*, never did veer one atom towards the Unitarian or Socinian belief. Few will deny a Christian to be sincere in his dying hour; and none was more sincere than this conscientious, charitable, and holy Christian. If he had ever changed his views, he would *ingenuously* have confessed it. In the hour of death, to all arguments his answer was—'I am settled;' and when he turned away from Cheynell's pertinacity, this was his constant reply—'I am settled! I refer to my book! I refer to my book!' This book attests that faith (as remote from Socinianism as from Popery, or Puritanism), that faith in which he lived, and in which he died."

It is well known, we suppose, to our readers, that Mr. Bowles has done himself honour, by erecting, at his own expense, a monument to Chillingworth in Salisbury Cathedral, and inscribing on it a very appropriate and just character of that great and good man.

In an Appendix to this tract Mr. Bowles has made some very just and sensible observations on a suggestion which is made in the Report of the Church Commissioners, viz. that the right of appointing, in turn, to certain livings which the Residuaries have possessed since the Conquest, is, without any alleged offence, to be taken away—and given to whom? to the Bishops, who have many flocks and herds, and who, in recompense for the loss of prebends, are 'to take the poor man's ewe lamb also.'

Mr. Bowles justly asks, 'Are not Deans and Chapters as competent to judge as their Bishops, of the fitness of the persons whom they present? Has one ever been presented from corrupt motives?' And he adds, 'the Bishop of Oxford might as well dispose of all the college livings in the possession of the fellows of those colleges. Every piece of small independent preferment for *friends* or *children* is without any alleged reason to be wrested from the canons, and granted to him who abounds already with so much more extensive patronage.' Mr. Bowles proceeds to place the injustice of this extraordinary and uncalled-for transfer of property in a strong light; and we think he has given reasons perfectly

satisfactory for the preservation of them in the hands of those of whom they are the lawful property. What-
 ever has led to the change, we are quite at a loss to conjecture. The least that can be said of it is, that it is an unnecessary innovation; and if unnecessary, consequently unjust, dangerous, and wrong. But we are further convinced, by Mr. Bowles's arguments, that the usefulness of the patronage will much suffer by the change. We are heartily sick of the whole drama of the Iconoclasts now acting, and pity the dramatic personæ who have to perform it. The hungry and snarling Cerberus has had a good many rich sops given him these last three or four years; and he is now swallowing some from the *bread laid upon the altar*. It is all equally in vain. He does not care whether Durham is 17,000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, he only craves to get as much for himself as he can. This paring, and chipping, and rasping, and filing,* and new-modelling is as ridiculous as it would be to convert Salisbury Cathedral into a plain Doric chapel. They have gone on from mischief to mischief, and from one weak concession to another, till, thank God! they are one and all stuck fast in the slough of the Tithe Bill. There we shall leave them, and end with the language of a true Conservative, and who never would let the sanctity of the altar be surrendered to the unbridled licentiousness of the Forum—*Multa sunt occulta reipublicæ vulnera, multa nefariorum civium pernicioſa consilia. Nullum externum periculum est, non Rex, non gens ulla, non natio pertimescenda est. Inclusum malum, intestinum et domesticum est, huic pro te quisque nostrum mederi, atque hoc omnes sanare velle debemus.*"

* We thought one great object of the Church Reform was to raise the lower orders of the clergy, and to afford them an independent and due maintenance; but this step, with all others hitherto taken, has been to deprive them of what they legitimately possess, to take out of the little they have, and add it to the superabundant power and patronage of the Bishops. Why do not the Chapter of Salisbury and all other Chapters remonstrate strenuously against this *illegal* and most monstrous abuse of power? The Church is suffering itself to be shorn like an old wether sheep, without a single *bleat!*

On the Spikenard of the Ancients.
 By C. Hatchett, Esq.

LINNÆUS ranked the spikenard of the ancients, the "*Nardus Indica*,"* among the grasses. This opinion Sir W. Jones considered to be incorrect; but its truth has been established by the late Sir Gilbert Blane, who received a dried specimen of the plant from his brother then residing at Lucknow. This plant Sir J. Banks, having carefully examined, pronounced to be a species of those grasses called by Linnæus '*Andropogon*,' but different from any other of that genus hitherto described in botanical systems, and different from any plant usually imported under the name of '*Nardus*.'* The aromatic odour of this plant is very powerful; Mr. Blane first distinguished it, as he was travelling with the Nabob; and Arrian mentions (lib. vi. c. 22) that during the march of Alexander's army through the deserts of Gedrosia, the air was perfumed by the spikenard trampled under foot by the army. Such is an epitome of Mr. Blane's information in his paper read in 1790 to the Royal Society; and forty years passed away, leaving the interesting history of the plant still imperfect. At length, in 1830, Sir S. Swinton brought to this country some '*oil of spikenard*,' the first ever imported, and presented it to Mr. Hatchett. It is used by the natives in Malvah as a remedy in rheumatic affections, and is called by them *rhonsee ke teel*, oil of grass. It is found in most parts of India, but that growing in Malvah is preferred. It is gathered in October, when the seeds forming the ears or shells are fully ripe. At this season, however, the jungles in which it is found are very dangerous, from the fever which they are supposed to generate, and the natives will not run the risk of collecting the plant, but at a very high remuneration. The oil is obtained from the spikes, which, when ripe, are cut with a portion of the stem about a foot in length, and are then subjected to distillation.

In ancient times, the ointment, into which this oil was formed, with the

* The "*Nardus Celtica*" is a small species of valerian; the "*Nardus Italica*" is a lavender.

on of other fragrant substances, made at Tarsus and Laodicea. It is very costly, for Horace observes, as much as could be contained in a small box of onyx or agate, was considered as equivalent to a large vessel of gold.

Nardo vina merebere :
 si parvus onyx eliciet cadum.—
 (Lib. i. c. 12.)

ancient medical writers recommend it for pains in the stomach and intestines. It is now given in India in fevers, infused with pepper water. The odour of this grass is so powerful, that the camel will not touch it, nor will any insects approach the oil. The value which it now possesses is calculated, by Mr. Hatchett, from a passage in St. John, v. 3, in which a pound of ointment of spikenard is valued at 300 denarii. The denarius being reckoned at that time as worth 7½d., a pound of it is worth 9l. 13s. 6d.; a large quantity, as Mr. Hatchett observes, in a country like Palestine, where a night live luxuriously for one day is a day. "And it therefore follows that the two denarii stated to be given in the Parable by the Samaritan, being equal to 15d. each, were fully adequate to the wounded man with all remuneration for more than two days when he would probably have been freed from the injuries he received." Such is the very interesting information given to us in this paper by Mr. Hatchett, concerning this plant, and its properties appear to have been well known and valued in very early times, which formed a considerable article of commerce. A plate of the grass is given from that in the Philosophical Transactions; it looks rank and strong, and is of our water grasses. In Mr. Hatchett's garden, at Lucknow, it shot up to six feet in height. Mr. Hatchett passes from this grass to us an account of the enlightened Al-Manow, the seventh of the Abbases, who succeeded the abated Haroun Al-Raschid, and made war on the Emperor Theodor for the possession of the person of the old Archbishop of Thessa-

The Tin Trumpet, by the late Paul Chatfield, M. D. 2 vols. 1836.

THERE is some wisdom and more wit in these volumes. Yet the wisdom is not always of the right kind, and the wit is too often the worse for wear. Indeed, some of the facetiæ are very aged; but there is a vein of sharp thinking and satiric mirth, and jovial fun, and sly remark, which makes the whole very entertaining. It certainly was not written by a dunce; nor was it by a very wise man; for the politics are on the wrong side; and no man of sense would write,

"Abuses.—See Tory Administration passim."

But, n'importe, let the Whigs flounder on a little longer—they have lost the tithes, we will see what they will do with the rents. In the meanwhile we extract the following as a specimen of the author's manner.

"Alderman—a ventri-potential citizen, into whose Mediterranean mouth good things are perpetually flowing, although none come out. His shoulders, like some of the civic streets, are 'widened at the expense of the corporation.' He resembles Wolsey, not in ranking himself with princes, but in being a man of an unbounded stomach. A tooth is the only wise thing in his head; and he has nothing particularly good about him, except his digestion, which is an indispensable quality, since he is destined to become great by gormandizing, to masticate his way to the Mansion-house, and thus, like a mouse in a cheese, to provide for himself a large dwelling by continually eating. His talent is in his jaws, and like a Miller, the more he grinds the more he gets. From the quantity he devours, it may be supposed that he had two stomachs, like a cow, were it not manifest that he is no ruminating animal."

As a sample of the wit, we will take the following:—

"Answers—to the point are more satisfactory to the interrogator, but answers from the point, may be sometimes more entertaining to the auditor. Were you born in wedlock? asked a counsel of a witness. 'No, sir, in Devonshire,' was the reply.—'Young woman,' said a magistrate to a girl who was about to be sworn, 'why do you hold the book upside down.' 'I am obliged, sir, because I am left handed.' See Josephus Molitor. A written non-sequitur, not less amusing, was inscribed in the postscript of the man who

hoped his correspondent would excuse faults of spelling, if any, 'as he had no knife to mend his pens.'

One more:—

"Between authors and artists there should be no jealousy, for their pursuits are congenial. The author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, being at a dinner party with Mr. Turner, R.A., whose enthusiasm for his art led him to speak of it and of its profession as superior to all others, the Bard rose, and after alluding with a mock gravity to his friend's skill, in varnishing painters as well as paintings, proposed the health of Mr. Turner and the worshipful company of *painters and glaziers*. This (to use the newspaper phrase) called up Mr. Turner, who, with a similar solemnity, expressed his sense of the honour he had received, made some good-humoured allusions to blotters of foolscap, whose works were appropriately bound in calf, and concluded by proposing, in return, the health of Mr. Campbell and the worshipful company of *paper-stainers*. A rejoinder that excited a general laugh, in which none joined more heartily than the poet himself."

Here we bid our author farewell. May he always continue to be as 'merry and wise' as he is now; but not venture to take his politics from Mr. Roebuck, his divinity from Bishop Watson, or his jokes from—Joe Miller.

History and Description of the late Houses of Parliament and Ancient Palace of Westminster. By John Britton and Edward W. Brayley. 8vo. pp. 464. 1836.

THE increasing interest excited by the public competition for the designs for the new Houses of Legislature, the exhibition of the productions of the competitors, and the frequent notices in the House of Commons and the public prints of the proceedings to re-instate these structures, will render the following volume now before us even more popular than it was deemed to be when the temporary excitement which the destruction of the former buildings created, called it into existence. To meet the demand for information, and to preserve a remembrance of the scanty remains of one of our most curious and important public buildings, at a period when no one knew how soon the ruins would be given up to total destruction, was the object of the publication now before

us. The authors, so well known to the public by their previous joint productions, stepped into the field almost before the embers had ceased to smoke. Their wish was to present to the nation a cheap publication, which should at the same time possess a character far above the ephemeral productions so commonly concocted to meet an extraordinary excitement, and which in general die with the cause that gave them being.

In a single volume the authors have given a clear and perspicuous historical account of the ancient Palace, and by the means of numerous engravings on copper and wood, have perpetuated the memory of every portion of the ancient structure which escaped the effects of the destructive accident.

Their work will not only be valuable as a book for present reading, but when the passing interest is over, and the site is again covered with buildings, it will find its situation in the library, and will be consulted as a pleasing remembrance of the former parliamentary buildings; and its value will not be lessened if the ancient structures which it describes are preserved, as it will then be a record of their appearance in a state when all hope of their preservation had been nearly abandoned.

The historical department of the work must of necessity recapitulate much of the general history of the nation; it embraces a long period, from the establishment of the Saxon dynasty to the lamentable fire of October 1834. During all this period the royal Palace of Westminster is so interwoven with the history of the country, and its walls have witnessed so many important events, as to invest it with a claim to interest beyond that of any other structure in this country. The latest destination of the pile is even of higher importance. Where is there in England a structure so replete with associations so ennobling, with interest so intense, as that which has witnessed the growth and perfection of our constitution, and whose venerated walls have for ages beheld a system of laws administered with an undeviating firmness and equality, unknown perhaps to any other nation?

But we have not space to dwell upon

the historical portion of the work, and shall therefore content ourselves with concluding our review with a notice of the embellishments. They consist of forty-one engravings on copper and seven on wood: the former comprise architectural delineations of the Chapel of St. Stephen and its appendages, both perspective and geometrical, with various views of the ruins, in the state they were left by the fire.

The plan, elevation, and section of St. Stephen's Chapel, shewing the building after it was appropriated to the uses of the House of Commons, with the detail of the architecture both of the superstructure and the crypt, form the subject of five plates. And these are aided by as many as seven perspective views, the engraved title, and a wood cut. The matchless Cloister, which rivals in delicacy of execution and beauty of detail the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, has ten engravings appropriated to it, and four others are dedicated to the beautiful Oratory or Chantry Chapel belonging to this gem of architecture. The majority of these plates are geometrical representations, which are always more useful than perspective drawings. The House of Lords and Painted Chamber receive their share of embellishment.

In the progress of the repairs of Westminster Hall, a gallery of Norman architecture was discovered, which, when perfect, resembled in all probability the upper or clere story of a church of the same period: of this arch a view is given, which is interesting as it becomes the record of a discovery, of which all trace is now removed. It is to be regretted that this vestige of the ancient Hall was not suffered to remain; it could not have injured the appearance of the structure, and it would have been an interesting memorial of the works of Rufus. It is painful to witness the immediate destruction of any curious relic which may come to light on the repair of an ancient building. If our early architects had proceeded on this plan, they would have left our cathedrals far less interesting than they now are.

The interior of a building destroyed since the fire, forms the subject of an engraving; this is an apartment in which the Star Chamber held its sittings. The authors erroneously attri-

bute the building to the age of Elizabeth, from the inconclusive circumstance of the initials of this Queen and the date 1602, being carved over one of the doorways, at the same time that they describe the ceiling as ornamented with roses and *pomegranates*. If the design of the ceiling was not in itself sufficient to shew to any one who had experience in ancient architecture, that the structure was older than the time of Elizabeth, the pomegranate on the ceiling, and which, with the rose, was carved on the spandrels of the great arch of entrance, a fact which Messrs. Britton and Brayley have omitted to notice, was quite sufficient to shew that the building was not only erected in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but that it existed before his memorable divorce, as the pomegranate was the badge of Catherine of Arragon, whose memory was not very likely to be perpetuated by Elizabeth.

The views of the temporary Houses of Parliament will be interesting when these buildings have in their turn given way to the final structures.

A reduced ground-plan of all the parliamentary buildings, as they existed before the conflagration, is executed on a small scale, but is very clear and distinct. It will be seen that the embellishments we have enumerated are calculated to afford a considerable degree of information on the interesting pile of buildings to which this volume is dedicated; and we have only to add, in conclusion, that the low price at which the volume has been produced, has not injuriously affected this portion of the work, which in this respect is worthy to rank with the many elegant productions which have already emanated from the united exertions of Messrs. Britton and Brayley.

A History of British Quadrupeds. By Thomas Bell, F.R.S. F.L.S. Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at Guy's Hospital.

WE always hail with pleasure any new work on Natural History, as it seldom happens that one appears in which some fresh discoveries, or interesting facts, may not be found. The various information which enquiring and ingenious persons have from time to time communicated, serves to add

to the general stock of knowledge respecting the works of creation, leaving, however, ample room for others to traverse the fields of Nature, and to contribute to the store of previous discoveries.

When we consider how rich and inexhaustible this field is—how beautiful and various the objects are which it presents to us, and that every new discovery teaches us truths which remind us of the infinite greatness and goodness of the Great Architect of the Universe, we cannot, perhaps, have a more agreeable and rational occupation than in exploring that beautiful field, and in enjoying its new and never-ending charms. When we consider, also, that every living creature participates in the universal care and protection of a beneficent Providence; that each is exquisitely formed and admirably adapted to fulfil the purposes for which it was created, it is our duty, and it ought to be a pleasant one, to find out a demonstration of the being and attributes of God in the works of creation

There is nothing, however noxious it may appear to some persons, which is not intended to answer some good end; and a proof of this may be found in the number of the work now before us, which gives a history of those timid and nocturnal animals which are comprised in the genus *Vespertilio*. Mr. Bell remarks, and very justly, that

“It is difficult to account for the prejudices which have always existed against these harmless and interesting little animals, which have not only furnished objects of superstitious dread to the ignorant, but have proved to the poet and the painter a fertile source of images of gloom and terror.”

He adds—

“that little harmless bats, whose habits are at once so innocent and so amusing, and whose time of appearance and activity is that when everything around would lead the mind to tranquillity and peace, should be forced into scenes of mystery and horror, as an almost essential feature in the picture, is an anomaly which cannot be easily explained.”

It was only a few days ago that we heard an elegant and accomplished lady express her horror of these amusing animals, adding that “they would fasten on the heads of females at night.”

On questioning her as to her authority for saying so, she could only answer that she had heard that this was often the case. We have mentioned this as a proof of the prejudice which exists against bats, and as corroborative of what Mr. Bell has stated on this subject.

Those who object to these little animals as useless or noxious, should recollect how actively and indefatigably they are employed during the night in keeping down an undue proportion of gnats, which would otherwise molest and annoy us to a much greater degree than they do at present. The structure of these singular animals is evidently and admirably calculated for the exercise of considerable powers of flight: and Mr. Bell observes that

“In this point of view, they form not only a very distinct and circumscribed group within themselves, but in fact there exists no other type amongst the different classes of vertebrated animals, excepting of course the whole class of birds, on which any separate group is modelled, having similar powers, or offering any distinct analogical relation to them.”

He adds, that

“The flying membrane is frequently used as a cloak or mantle, in which not only these little creatures enshroud themselves, but in which the females hold and shelter their young; the posterior portion of it, or interfemoral membrane, is also stretched forwards and expanded, by means of the tail and thighs, during parturition, forming a safe and easy cradle into which the young ones are received at the moment of their birth.”

There is however another, and a still more curious and interesting office which the membrane of the wings appears to perform. We are indebted to the celebrated naturalist Spallanzani, for the discovery, although it is to be regretted that it could not be made without the commission of a great act of cruelty. He found that

“Bats, when deprived of sight, and as much as possible of their hearing and smelling also, flew about with equal certainty and safety, avoiding every obstacle, passing through passages only just large enough to admit them, and flying about places previously unknown, with the most unerring accuracy, and without ever coming into collision with the objects by which they passed. He also stretched threads across the apartment with the same result.”

It would appear, therefore, as Cuvier observes, that

“ It is by means of the pulsations of wings on the air that the propinquity of solid bodies is perceived, by the manner in which the air reacts upon their surface.”

It is however almost impossible to conceive that the structure of the wings should be so delicately formed, as to serve as feelers to the animal in guiding its flight in the dark. Yet so it is.

The female bat shews great affection for her young, of which she brings forth one or two at a birth. Mr. Bell observes that

“ she carries it with great tenderness and care, carrying it about with her, and holding it enshrouded in her ample cloak, which preserves it from all intrusion.”

M. St. Hilaire states, that while the female is suckling, the male places himself in front of the mother, so that the young one may be protected and warmed by both the parents at the same time.

We are glad to find that Mr. Bell has thrown some new light on the habits of the Great Bat (*Vespertilio Altivolans*) for we like to adopt the synonyms of our favourite Mr. White of Selborne, and we think that his is, in this instance, more appropriate than any other. Mr. Bell's information is chiefly derived from some very curious and interesting observations made by Mr. George Daniell, and recorded in the proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1834, and which are quoted in the number of the work before us, and to which we must refer the reader.

We will now mention a few observations which we had an opportunity of making a short time ago on the habits of the bat in question. A pair of starlings had hatched their eggs in the hollow of one of the old lime trees in Hampton Court Gardens, and we had been amused by watching the indefatigable activity with which they procured and brought food to their young. The entrance to the hollow of the tree was through a hole on the side of it, about eight feet from the ground, and was sufficiently large for a boy of eight or nine years of age to put his hand through it. In this snug retreat we heard the young starlings chirp with gratitude as they received their food from their anxious parents,

until one evening, before they had acquired strength enough to quit their nest, a flight of about thirty bats, of the species we have been referring to, came and took possession of the hollow tree, and the starlings were silenced for ever. Whether the bats had been driven from some other retreat, or whether they came to feed on the young starlings, we know not, although we suspect that the latter was the case, as we found a young bird nearly devoured, under the hole, a few days after the event we have mentioned. The bats arrived about the 16th of last month (June) and have kept possession of the tree ever since, although we have driven them out on three several occasions, and kept some of them by us for two or three days, and then returned them to the hole. When they have been disturbed, they have uttered a shrill cry, and would then run to the hole with considerable activity, and retreat with quickness when they have found themselves to be observed. On withdrawing to a little distance, the bats would follow each other from the tree, flying away in different directions, exhibiting, as they did so, their reddish brown backs, and their long black wings. By the next morning they had all returned, and they may now be heard (July 10) squeaking in the tree in the day time, and seen commencing their nocturnal flight about half past eight in the evening. As we now know that these bats remain with us all through the year, and do not migrate (for we have found them winter after winter in old trees), as Mr. White appears to think they do, it becomes an interesting subject of enquiry at what period they hibernate, and the probable cause of their flocking in so large a number to a district where so few of them had been previously seen. We hope that some observant Naturalist will throw further light on the history of these gregarious animals.

We have already stated that Mr. White calls the bat in question *Altivolans* from its high and rapid flight, and we think that this specific name is to be preferred to that of *Noctula*. We have seen this bat on a calm and fine summer's evening, hawking about high in the air, making its gyrations with equal rapidity and elegance.

Mr. Bell has given also a very amusing and interesting account of the common bat or flitter-mouse, or, as it is still called in some places, the *reremouse*, and we can bear our testimony to the accuracy of what he states respecting the celerity and freedom with which it runs along the ground, and the facility with which it rises from it.

We must now conclude our remarks by assuring Mr. Bell that we are de-

lighted with this commencement of his work on British Quadrupeds; and if it is carried on as he has begun it, we have no hesitation in saying that it will be the most entertaining, interesting, and useful illustration of the quadrupeds of this country which has yet appeared, not excepting Bewick. We say this in all sincerity, and heartily wish his work the success it promises to deserve. We ought to add, that the engravings are beautifully executed.

Marco Visconti; an Historical Romance. 2 vols. From the Italian of Tommaso Grossi.—Those that are pleased with tales of chivalry, and deeds of bold enterprise; with faithful waiting-maids, drunken seneschals, scowling assassins, handsome knights, and delicate heroines, will be amused with this romance, which is rather wordy and tedious at first, but increases in interest as it advances. Miss Ward's translation is easy and unaffected, and does no discredit to her taste.

Poetic Illustrations of the Bible. By Rev. John H. Simpson.—Mr. Simpson, considering that the beautiful and affecting narratives in the Scriptures are too little regarded, thought that they might be more attractive in verse, and accordingly has given us the Conspiracy of Absalom, &c. We have no objection to the Bible being made attractive in any way, and every way; but we hint to our author, that he must take care he does not fall short of the fine, simple, energetic language of the original.

Howe's Theological Treatises. (Sacred Classics.) Edited by T. Taylor.—The only fault we find with this work is, that it has not extended to two or even three volumes; for the marrow and pith of Howe is not to be confined to such small compass as one volume. Having in another article said more on the subject of this author, we shall only add that, considering the scantiness of his materials, Mr. T. Taylor's Life is very respectably performed.

Poetry of the Seventeenth Century. (Sacred Classics.) Vols. xxi. xxvi.—Mr. Cattermole has, in these volumes, shown a very intimate acquaintance with our elder Poets, and a very correct taste in judging their respective merits. We considered ourselves as tolerably conversant with the bards of the English Helicon; but he has added a name or two unknown to us before, as Ellis, Francis Taylor, and Nathaniel Easton. This shows the great

diligence with which the work has been compiled. The short biographical and critical notices are written with discrimination and taste. We could, however, have assisted him with the works of many other poets who wrote on sacred subjects, which would go far to double the number of his volumes.

The Greek Harmony of the Gospels, in which the arrangement of Newcome, Townsend, and Greswell are incorporated; with Notes, chiefly designed for the use of Students at the Universities. 4to. By the Rev. R. Chapman, B.A.—This Greek Harmony is prepared with learning and diligence, and after a careful comparison of other works of a similar nature. Of its great use to students and Biblical readers of every description, no one can doubt. The Notes are well selected, and the dissertation on the Genealogy is most carefully and elaborately composed. The work is founded on the historical parallelisms; and the others, such as doctrinal, prophetic, &c. are introduced so as not to interfere with the leading character of the former. The author judiciously adopts the order of the Gospels as they now stand, for which sufficient reasons are not wanting, and the verbal coincidences between them are reasonably explained. The rules that Chemnitius and Newcome laid down to be attended to by *Harmonizing*, and which Mr. Townsend introduced in his preface, are given by Mr. Chapman. After the opinion of Newcome and Greswell, four Passovers, and consequently three years, are allotted to our Lord's ministry. The Greek Text is from Mill. As regards one point, which has always been of difficulty, the Harmony of the Resurrection, Mr. Chapman does not agree with his predecessors; but constructs his plan chiefly after West in his treatise. As a compendious and clear work on the Harmonies, arranged in a scholar-like manner, and not defective in any necessary information, we have no hesitation in

mending Mr. Chapman's volume; labour bestowed on it, the work will be the best evidence.

well on the Burial Service. 2 vols.—A work learned, instructive, and strong. Taking a wide and comprehensive view of its subject in all its hues—drawing copious illustrations of antiquity, and tracing modern customs to their probable origin and significance:—the work is written in good taste, in a flowing and elegant style; and we have no doubt of its taking its due place among the standard works of Theology. The author appears to be well acquainted, not only with theological literature, but with the early writers and fathers of the Church; and his quotations from the homilies of Chrysostom, form one of the most agreeable parts of his volume. His moral expositions and religious advices which are given in these volumes, are not the least important part of it. To open the hints relative to the non-observance of females of the higher classes generally, will produce its due effect; it is a direct avoidance of a great Christian duty which too often arises from selfish and innate motives of indulgence. Mr. Barton well ought, however, to have considered that if the females do not attend to the funeral of their departed relatives, the male mourners, yet they bear a greater share previously in their attendance on the sick and dying; and a tenderness and firmness that the sex cannot always boast: thus they often incapacitated by distress, added slothfulness, weariness, and even inattention, from attention to these last duties. This is a sound and legitimate objection of absence; but it is the only one.

Enquiry into the Origin of Alphabetic Writing.—Essay on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, &c. By C. W. Hall, D.D.—There are several interesting discussions in this work; learnedly and argumentatively treated:—such as the Origin of Alphabetic Writing; discussions on the different kinds of Egyptian Writing; the nature of the Phonetic powers, with which the hieroglyphics were employed; the ideographic designation of names; the interpretation of the Rosetta Stone; the book of Job. That many of the hieroglyphic positions will not be generally read, that many admit of much doubt and controversy, he is aware—as his motto is, *πάραξον μιν ἀκούσον δὲ*. But there is much ingenuity, learning, and knowledge spread through the various branches of inquiry: and the whole work seems

dictated by a sincere love of truth. Dr. Hall has, we are glad to see, done justice to the unexampled sagacity and talent of Dr. Thomas Young in hieroglyphical discovery.

Memoirs of C. T. Schwartz. By Hugh Pearson, D.D. 2 vols.—This work, which was long demanded by the public curiosity, and by their anxiety to do justice to the memory of one of the most singularly pious and disinterested men who ever laboured in the service of his Lord, has been executed with very great diligence and success, by the learned Dean of Salisbury. All sources of inquiry have been penetrated, and a very entertaining body of facts collected. The biographer has conducted his narrative with a becoming simplicity of style; and the summary of Schwartz's character is drawn up with judgment and candour. The volumes are of the highest interest, and will be read with delight.

A View of the Creation. By C. J. Barton, Vicar of Lydd.—This work is not intended either to instruct the scholar or the natural philosopher; but is a plain and pious commentary on the facts as they are related in Scripture. They would form very useful lectures to Mr. Barton's congregation; and are composed without any errors in knowledge, defects of taste, or blemishes of style.

Redding on Wines. 2nd edition.—We reviewed the first edition of this excellent and entertaining work at full length (see vol. III. pp. 3, 124); and strongly recommended it to the attention of all the Bacchi amatores. This 2nd edition contains a very excellent preface on the subject of Port Wine, and the frauds attending it. We cordially agree with Mr. Redding in hoping soon to see the rich and delicious red Wines of the South of France appear in England in their right name, and supersede the drugged manufacture of Oporto.

The Physical and Intellectual Constitution of Man. By Edward Morgan, F.R.C.S.—We have read this work with pleasure and instruction. There is nothing in it either of fact or speculation that is new; but still the confirmation and agreement of other writers, are arranged and considered with acuteness and knowledge of the subject. The discoveries relating to geology and the fossil animal creation, are very clearly and distinctly detailed;

and the reasonings on the different races and migrations of natives in early times, their divisions, colour, languages, &c. are of great interest. Notwithstanding what the author has advanced, and not without effect, we still think that the cause of the dark colours among people in such different latitudes, is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. Mr. Morgan seems to consider *black* to be an accidental colour, i. e. produced by exposure to great solar heat. But why should *white* be a more original colour than *black*? Suppose that the human race was created *olive-colour*, and that as they advanced into hotter or colder climates they assumed a darker or lighter hue? Would not that be as fair an hypothesis as any advanced?

Observations on British Guiana. By John Hancock, M.D. — Dr. Hancock recommends Guiana, as a *settlement*, and shows advantages it possesses as to distance, climate, soil, &c. over any other. His book is so convincing, that when we *transport ourselves*, it shall be to Guiana. This little book contains much to interest and instruct, and corrects some errors of Humboldt.

The Schoolboy's Manual and Young Man's Monitor; being a collection of Scriptural Extracts.—The object of this little collection is to place before young persons a sketch of the Christian character, as a model whereon to form their own; for, the author observes, that the moral character is formed too late in life, and is the result of chance rather than system. Much useful advice is here gleaned for young persons anxious to improve themselves; and many subjects are discussed, of vital and growing importance to those just entering into life.

The Young Churchman Armed: a Catechism for the Junior Members of the Church of England. By the Rev. Theophilus Biddulph, A.M.—A useful and instructive work in small compass, giving an explanation of that form of prayer and praise comprised in our admirable Liturgy, and suited to fortify the young with sound reasons against dissent.

Fletcher's Young Divine is another of those instructive helps to the religious student, so kindly provided for the young and ignorant, to bring them, by easy and gentle steps, to the feet of Christ.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A General History of the County of Monmouth; chiefly compiled, from public records, ancient documents, personal research, and the information collected with a view to publication during a period of nearly thirty years, by T. WAKEMAN, esq. Edited by C. F. ADDERLEY.

The Church and Dissent considered in their practical influence. By Mr. OSLER, author of the Life of Admiral Lord Exmouth.

Divine Inspiration. By the Rev. Dr. Henderson, being the Congregational Lecture for 1836.

Twenty Select Discourses on the grand subjects of the Gospel, chiefly designed for Villages and Families. By W. ORAM, Wallingford.

General Statistics of the British Empire. By JAMES M'QUEEN, esq.

Recollections of a Woman of the World.

The Botanist, by the Rev. Professor HENSLow, of Cambridge. Conducted by Mr. MAUND, author of the Botanic Garden.

No. 1 of The Naturalist, illustrative of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral

Kingdoms; to be continued monthly. Conducted by B. MAUND, F.L.S. and W. HALL, F.G.S. assisted by several eminent scientific men.

Histoire de Port Royal. By M. DE SAINT BEUVE.

M. MICHELET is continuing his History of France.

M. SILVESTRE'S *Livre des Legendes*. Edited by M. LE ROUX DE LINCY.

The Oakleigh Shooting Code. By THOMAS OAKLEIGH, Esq.

First Part of the Book of the New Moral World, containing the Moral Science of Man. By ROBERT OWEN.

Dr. Blundell's Observations on the more important Diseases of Women. Edited by Dr. CASTLE.

Anthologie Française; or, Selections from the most eminent Poets of France. By C. THURGAR, Norwich.

Mr. JOHN WEALE, Architectural Library, will shortly publish a Supplementary part to the original edition of Stuart's Athens, containing the curious plate wanting in vol. II., with several other plates, from drawings by Sir F. L. Chantrey, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

16. The following prizes were awarded:—

Bachelors' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts.—Messrs. Ind Smith, Trinity College. (No second prize adjudged.) Subject "Ex-servitute apud Insulas Occidentales, an commoda vel incommoda possint esse oriri?"

Bachelors' Prizes for Undergraduates.—Messrs. Gilson Humphrey, Trinity College. (No second prize adjudged.) Subject "In republica bene constituta sunt vitia iure Nobilia."

KING'S COLLEGE.

17. The distribution of prizes to students in the senior and junior departments, took place in the theatre of the college, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Otter, the Rector of the College, gave a report of progress which the students had made during the course of the year. The college has been opened more than five years, and afforded him great pleasure to state the progress during the last year had greater than at any former period. The school was first established in 1830; 30 scholars attended; the number increased to between 400 and 500, and consisted of 10 branch schools established in villages in the neighbourhood. Short addresses from the Professors on the principal prizes were thus distributed:—

Classical Literature.—Messrs. Jones, Gell, Von Soden, Fisher, Ridout, Sheppard, Pitt-Rivers.

Mathematical Literature.—Messrs. Frere, Jones, Cayley, Walpole, Fincham, Hill, Bramah, Rhenius, and Harcourt.

Physical Literature.—Messrs. Renny, Duce, Cayley, Hall, Clarke, and Kerry.

Legal Literature.—Messrs. Girard, Jones, Cayley, Patteson, and Musgrave.

Modern Literature.—Von Dadelsen and Mr. Gunter.

Classical Literature.—Messrs. Cayley, Gell, and Ridout.

Modern Literature.—M. Ridout.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

18. This was the anniversary of the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the faculty of arts at the University of London. The Right Hon. Mr. Rice, M.P. Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the chair, supported by the Earl of Somerset, Messrs. W. Brotherton, P., J. Hume, M.P., E. W. Pender, M.P., P. Stewart, M.P., Templer, M.P., C. Lushington, M.P., G. Strutt, M.P., E. Strutt, M.P., C. M.P., W. Tooke, M.P., and others.

THE MAG., VOL. VI.

It appeared from the report which was read, that the University has increased, and is increasing, in the number of students and in the progress of literature and science. The prizes, consisting of books, and the certificates of honour, were then distributed to the students by the Chairman.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 16. The Society held its last meeting for the session, Francis Baily, esq., Vice President and Treasurer, in the chair.

Moses Montefiore, esq. was elected a Fellow.

The following papers were announced:—

1. Researches on the Tides: sixth series. On the results of an extensive system of Tide Observations made on the coasts of Europe and America in June 1835; by the Rev. William Whewell.

2. On the Tides at the Port of London; by J. W. Lubbock, esq.; being the Bakerian Lecture for the present year.

3. Discussion of the Magnetical Observations made by Capt. Back, R.N., during his late Arctic Expedition; by S. H. Christie, esq. Part II. On the Intensity of the Magnetic Force.

4. On the powers on which the functions of Life in the more perfect Animals depend, and on the manner in which they are associated in the production of their more complicated results; by A. P. W. Philip, M. D.

5. On the Respiration of Insects; by George Newport, esq.

6. Démonstration de l'égalité à deux droites de la somme des angles d'un triangle quelconque, indépendamment de la théorie des parallèles, et de la considération de l'infini; par M. Paulet, de Genève.

7. Du Son, et de l'Électricité. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

8. An experimental inquiry into the modes of Warming and Ventilating Apartments; by Andrew Ure, M.D.

9. Experimental researches into the Physiology of the Human Voice; by John Bishop, esq.

10. Plan et Essai d'un nouveau Catalogue Sidéral, &c.; par M. le Professeur Bianchi, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Modène. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

11. Scorpesta della causa fisica del moto. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

12. A new theory of the constitution and mode of propagation of Waves on the surface of Fluids; by H. J. Dyer, esq.

13. On the composition and decomposition of Mineral Waters; by the Rev. George Cooke, LL.B.

14. Inquiries concerning the elementary laws of Electricity: second series; by W. Snow Harris, esq.

15. Physiological remarks on several Muscles of the upper extremity; by F. O. Ward, esq.

16. On the application of a new principle in the construction of Voltaic Batteries, by means of which an equally powerful current may be sustained for any period required; by F. W. Mullins, esq. M.P.

17. An experimental inquiry into the relative merits of Magnetic Electrical Machines and Voltaic Batteries, as implements of philosophical research; by William Sturgeon, esq. Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Addiscombe.

18. A Comparison of the late Imperial Standard Troy Pound Weight, with a Platina copy of the same, and with the French Kilogramme; communicated by Prof. Schumacher, Foreign Member.

19. An experimental inquiry into what takes place during the vinous, acetous, and the different putrefactive fermentations of dissolved vegetable matter, and an examination of some of its products; by Robert Rigg, esq.

20. On the Chemical Changes occurring in Seeds during their germination; by the same.

A letter was read from the Duke of Sussex, announcing to the Society the favourable result of the operation of couching which he has recently undergone, and stating that he looked forward to meeting them at their re-assembling. Adjourned to Nov. 17.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

May 12. Read, a memoir 'On the Drama, with reference to the ancient Hebrews and Egyptians, by J. Belfour, esq.

May 19. Mr. Hamilton read a paper by himself, on Honorary Medals.

June 9. Mr. Hamilton read a narrative of a journey from Constantinople to Smyrna, in the spring of the present year, by his son Mr. T. W. J. Hamilton. It contained the result of the examination of various ancient sites, particularly the ruins of Hadriani and Agani, on the Rhyndacus, the volcanic regions of the Katakekammena, the remains of Sardis the capital of Lydia, and the valley of the Hermaus, or Sarabet. It contained several unknown inscriptions; and concluded with a luminous sketch of the geology of the Katakekammena.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 23. Read, an extract from a journal of a voyage on the east coast of Africa, from Cape Guardafui to the island of Zanzibar, made in 1811 by Captain

Ince, of the Indian navy. Mr. Waldeck exhibited some interesting views of Palenque, in Central America.

June 13. Read, 1. A letter from Mr. Becroft, detailing a trip up the river Quorra, for about 300 miles, as far as the junction of the river Tschadda. 2. A letter from Mr. Schomburgh, describing his visit to the great cataract on the river Essequibo; and 3. An account of General Millar's journey from Cuzco, among the Chunchos Indians, on the frontiers of Peru and Brazil in Aug. 1835.

June 27. Read, extracts from a diary of a voyage undertaken by Don Basilio Villarino, by order of the viceroy of Buenos Ayres, to explore the river Negro from its mouth, on the east coast of South America, to its supposed sources in the Cordilleras of Chili; extracted from the original MS. by Woodbine Parish, esq., and extracts from a paper on the roads and kloofs in the Cape colony, by Major Mitchell, R.S. Surveyor at the Cape of Good Hope.

Adjourned to 14th November.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary meeting, the Duke of Somerset, the President, was in the chair. From the report of the auditors, it appeared that the Society's receipts for the past year amounted to 900*l.*; upon which there was a balance in the Treasurer's hands of nearly 100*l.* Dr. Roots then enumerated the names of the Fellows lost to the Society by death since last anniversary: they were eleven in number, and most of them had been eminent botanists; as Mr. Gilbert, T. Burnett, and Dr. Hossack, of New York, one of the earliest professors of botany in America, and who had the honour of founding the first botanical gardens in that continent. Of the deceased associates there was Mr. Drummond, the indefatigable collector of plants on the rocky mountains, and the wide-spreading and prolific banks of the Mississippi, who died of the yellow fever at Havannah; and Mr. David Douglas, on the Sandwich islands. Nineteen fellows and one associate had been elected into the Society during the past year.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 16. Read, 'Observations on the means of collecting information on various points of Statistics, explanatory of a proposition for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of opening books for the contemporary record of various statistical facts, and to prepare the forms in which such books shall be kept.' By the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, V.P.

10. Read, some data on the pre-
 te of Crime in England and
 by Samuel Redgrave, esq.; and
 inciples to be followed in pre-
 Report on the subject of the
 the Metropolis, by the Rt. Hon.
 ackenzie.
 urred on 21st November.

ROXBURGH CLUB.

anniversary meeting of the Rox-
 Club was held at the Clarendon
 on the 17th June, when the Lord
 at Clive, the President, took the
 and it was resolved unanimously,
 the number of members of the
 e increased from thirty-one to
 x. That a subscription of five
 shall be annually contributed by
 mber of the Club; the same to
 in advance to the Treasurer, on
 h day of June in this and every
 ing year, and by all members here-
 cted, at the period of their election.
 ie sum so raised, or a competent
 of it, shall be expended under the
 n of a Committee, in printing
 edited manuscript, or in reprinting
 ook of acknowledged rarity and
 [Of these works an extra number
 s will be printed for sale.] That
 mmittee shall consist of the presi-
 id seven other members of the
 and that the President, together
 2 Dukes of Buccleuch and Queens-
 Earl Cawdor, the Bishop of Lich-
 lr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Baron
 l, the Rev. Henry Drury, and J. H.
 nd, esq. do form the Committee
 ensuing year.

subsequent meeting of the Club
 the 9th July, his Grace the Duke
 wcastle, K. G., Lord Viscount
 on, Lord Francis Egerton, Henry
 t, esq. and Beriah Botfield, esq.
 cted the five additional Members
 Club.

SURTEES SOCIETY.

12. The second Anniversary of
 gibly flourishing Society was held
 Waterloo Inn, Durlam. The
 Samuel Gamlen presided at the
 g meeting; forty new members
 lected; and the following twelve
 nen added to the list of Vice-
 nts:—

n Adamson, esq. Sec. S. A.
 ; Rt. Rev. Dr. Briggs, President
 aw College, J. T. Brockett, esq.
 awson, esq. F.S.A. Geo. Orms-
 t. H. Petrie, esq. F.S.A. Joseph
 son, esq. F.S.A. Rev. Chas.
 ey, Rev. Temple Chevallier, C. P.
 r, esq. John Ward, esq. and C. G.
 ; esq. York Herald.

James Gordon, esq. was appointed
 Under Secretary; and the future anni-
 versaries were removed to the fourth
 Thursday in September. The books
 delivered to the members were, *The*
Towneley Mysteries; and the first vo-
 lume of *Testamenta Eboracensia*, con-
 sisting of Wills from the registry at York:
 besides which, the *Life of King Oswin*
 is printed, and will form part of a vo-
 lume of miscellanies. Twenty-eight
 members afterwards dined together at the
 Waterloo Inn, and the whole passed off
 with the greatest eclat under the able
 presidency of the Rev. George Towns-
 end, Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar
 of Northallerton. The following are
 the names of the new members:—The
 Lord Bishop of Durham; the Marquis of
 Lothian; Lord Montague; Lord Wal-
 lace; the Hon. A. Trevor, M.P.; J.
 H. Aylmer, esq. of Walworth Castle;
 John Brewer, esq. Queen's Coll. Ox-
 ford; Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter King
 at Arms; G. F. Beltz, esq. Lancaster
 Herald; Lewis Baker, esq. London;
 William Brougham, esq. Commissioner
 of Public Records; J. Blackwell, esq.
 Newcastle; Robert Burrell, esq. Dur-
 ham; Rev. Temple Chevallier, Profes-
 sor in Univ. of Durham; William Dick-
 son, esq. Alnwick; John F. Elliot, esq.
 Durham; T. C. Granger, esq. of the
 Inner Temple; R. C. Hussey, esq.
 Birmingham; John Holmes, esq. F.S.A.
 of the Manuscript Department in the
 British Museum; John M. Kemble,
 esq. Trin. Coll. Cambridge; John Ley-
 bourne, esq. Durham; George Lawton,
 esq. York; Rev. James Morton, Vicar
 of Holbeach; Alex. Macdonald, esq.
 Edinburgh; J. H. Markland, esq. Lon-
 don; Robert Pitcairn, esq. Edinburgh;
 W. Pickering, esq. London; Edw. Piper,
 esq. Edinburgh; Rev. J. Piccope, Man-
 chester; Thomas Stapleton, jun. esq.
 F.S.A. London; Thomas Sopwith,
 esq. Newcastle; Robert Segar, esq.
 Preston; Geo. Wm. Sutton, esq. Elton;
 Miss Sherwood, Snow Hall; Wm. Sal-
 vin, esq. Croxdale; J. F. Tempest, esq.
 Hemsworth; P. F. Tytler, esq. Lon-
 don; Henry Turner, esq. Heaton; Rev.
 W. Whewell, Fellow of Trin. Coll.
 Cambridge; Rev. Robert Meadows
 White, Magdalen Coll. Oxford.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE LAMBETH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

June 22. This being the first occasion
 of a general *Conversazione* being held in
 the locality, it excited no small degree
 of attention, on account of its novelty,
 and the great eclat with which it passed

off. The extensive collection of articles of virtue, antiquity, science, or art, and the display of paintings, &c. which decorated the walls, were all calculated to give the highest satisfaction to the numerous visitors of both sexes.

The *Conversazione* was opened by Dr. Nuttall, translator of Horace and Juvenal, and one of the Managing Committee of the Institution. The address was suited to the occasion, being explanatory of the origin and objects of these assemblies, and appeared to give great satisfaction to all present. The following is an outline:—

The term *CONVERSAZIONE* is of Italian origin, and in its primitive acceptation simply means *conversation*,—the Italian termination *i* forming the plural *Conversazioni*. But in its more enlarged application, the word denotes, an assembly of persons met together for the purposes of social and literary conversation.

The objects of these *Conversazioni*, on their early adoption, were evidently intended for the promotion of rational amusement, and the advancement of social intercourse among literary and scientific friends. Indeed, we have some resemblance to them in those philosophical meetings of old, in Greece and Italy, where, in the classic groves of *Academy*, a Plato reasoned, or a Tully wrote; and again, in that golden era of Italian art, when

‘A Raphael painted, and a Vida sang;’

and when this refined inter-community of feeling was the delight of the learned, and an honour to the age in which they lived. In the course of time, however, these meetings appear to have degenerated from their original intention; and in Italy to have become mere assemblages of the fashionable world, where intellectuality and ratiocination were sacrificed to the tinselled amusements of the aristocracy, or to the ridiculous vanities of mere personal display. A modern writer, of some celebrity in the literary world, Mr. Moore, thus records his opinions of the *Conversazioni* which were held in Italy during his residence there:—

“*Conversazioni* (says he) are evening assemblies held at Rome, where persons of both sexes meet,—not for amusement or instructive conversation, but in order to see and be seen, and pay transient compliments to each other; and where a person may enjoy the happiness of being squeezed and pressed among the best company in the city. Several of these take place in the same evening; and they are formed by the passing visits of the same persons, who thus seek amuse-

ment by a mere change of place and company.”

Such was the description of an intelligent Englishman, who had ample opportunities of observation, and whose opinion is entitled to respect.

Our gallant neighbours, the French, have of late years adopted these *Conversazioni* under the name of *soirées*,—a word which literally signifies ‘evenings,’ or ‘evening parties,’ and which, from the brevity and ease of its pronunciation, appears to be coming into fashion in this country, as applied to these evening *Conversazioni*. Thus the French have their ‘*soirées dansantes*,’ or dancing evenings, and their ‘*soirées chantantes*,’ or singing evenings. But the English, who improve and adorn everything which our Continental neighbours originate, have, to the lighter amusements of the drawing-room, superadded the more refined pleasures of intellectual intercourse. The tumultuous confusion and meretricious adornments of the Italian palazzo, although still retained in the midnight routs of fashionable life, have here been superseded by the more pleasing delights of social converse;—and the light mercurial amusements of our Gallic friends, have in England been sobered into the more solid enjoyments of mental gratification and rational intercourse; but where, at the same time, the object of every one, is—

‘To please by scenes unconscious of offence,
By harmless merriment, or useful sense.’

These *soirées* (to adopt the more abbreviated term of the French) have of late years become very general in London,—not only in the private mansions of gentlemen of rank, but among the numerous Literary and Scientific Associations with which this great and enlightened Metropolis abounds. Of these Associations, the one which stands the most pre-eminent is the Royal Society, whose meetings are held in Somerset House, and of which the Duke of Sussex is President. Here a kind of *soirée* may be said to take place every Thursday evening during the winter season; for after the reading of a paper the members retire to the Library; and, while partaking of tea and coffee, enter into conversation on the subject of the paper previously read, or on any articles or works of science, which may be lying on their tables. Next in importance, and under the same roof as the preceding, is the Society of Antiquaries, who have similar meetings on the same evenings. But here it may be observed, that, in these two Societies (lest the intellectual eyes of science and antiquarian lore should

become bewildered by the basilisk eyes of female witchery,) the smiles of beauty are never allowed to irradiate these hallowed precincts,—sacred alone to learning and monastic gloom.

As we descend, however, to the more modern but not less useful Institutions of the Metropolis—(the Royal Institution of Albemarle Street, for instance,—the Russell,—the London,—the Western Literary,—and numerous others of a similar character,) we find that literature and science, through the medium of occasional soirées, unionize themselves, as it were, with all the pleasing socialities of life; and that the fairer portion of the community are allowed, as in this Institution, freely to participate in the pure pleasures of intellectual intercourse; and thus, by their presence and their smiles, to stimulate and encourage the votaries of literature and science in their arduous pursuits.

Didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus.

Thus, in modelling the *Conversazioni* of the Lambeth Literary Institution, the principal object has been—by the collection of articles of virtù, antiquity, science, or art, and by the reading of original papers, conversation, and music,—to unite its members, at stated periods, into one focus of neighbourly community; where all may be on a footing of social equality,—the aristocracy of mind, united with urbanity of manners, alone maintaining its ascendancy here; where the high attainments of the classical scholar,—the lofty imaginings of the poet,—the deep researches of the man of science,—and the sturdy intelligence of the skilful artizan, may all be amalgamated under one roof; and the rough energies of manly intellect be thus softened and refined by the amenities of the social circle.*

* On the 12th of July, the general half-yearly meeting of Subscribers to the Lambeth Literary Institution took place; when a very gratifying report was read, detailing the progress and flattering prospects of the Society. Pecuniary donations had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Arden, Lord King, Henry Beaufoy, esq., Henry Warburton, esq. M.P., Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P., James Braby, esq., and others connected with the locality; besides donations of books to the amount of nearly 700 volumes; with maps, charts, articles of virtù, &c. A catalogue of the library, containing nearly 2000 volumes, has been since published, for the use of the Subscribers.

MILTON INSTITUTION, CRIPPLEGATE.

A new Literary Institution has been formed under this name, and at present occupies the building in Milton Street, Fore Street, recently known as the City Theatre, and formerly a Dissenting Chapel. We hope it may in future be kept aloof from too divided and exclusive a complexion of the latter character.

The lectures now in progress are:—Four on Palestine, by J. S. Buckingham, esq. M. P.; four on the Ethical objects of Shakspeare in the tragedies of *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Julius Cæsar*, and *Hamlet*, by Henry Innes, esq. Hon. Sec.; four on chemistry by J. Hemming, esq.; two on Oratory, by James Sheridan Knowles, esq.; two on Vocal Music by Thomas Phillips, esq.; six on Painting, by B. R. Haydon, esq.; and one by W. Brewer, esq. M.D. on the Connection between the Study of Organic matter and a Belief in the future Destination of Man.

SUSSEX SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.

A new Society under this title has been established at Brighton. It owes its existence to the exertions of Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Horace Smith, Dr. Hall, Sir Richard Hunter, and a few other gentlemen, who originated a plan for the admission of the public to Dr. Mantell's Museum of Geology and Comparative Anatomy. This plan was submitted to that munificent patron of science and art, the venerable Earl of Egremont, who immediately presented 1000*l.* in aid of its funds, which already amount to 1300*l.* funded capital, and nearly 500*l.* in annual subscriptions. Reading-rooms are opened for the members; the formation of a library is commenced; and the unique collection of organic remains, belonging to Dr. Mantell, are exhibited in three rooms, and arranged with great taste. Dr. Mantell has given three lectures in the Town Hall on behalf of the Institution; and a short time since, a geological excursion to Lewes took place, under his guidance, when he conducted the members to the quarries, which had afforded many of the most interesting specimens in his Museum.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The following resolutions have been adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons, with regard to the future regulations of the British Museum, and which in all probability will be hereafter carried into effect:—

“That the great accessions which have been made of late to the Collections of the

British Museum, and the increasing interest taken in them by the public, render it expedient to revise the Establishment of the Institution, with a view to place it upon a scale more commensurate with, and better adapted to, the present state and future prospects of the Museum.

That the Committee do not recommend any interference with the Family Trustees, who hold their offices under Acts of Parliament, being of the nature of national compacts.

That though the number of Official Trustees may appear unnecessarily large, and though practically most of them rarely, if ever attend, yet no inconvenience has been alleged to have arisen from the number; and the Committee are aware that there may be some advantage in retaining in the hands of Government a certain influence over the affairs of the Museum, which may be exercised on special occasions; yet if any Act of the Legislature should ultimately be found necessary, a reduction in the number of this class of Trustees might not be unadvisable.

That, with regard to the existing elected Trustees, the Committee think it very desirable that the Trustees should take steps to ascertain, whether some of those whose attendance has been the most infrequent, might not be willing to resign their Trusteeships;—That, in future, it be understood, that any Trustee hereafter to be elected, not giving personal attendance at the Museum for a period to be fixed, is expected to resign his Trusteeship; being, however, re-eligible upon any future vacancy.

That in filling up vacancies it would be desirable that the electing Trustees should not in future lose sight of the fact, that an opportunity is thus afforded them of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction upon men of eminence in literature, science, and art.

That the extension of the Collections which has taken place, and the still greater extension which may be looked for, render a further division of departments necessary; and that at the head of each department there be placed a Keeper, who shall be responsible for the arrangement, proper condition, and safe custody of the Collection committed to his care.

That it is desirable that the heads of each department shall meet once in three months, for the purpose of consulting with reference to any matters of detail relating to the internal arrangements of the Museum, which they may desire jointly to submit to the Trustees in writing.

That whenever there may be a vacancy in the office of Principal Librarian, or in that of Secretary, it is desirable that the

distribution of the duties now discharged by those officers respectively, including the Expenditorship, be re-considered, and that the office of Secretary be not combined with the Keepership of any department.

That it is desirable that the hours during which the Museum shall be open on public days, be hereafter from ten o'clock until seven throughout the months of May, June, July, and August; and that the Reading Room be opened throughout the year at nine o'clock in the morning.

That it is desirable that the Museum be hereafter opened during the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks, except Sundays and Christmas Day.

That it is expedient that the Trustees should revise the Salaries of the Establishment, with the view of ascertaining what increase may be required for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, as well as of obtaining the whole time and services of the ablest men, independently of any remuneration from other sources; and that when such scale of Salary shall have been fixed, it shall not be competent to any Officer of the Museum paid thereunder, to hold any other situation conferring emolument or entailing duties.

That it is desirable that the heads of departments do consult together as to the best method of preparing, on a combined system, an improved edition of the Synopsis of the Museum; that each officer be responsible for that part which is under his immediate control, and attach his signature to such part, and that the work be prepared in such a manner as to enable each part to be sold separately, which should be done at the lowest price which will cover the expenses of the publication.

That it is expedient that every exertion should be made to complete within the shortest time, consistent with the due execution of the work, full and accurate Catalogues of all the Collections in the Museum, with a view to print and publish such portions of them as would hold out expectations of even a partial sale.

That it be recommended to the Trustees, that every new accession to the Museum be forthwith registered in detail, by the officer at the head of the department, in a book to be kept for that purpose; and that each head of a department do make an Annual Report to the Trustees of the accessions within the year, vouched by the signature of the principal Librarian, of desiderata, and of the state and condition of his own department.

That it be recommended to the Trustees to take into consideration the best means of giving to the public a facility of

ing Casts from the Statues, Bronzes, and other objects, under competent superintendance at as low a price as possible. The Committee, in the alterations they have suggested, do not mean to levy any charge against the Trustees, but that the Officers of the Museum, talents, good conduct, and general scientific acquirements, are unimpaired; and they are aware, that imperfections exist in the Collection; those imperfections are mainly attributable to the very inadequate space, so available for their exhibition, and limited pecuniary means at the disposal of the Trustees; and they are of opinion that the present state of the British Museum, compared with the increasing extent of it taken in it by all classes of the public, justifies them in the recommendations contained in the above Resolutions."

FINCHALE PRIORY.

The ruins of Finchale Priory, on the north side of the Wear, about four miles from Durham, are deservedly admired for the picturesque beauty of their situation, in conjunction with the neighbouring cliffs, woods, and the river constantly flowing over its rocky bed. It gives us pleasure to notice that their architectural features have recently received the fostering and very judicious attention at the expense of Mr. Prebendary Gascoigne, to whose stall the property belongs, and under the superintendance of Mr. Rev. James Raine. Though the position of the spot has been always celebrated, as is shown by the spacious dining-room which was built by Prebendary Spence, the author of the *Antiquities*, yet, if we except a little moribundness bestowed by Lady Mary who resided at Cocken, on the opposite bank of the river, the fabric seems to have been entirely neglected, from the time of the Dissolution until within the present years. The monks themselves

made some important innovations upon the original design, by removing the aisles, filling up the arches with masonry, and at the same time building in the round columns, and by inserting windows of a recent style of tracery. The spire which appears in the view in the *Monasticon*, has long since fallen, as have all the arches which supported it, the easternmost of which is seen in Buck's view, 1728. There were three lancet windows at both the east and west ends: the former (also remaining in Buck's view) evidently fell inwards, and the ruins, together with a large sycamore tree, entirely occupied the chancel. The recent works have consisted in entirely clearing the area of the church, of stones, and trees, and accumulated soil; in opening the great western door, some lancet windows, and the tracery of others. Some ornamental niches in the south wall of the chancel, and the south-eastern pinnacle or turret, are now disclosed from the interior, forming a new and highly picturesque view. A handsome east window seems to mark out some distinguished chapel, perhaps that in which the sainted Godric was enshrined. The only sepulchral memorial found is a gravestone engraved with a very simple cross. These very pleasing remains would form the subject of a small volume of much interest, and we trust we may look for such a present from the hands of Mr. Raine, as not only his intimate knowledge of the place will furnish him with all the requisites for the local description, but the records at Durham will provide the most ample materials for the history of the establishment. We understand that every charter of endowment remains in the "Finchale box," together with the rolls of expenses, and inventories from time to time, as complete as those of Holy Island and of Farne, from which Mr. Raine has derived such infinite light on the domestic economy of the monks in his *History of North Durham*.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

The admission of this class of subjects to the annual exhibition would appear to be regarded as a compliance with a wish, rather than as evincing a desire to improve and exalt the national taste; the increased apartment allotted to their reception, and the increasing intrusion into this eminent space of other and foreign subjects, can only be regarded as indications of neglect for this branch of the Fine

Arts. We fear, however, it may be urged with some show of truth, that the compositions submitted for exhibition are not such as might be expected from the architects of the nineteenth century; that the subjects are far from interesting or important; and that, in reality, the fault lies in a great measure at the door of the exhibitors. The force of these objections is not weakened by the present collection, in which we see a "Gin palace," and structures of no

higher importance than a Methodist Chapel and an Engine House, employed to fill up its scanty numbers.

We shall pursue our usual plan of noticing briefly some of the most striking of the designs; and as the revival of ecclesiastical architecture is a feature of the present age, we shall place the churches in the first class.

No. 922. *Model of a church erecting in Tredegar Square, Mile End.* AUSTEN. A light building in the modern Gothic style, possessing no very striking character; a slight and fragile spire rises out of a heavy basement at the principal front, which, in execution, we believe is omitted.

No. 961. *Clifton Catholic Church of the Twelve Apostles, with schools and vaults forming the basement.* H. E. GOODBRIDGE. A cruciform structure of the Corinthian order; the dimensions are ample, and the architect appears to have had the command of liberal funds. The nave is a hecystyle temple, the portico surmounted by a pediment with acroteria. On the centre is a statue of an apostle, probably St. Peter. A relief, apparently of the Sermon on the Mount, occupies the tympanum. In the flanks, the intercolumniations are walled up, which creates an injurious effect, from the columns being destitute of apparent utility. The walls are marked by the horizontal lines, known as "French rustics," and the lighting of the interior is effected by latticed apertures in the upper part of the walls immediately below the architrave, an idea borrowed from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. The transepts, as in most modern cruciform designs, are not so well united with the nave as in ancient specimens. Above the junction is an open lantern of the Corinthian order, crowned with a dome forming a monopteral temple, resembling the domes and steeples of the generality of new churches; it appears like an independent building placed on the roof, rather than as a part of the main structure.

The entire church is raised on a terrace, which is formed upon a basement, in which, we presume, is contained the vaults and schools. The general appearance of the building resembles the new church of the Magdalene at Paris, but it is infinitely below the classical design of that elegant temple. On the whole, though it is a striking edifice, from the magnitude of its dimensions, and the richness of its decoration, it does not appear to us to be a first-rate specimen of church building.

No. 974. *Perspective views of the Parish Church of St. Michael, now erect-*

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ing at Bath, under the direction of Mr. S. P. Manners. W. SMOOKR. This is a cruciform edifice in the Lancet variety of the Pointed style. The tower and spire are at the west end. The design shows a fault very common in modern churches,—a want of unity between the parts of the steeple; the spire ought to grow out of the tower without abruptness; in the present design the tower and its pointed continuation form two separate portions. The spire is octagonal, and pierced at the base with eight large arches; it consequently appears to stand upon stilts.

No. 975. *Design for the new church intended to be erected at Newark-upon-Trent.* J. D. PAINE. The ecclesiastical character is commonly given to domestic structures in the works of the present day; in this instance the architect has reversed the practice by introducing the features of the domestic into the ecclesiastical style. Instead of pinnacles, a number of chimneys are reared on every angle, and above the aisles two lofty transepts are raised like the tower staircases of an old mansion. Indeed, if a very awkwardly proportioned spire had not been appended to the structure, it would have possessed the complete appearance of a house.

No. 998. *New church for the Missionary Station, Waimate, New Zealand.* J. KEMPTHORNE. A large brick church of a Gothic character, but in a very spurious style of architecture. The octagon spire shingled and spreading at the base over the walls of the tower, is the only good feature in it. It will remind the emigrant of the steeple of his native village. The architecture belongs to no style in particular; the structure has much the appearance of an old church, rebuilt by some provincial architect; the vestries appear to have been borrowed from some of this architect's new workhouses; a class of buildings which, judging by this specimen, appear to have operated fatally on Mr. Kempthorne's taste.

No. 1012. *Proprietary chapel, now erecting near the Grove, Tunbridge Wells.* R. BROWNE. An odd design of mixed Gothic and Norman; a portico of three open arches is tacked on to the west front, above which is a tower; it is one of those structures now so prevalent, in which the architect shows his style by detail only, by the variation of which he could easily convert his design into any style of architecture which might suit his fancy. The propriety of character has been so far forgotten that lightness, instead of the opposite quality, pervades the edifice.

No. 1026. *Interior of a Church now*

ing at Honiton, Devon. C. FOWLER.

is also a Norman design, at least as circular arches and cylindrical capitals can make it so. The capitals are distinguished by the divided ovolo of this portion of architecture; but the Norman character is not more apparent than in the last example, the detail being as in the most florid Gothic. The building is composed of timber in the style of the Tudor age.

920. *Model of a design for the new church and monumental galleries, preliminary to be erected by the London Cement Company.* S. GEARY. A design approaching to the ludicrous, being a polygonal pyramid of the Gothic order, and with innumerable openings, and a great number of small buildings radiating from its base. It has as many parts, and seems as little meaning, as a child's plaything built with a pack of cards.

Some of the designs for the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which was invited to competition, are exhibited. The most important is 908, *Model*, by ARDRELL, one of the designs selected by the Syndicate. The principal feature is a striking mass of building in the centre, fronted by a portico of ten columns, and crowned by a dome; from two wings project, in which the Order is continued in colonnades, and the whole finished at one end with a hexagonal portico, at the other with a semi-circular one. There is great harmony in the parts of this design, the principal subordinate portions are well united, and harmonise into one grand whole. It would have been an ornament to the city for which it was designed.

924. *Another Model*, by W. J. GEARY. Somewhat resembles the last in general features, but is far inferior in the centre and wings are not so well defined, the former being so large as to obscure the rest of the design into shade; the dome which covers the whole is insignificant.

921. *Model of a design for a Museum of Painting and Sculpture.* L. BELLAMY:—is, we apprehend, destined for the same building. It is composed of a central part, with a portico projecting at each extremity, and a dome rising from the centre. The several portions do not harmonise as effectually as Mr. Ardrell's design; which has the additional merit of presenting a handsome front in every direction in which it can be viewed, the prevailing only a single front.

966. *View of the principal front of the new building—one of the drawings submitted to the Syndicate.* T. BELLAMY:—is a fine design, with its cupola in the Gothic style. MR. MACGILL. VOL. VI.

style; the front wall is sombre, and its gloominess is not relieved by the meagre niches which are thinly scattered on its surface.

The domestic architecture is upon the whole little superior to the general routine of such compositions.

No. 931. *Villa intended to be erected at Hayling Island, Hants.* F. HERING:—is Norman in its architecture; it has a square tower and dwarf spire, borrowed apparently from Dorchester Church, in the neighbourhood. The doors are circular, with zig-zag mouldings.

No. 1042. *A marine residence proposed to be erected at Steephill, in the Isle of Wight.* J. B. WATSON:—is a structure of the same grade, being a specimen of that light and frivolous style of architecture of which so many examples exist there already. A more important structure is

No. 1015. *Garden front of a house erecting at Aloupka, in the Crimea, for Count Woronzow.* E. BLORE. This is a curious mixture of Oriental architecture with the Northern Gothic. In one part we see the lofty Hindostanee arch, in another the Elizabethan oriel, and, peeping above the rest, the octagonal tower of the earlier Pointed style; it is apparently a structure of considerable dimensions, and it undoubtedly possesses a great degree of picturesque effect.

No. 1017. *Penrhyn Castle, North Wales, built for G. H. Dawkins Penant, Esq.* T. HOPPER. This is a most extraordinary structure, a compound of round and square and octagon towers, with a Norman keep frowning above the whole. It seems to have been built rather as a striking object than as an elegant or commodious residence. The material is so dark that it would remind the spectator of the Black Castle of an enchanted tale; the shrieks of an enthralled damsel, and the grim head of a giant crowning the dark keep, would be only wanting to complete the illusion.

No. 965. *The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, Southwark.* J. FIELD. This has already been given to our readers, and the drawing is in the same point of view; it is one of the best modern specimens of Elizabethan architecture. The end of the hall, which is very prominent, being destitute of a window, has an unfinished appearance, and it is not improved by the square oriels, which are too small for the rest of the design.

No. 972. *The eastern range of dormitories, now erecting at Christ's Hospital.* J. SHAW. This, on the whole, may be regarded as a superior Elizabethan design; the dome-capped towers and bow windows are in good taste. We wish

that red brick had been used instead of white; the former material retains its colour, the lighter brick suffers very much from smoke and damp.

No. 1009. *Perspective view of a design for the City of London Schools, to which the Committee awarded a third premium.* J. HARRISON.

No. 919. *The City of London School.* J. B. BUNNING. The selection of the adopted design is very discreditable to the civic taste; the first is a solid substantial edifice of red brick, with stone dressings, in the style of Inigo Jones; the principal front shows two towers with a recessed centre, fronted by an arcade, applied as a porch to the entrance. The windows are large and inclosed in bold architraves, and the whole design possesses that character which appropriately belongs to a public school of the Metropolis. The accepted design is of the true Carpenter's Gothic, showy and superficial, a whimsical front with an open window, and a balcony taken from the Choir of York Cathedral, over a large porch, constitutes the principal front. The whole structure wants unity, and will remain a monument of bad taste in architecture. What judges must those be who could reject such a design as that of Mr. Harrison, and adopt in its place the one which is now in the course of execution!

No. 1014. *The Parochial Schools of St. George, Southwark.* A. J. HISCOCKS. An Elizabethan design for a building of no very great magnitude; the building shows a centre with wings, and great effect is given to the structure by the prominence of the former portion; it is crowned with a pediment and has a large window, but the tracery in it is poor and mean. The wings are appropriate, and the design is not the worst we have seen for such a structure. The mean gables perched on a parapet of the wings, seem to have been borrowed from a modern structure in the same neighbourhood. The architect has judiciously used red brick with stone dressings.

The only restoration of ancient domestic architecture worthy of notice is,

1056. *Design for the alteration of a House in Hertfordshire,* F. J. FRANCIS. This is a very fair specimen in red brick of a large Elizabethan mansion. If any part of the old structure remains, it is altered to assimilate with the modern works, which are certainly in an infinitely better taste than the restorations of the Wyatt School.

The combination of historical with architectural subjects is displayed in several beautifully executed drawings. The most striking of these is, No. 1021. *Re-*

storation of an Egyptian Temple, with the procession of Jupiter Ammon to the Nile. F. ARUNDALE. In this picture the mind of the painter has guided the hand of the architect. We see before us a vast temple, with its gigantic entrance and obelisks, and a countless multitude thronging its courts. Rising above the indistinct mass of human forms are seen the seated Colossi, who appear to regard the living mass below them with solemn contemplation, as if conscious of their importance in the scene. The sky and the varied tints both of nature and the buildings, are splendidly thrown in, and the whole appears the work of one hand; and not, like many architectural drawings, to be the production of more than one artist.

In 929 and 936 Mr. GANDY has endeavoured to give *Comparative Sketches of Thirteen styles of Architecture.* This is effected by a group of capitals and a pyramidal design in various tiers, commencing with the incipient arches of Babylon, and ending with the Gothic. These designs are part of a series by which the artist purposes to illustrate essays on the origin of architecture.

No. 1055. *The impiety of Caligula.* The Emperor placing his steed at the foot of the ivory statue of imperial Jove, and calling on the servile people to worship the animal, affords a scope for a rich display. But the architecture has not the merit of resembling anything that ever existed: it is a mere fanciful creation, and gives an air of fable to the whole composition.

We should have classed 1022 in the same rank, if the reference to the catalogue had not given us the following explanation of the subject: *Designs for a new House of Lords and Commons, &c.* B. BAUN. The call for designs for these national buildings seems to have been a herald to the production of every extravagance. The present extraordinary composition of domes and spires and pinnacles, in endless succession, would, without the explanation, have been mistaken perhaps for a design to illustrate the Arabian Nights.

We have passed over several drawings of the remains of ancient art both at home and abroad. The necessity of circumscribing our notice, and not the want of merit in these subjects, was the reason for dismissing them unnoticed. It is to be observed that we have dedicated to this branch of the exhibition a greater share of notice than other periodicals are in the habit of doing, feeling convinced that the importance of directing the national taste into a proper channel, will warrant the pre-eminence which we have given to the hitherto much neglected

nent appropriated to the annual display of architectural drawings.

A handsome marble statue of Locke has recently erected in the vestibule of University College, London. The statue was executed by R. WESTRICH, R. A. and was paid for by subscription, of somewhat less than £1,000. It raised several years since* among the admirers of the genius and virtues of the great philosopher of whom the effigy. The artist's instructions were to follow the style of the statue of Erasme, then recently erected in the north-west tower of Lincoln's Inn Hall. It is a full-length statue, robed à l'antique, about 7 ft. 6 in. high, raised on a breast high pedestal. The position of the head and of the hands, the latter holding the implements of the profession, and the expression of the face, are a pausing to think while engaged in the contemplation of the subject. The general character of the countenance, habitual blandness and depth of thought, are also happily developed. The drapery is treated with taste and skill: the figure is idealized, and calculated to inspire the beholder with feelings at once respectful, and aspiring.

John Soane has presented to the Library of the British Architects, a copy of a portrait of John Wood, of his excellent work, originally painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. This was the picture intended to be taken the place in the meeting-room of the Literary Fund Society, of the original portrait of Sir John Soane, painted by Mr. D. M'Clise, had that gentleman been pleased to surrender the picture to Sir John. From the present exhibition of Mr. Wood's performance, it is evident that the subsequent destruction of the obnoxious picture has not diminished the feelings of the veteran archi-

Report of the Exhibition of the Designs for the Houses of Parliament.—On Saturday the 1st of July, this important exhibition was opened. The number of visitors on this day indicated that the interest excited by the exhibition was equal to that of the usual annual appeal to public judgment, and was not diminished. The only novelty since our last visit was the addition of an architectural design, but which was not of a very important character. The same active proceedings have taken place on the part of several of the rejected

see *Gent. Mag.* for 1808, pp. 382, 383; for 1809, p. 451; and 1810, p.

candidates, which must not be passed over without notice.—On the 21st July, Mr. Hume brought forward his proposed motion to the effect, "that a public competition should again take place without limitation as to style, and at an expense to be previously fixed by Parliament." The Honourable Member's objections were as follows: first, That the Commissioners had not sufficiently defined the character of the architecture; secondly, to the nomination of the Commissioners before the designs were sent in; thirdly, a want of attention to the recommendation of the committee of last year, that no plan should be approved of until it should have been first publicly exhibited; and fourthly, to the shortness of the time allowed to the architects to prepare their designs. He complained of Mr. Barry's design as impracticable, as not being in accordance with the instructions, and pointed out what he considered evidences of undue favour shown to this gentleman. Mr. Tracey satisfactorily defended the conduct of himself and his brother Commissioners. He was supported by Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir Robert Peel, and the motion was negatived without a division. The following day the architects had a meeting at the National Gallery, to receive a report of the parliamentary proceedings. At this meeting letters were read from Edinburgh, Birmingham, and some other considerable towns, requesting that the designs might be exhibited in those places; and it was resolved that, as far as depended on the meeting, the designs should be sent to Edinburgh for the purpose of exhibition.

Two lithographic prints were prepared by the Petitioners, showing the original and altered plans of Mr. Barry. These alterations, together with several pamphlets either published or advertised, will afford us an opportunity of returning to the consideration of the subject in a future Magazine.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

On a late motion that 3,755*l.* be granted for completing the works at Windsor Castle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that this sum would be sufficient to complete the whole of the new works in this magnificent building. There might, however, be some occasion for other improvements, the expense of which could not now be ascertained. The stables might require alteration, and putting the new rooms in a state fit for habitation would of course occasion an expense which they could not provide for at present.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 20. The House having resolved itself into committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a resolution that the duty now payable on NEWSPAPERS should be reduced to 1d without any discount; subject, however, to such provisions, with respect to the size of the newspapers, as may be provided by an Act passed in the present session.—*Sir C. Knightly* moved, as an amendment, that the duties on soap should be reduced—that on hard soap from 1½d. to 1d., and that on soft soap from 1d. to ¾d. per lb.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* supported the original motion in an able speech. He said the high duty on newspapers had led to a systematic violation of the law, which, under the existing enactments, it had been found wholly impossible to prevent, to the great injury of the fair trader. He considered it infinitely better to make a partial reduction upon the newspaper stamp-duty, and also to reduce the duty on paper, than to extend the whole amount to the reduction of the stamp-duty on newspapers.—After a long discussion, a division took place, when there appeared,—for the original motion, 241; against it, 208.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 27. Lord *Melbourne* brought forward the Commons' alterations of their Lordships' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, for the purpose of inducing the adoption of those alterations. He did not regret the time that had intervened, as he hoped it had tended to allay angry feeling, and to induce all to come to a dispassionate consideration of the subject. He grieved that their Lordships should have made such extensive changes in the Bill, actually altering its principle as well as its details; and he could not but think that, had the Commons made any similarly extensive and vital alterations in a Bill originating in their Lordships' House, their Lordships would have rejected them. The Commons, in the desire of maintaining a good understanding with their Lordships, had not insisted on the restoration of the whole of their Bill, but they had named some of the Corporations of Ire-

land, declaring that they could not consent to the entire destruction of the principles of the Bill by the annihilation of Corporations in Ireland, a sentiment in the justness of which he concurred. He moved that the amendments of the Commons be taken into consideration.—Lord *Lyndhurst* entered into a very full explanation and vindication of his political career, especially as regarded his conduct on the Catholic claims, and his subsequent proceedings towards Ireland. With respect to the amendments to the Bill, sanctioned by so large a majority of their Lordships, he for one must adhere to them as requisite to the tranquillity and security of our Protestant Establishments, and therefore resisted the motion.—Earl *Grey* thought that their Lordships had been very severe towards Ireland. He was most anxious to promote compromise, and proposed a plan allowing Corporations to continue, and the voters to have limited influence in returning to the Corporations.—The Duke of *Wellington* resisted the Commons' alterations; he should adhere to the Bill as amended by their Lordships.—Lord *Melbourne* replied, stating that he could not consent to defer this measure, and that he must press forward the Bill, believing it to be just and right.—The House then divided. The numbers were—for the motion 76; against it 142.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord *J. Russell* moved the third reading of the English TITHES COMMUTATION Bill.—Sir *R. Peel* said that, although he entertained a preference for the measure introduced by himself last year on this subject, yet aware of the great importance of coming to a settlement of the question, and not finding on the part of the Church any decided objection to the Bill, he was unwilling to interrupt the progress of the present experiment.—Mr. *Baines* was of opinion that if any body of men more than another had reason to be thankful to Government for introducing the present Bill, it was the Clergy of the country, because its effects would be to place them in their proper and natural position, as the friends, guides, and instructors of the poorer classes.—Lord *J. Russell* was happy to find that so much unanimity prevailed

with regard to the measure. He considered that the Bill afforded a fair foundation for an honest and equitable adjustment of the tithe question on the principle of commutation. The Bill was then read the third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the CHURCH DISCIPLINE Bill, and observed that it was impossible for any person to direct his attention to this subject, without being struck with the exemplary conduct of the large mass of that distinguished body, the Clergy of the Church of England. When the present inadequate means of exercising discipline over that large body of men were considered, it certainly was a very remarkable circumstance, that so few instances of irregular conduct could be found. He believed that for upwards of two centuries the only mode of enforcing discipline among the Clergy had been by the very tedious, expensive, and unsatisfactory process of the Ecclesiastical Courts. It had, therefore, been thought proper to propose the establishment of a tribunal in each diocese, under the superintendence of the Bishops, consisting of nine clergymen, and to provide that no sentence should be passed without the concurrence of six out of the nine members.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* rose for the purpose of expressing a hope that their Lordships would allow the Bill to be read a second time. The present Bill was founded on the report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Law, and had been drawn up with great care and attention.

The Bill was then read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS' Bill, and the MARRIAGES' Bill were read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

Lord Ellenborough presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons on the part of their Lordships for disagreeing with the IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM Bill as sent up from the Commons. The report commenced with an expression of an earnest wish to maintain a good understanding with the Commons, and their desire to concur with them in every measure which had for its principle to promote the interests of the empire. Taking that view of the question, they assented to the dissolution of the Irish corporations, as proposed by the Commons; but it did not appear advisable to them to establish in their stead that particular

form of local government proposed by the Commons. The Noble Lord having moved that the report be received, *Viscount Melbourne* much regretted the very hasty, rash, and imprudent course on which their Lordships had determined to enter; but, at the same time, after the very decided manifestation of their opinions which had been given on a former occasion, it was not his intention to offer any further opposition, or make any objection to the report.—The report was then received.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a Bill for ABOLISHING IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, and for the better recovery of debts, which his Lordship said did not differ from the measure sent up from the Commons last year. The Bill was read the first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, *Lord J. Russell*, and other Members, having held a conference with the Lords to receive their reasons on the IRISH MUNICIPAL Bill, his Lordship observed that it must be obvious to every one, that the House could not agree in the reasons assigned by the Lords for rejecting the amendments, their Lordships having insultingly attacked the very principle of the Bill. He was ready to make many sacrifices for the purpose of preserving the unanimity between the two Houses; but having done this, and the House of Commons having done him the honour to sanction his views, he felt he should betray the confidence reposed in him if he advised the House of Commons to make further sacrifices. If they did so, they would exhibit a pusillanimity unworthy the dignity of that House; he should, therefore, move that the reasons of their Lordships be taken into consideration that day three months.

Mr. O'Connell strongly censured the conduct of the Lords, whose reasons and whose conduct were alike an insult to Ireland. "From to-morrow," said the Hon. Member, "there is not a town or a village in Ireland in which the old watchword of agitation shall not be raised, and if the result of that agitation is not to extort from you those rights and immunities which the House of Lords dare not refuse to the people of England, we shall then, and not until then, raise the banner of repeal."

The question was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4.

Lord Lyndhurst moved the second reading of the TRANSFER OF PROPERTY Bill. He stated that the object of the

cessively put into boats and carried up the river, and across the lake of Antioch; then, again, by the Karason (black water), to the bridge of Mourad Pacha. Here the land transport commenced again, and there were two stations Ghindanes (Gindaras) and Azares, between the bridge and Port William, on the Euphrates.

On the 16th of March the Euphrates steamer proceeded up the river against a current of five knots, from Port William to Bir, and saluted the Sultan and his Governor at the fine old Crusadic Castle. The river is here a noble expanse of water, which flows past its rock-cradle walls. The Bazaars were untenanting; and even the white-veiled daughters of the soil abandoned Baquis and Djanice to mingle with the gaily-dressed Moslem crowd that lined the banks on the occasion. The same evening the Mesopotamia party arrived, and joined at the anchorage a mile below the port.

It will thus be perceived that the ultimate objects of the expedition are ensured.

The number of places that have been astronomically fixed is very great, and the materials for a map of districts that have been hitherto without almost a reconnaissance, have been collected with care and assiduity. The country comprised in these researches also contains many points of much interest in historical geography.

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The Shah of Persia has issued a proclamation, placing British subjects on the same footing as those of Russia with respect to duties to be paid on articles of commerce, and ensuring to British merchants security and protection in admission and sale of their property.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SCOTLAND.

July 17. A meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of Scotland took place on the Universities Bill then before Parliament, when a stormy discussion ensued. Dr. Muir, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, moved that the Commission should petition against the Bill. Dr. Dunlop, of the Scotch bar, moved that the Commission should approve of the general principles of the Bill, and appoint a Committee to watch over the details. The motion of Dr. Muir was carried by a large majority. The great objections urged against the Bill were—first, that it gave the King power to appoint visitors who might be Socinians, Arians, or Infidels, and who, nevertheless, would have power to regulate the studies of the University without control from the Church; and, secondly, that it gave the nomination of Professors to the King, who might fill the chair with men professing no religion, or the disciples of some of the heresies of the day; and thus lead away the minds of the young from the orthodox standards of the Church.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.—The Fourth Report of the Church Commissioners relates to the future regulations of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. The Commissioners recommend that all the Chapters in England, except those at Oxford, Westminster, and Windsor, shall consist hereafter of a Dean and four Ca-

nons only; that the revenues derived from vacant Canonries, and of those which shall hereafter be suppressed, be vested in the Commissioners; that such revenues (except in cases otherwise provided for) shall be applied "to the purpose of making additional provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall be most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church;" that Canonries may be united with the parochial charge of populous districts; and that the Deans hereafter to be appointed shall receive a double share of the divisible revenues.—The 11th section proposes that, in the Cathedrals of Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Lichfield, Norwich, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Wells, the first and every alternate canonry or prebend that shall become vacant, be, except as therein specified, suppressed, and that every other vacancy be filled up, and that this rule be acted upon until there shall be four canons only; but that, when a vacancy shall occur in the prebend of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, which is attached to the mastership of Pembroke College, in Oxford, such vacancy be filled up, although a new canon may have been appointed in the case of the vacancy immediately preceding. (Similar propositions are added relative to vacancies in the prebendal stalls of the other dioceses previously enumerated.)—The Commissioners also recommend, that the several corporations of colleges of vicars choral, of priest-vicars, or

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FRANCE.

An attempt has been made on the life of the King of France; and the assassin has paid the penalty of his crime with his life. On the 25th of June, a man named Alibeaud, armed with a walking-stick gun, who had lain in wait near the gateway leading from the Tuileries to the Pont Royal, fired at the King at the instant he was passing in his carriage in company of the Queen and Madame Adelaide, on his return to Neuilly. The King immediately put his head out of the window of the coach, and informed the anxious crowd that no harm had been done. The assassin was immediately arrested, and attempted to stab himself, but was disarmed in time. The ball was found in the lining of the carriage.

Alibeaud was brought to trial on the 9th of July. It lasted two days. Nothing transpired to implicate any other person in the crime. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and attributed his attempt to a deep sense of the injury inflicted by the King on the public liberties. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide. His execution took place on the 11th.

SPAIN.

All the accounts received from Spain agree in representing the Queen's cause in the most unfavourable light. The Carlists are said to be every where active, while the troops of Cordova are parading the neighbourhood of Vittoria, and General Evans is at a stand-still at St. Sebastian. The British Legion are reported to be in a very dissatisfied state, which had been much increased by the sanguinary order issued by Evans, that all Englishmen who had deserted, and might be afterwards taken in the ranks of Don Carlos, would be instantly shot. There appears to be no hopes of a termination of this civil war, except through a compromise between the hostile parties.

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up a position on the heights near to the chapel of Guadalupe. At the same time six steam-boats and several transports cast anchor opposite to Fontarabia. At nine o'clock the steam-boats opened a tremendous fire on the town, in order to cover the landing of several battalions near the Madalina. At half-past ten the firing commenced on the heights between the English and the Carlists, and continued till late in the night, without the English having been able to advance. On the following morning the attack was renewed, but no impression was made, and at length the English retreated, having sustained a considerable loss.

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Euphrates Expedition.—The labours which this Expedition has had to encounter, are almost incalculable; but it has at length surmounted them all, notwithstanding the secret opposition of the Syrian ruler, Ibrahim Pacha. Even the roads had to be made, and the bullocks taught to draw; but the resolute perseverance of the commander, and never-failing exertions of the officers and men, triumphed over all obstacles. The same road that was scorched by the sun in August, was sheeted with snow in December; yet, on the 3d of March, 1836, the last waggon, drawn by a hundred oxen, entered the gates of the diminutive but busy enclosure of Port William. From Amelia depôt, at the mouth of the Orantes, the road was carried across a hilly country to Ghuzel Bourge (the pretty tower), a village on the banks of the same river, three miles beyond Antioch. At this station, boilers and sections, with all the other various items, were suc-

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Euphrates Expedition.—The labours which this Expedition has had to encounter, are almost incalculable; but it has at length surmounted them all, notwithstanding the secret opposition of the Syrian ruler, Ibrahim Pacha. Even the roads had to be made, and the bullocks taught to draw; but the resolute perseverance of the commander, and never-failing exertions of the officers and men, triumphed over all obstacles. The same road that was scorched by the sun in August, was sheeted with snow in December; yet, on the 3d of March, 1836, the last waggon, drawn by a hundred oxen, entered the gates of the diminutive but busy enclosure of Port William. From Amelia depôt, at the mouth of the Orantes, the road was carried across a hilly country to Ghuzel Bourge (the pretty tower), a village on the banks of the same river, three miles beyond Antioch. At this station boilers and sections, with all the other various items, were suc-

having obtained an intimation that a sufficient sum of money would be lent by Government at a moderate rate of interest, to enable them to complete the design in aid of which they had been promoting subscriptions, some of the most respectable and influential inhabitants signed a requisition for a special vestry meeting, as follows:—"for the purpose of considering the present great deficiency of church accommodation, as compared with the population of the parish, and the present disreputable state of dilapidation of the nave of the church. Also, to take into consideration a plan that will be then submitted to the vestry, of remedying the evils complained of, by repairing, restoring, and fitting up the nave in such a way as shall render the church sufficiently warm and convenient, and in every respect a desirable place of worship, and furnish a very large increase of sittings, both in pews and free seats. As in consequence of an opportunity now offering, to enable the parish to borrow a sum of money for the purpose, at an unusually low rate of interest, and for a very extended term of years, we believe that it can be shown to be practicable to accomplish the whole, and to provide for the regular payment of the interest, and gradual repayment of the loan, without making more than a trifling addition to the rate."

The proceedings of the meeting, and resolutions consequent upon the above requisition, were ably entered on by Mr. T. H. Shears, in a speech replete with good sense and sound argument. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Burbridge. Mr. Barnard opposed, and Mr. Pegg followed in support of the measure. Messrs. Embleton, Clarke, and Ellis strongly opposed it, as a useless expenditure. Mr. Saunders eloquently supported it, though his address was met with frequent interruption. He assured the meeting, that, had they the opportunity to judge of this matter calmly and deliberately, their sentiments would be in perfect accordance with the measure.

The resolutions for the restoration of the nave were ultimately put, and negatived by a considerable majority, and a poll was demanded, which ended in the same result. Thus has a factious opposition, and disaffection to our venerable Protestant Church, for the moment triumphed. The east end of this splendid edifice is restored to its pristine beauty; the west is mouldering into ruin; while a partition of mean weather-boarding, at the junction of the nave and transepts, under the tower, is the only protection westward which the sacred edifice and its

assembled congregation have from the winds and rains of heaven. The case however, is not we believe, hopeless, so long as law and right shall maintain their position in the land; for the parish was exempted from tithe by Act of Parliament in the time Henry VIII. on the express condition that the parishioners, should maintain, at their own cost, the present Church. This Act has been since repeatedly recited and confirmed; so that the distinguished levelling orators may at the last find that "it is hard to kick against the pricks;" and that, in the quixotism of their advocacy of sectarian freedom and immunity, they will be entailing on themselves and the parishioners at large the expenses of ecclesiastical suits for purposes just and legal, and which nothing can controvert but repeal of the existing Acts. It is, indeed, sport when the enemies of constitutional loyalty and sound religion are "caught in their own springe." We have seen Mr. Rose the architect's plan for fitting up the interior of the church, by which 1650 commodious sittings would be obtained within the reach of the preacher's voice; one half of these sittings would be additional, as the present church holds only about 800 persons. The population of the parish is stated at 19,000.

The new law respecting the admission of Fellows into the College of Physicians has been carried into effect. By this statute, the Council have the power annually to choose from among the body of the Licentiates a certain number to be made Fellows. Such a nomination has taken place, and ten physicians, resident in London, have been elected, viz.:—Dr. J. R. Farre, Sir Matthew Tierney, Bart., Dr. Sutherland, Dr. J. R. Hume, Dr. J. A. Gordon, Dr. Macleod, Dr. Locock, Sir William Burnet, Dr. Hodgkin, and Sir Charles Clarke, Bart. Five also, non-residents in the metropolis, have been named to the same honour, viz.: Sir A. Crichton, late of St. Petersburg; Dr. Stewart Crawford, of Bath; Dr. R. Fowler, of Salisbury; Dr. Warner Wright, of Norwich; and Sir Robert Chermiside, of Paris.

June 22. In the Court of Common Pleas, an action was brought by the Hon. Mr. Norton against the Rt. Hon. Lord Melbourne, for criminal conversation with his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Norton. After the examination of numerous witnesses, chiefly domestics, who were able to prove nothing more than the existence of a friendly intercourse, a verdict was returned for the noble defendant.

July 19. Twenty miles at the Carlisle

end of the *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway*, were opened with great rejoicings and a vast assemblage of spectators. The distance from Blaydon to Hexham, consisting of sixteen miles, at the Newcastle end, had been in daily use from the 9th March 1835; and seven miles from Hexham to Haydon bridge were opened a few weeks ago. The whole length, when completed, will be sixty-one miles; it will connect the two opposite coasts of the kingdom; and the county it traverses is very rich in mineral products of coal, stone, iron, and lead, with alabaster near Carlisle. Much of it, besides, is the richest agricultural soil; and the beauty of the scenery, particularly on the banks of the Tyne, is very great. The line passes by the picturesque castle of Prudhoe; that of Dilston, which belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater; the ancient town and abbey of Hexham; the castles of Thirlwell and Corby, &c. &c. The principal works will be, a bridge over the Tyne, near Newcastle; a tunnel 170 yards long at Farnley Scar; a bridge over the South Tyne, near Warden; another of three oblique semicircular arches, each of 30 feet span, over the river Gelt; a gigantic cut through the Cowran hills, more than three-quarters of a mile long, averaging nearly one hundred feet in depth, and from which a million cubic yards of soil have been removed; the Corby viaduct, 300 yards long and 70 feet in height, supported by seven arches of forty feet span; and a magnificent bridge over the river Eden, consisting of five semicircular arches, each of eighty feet span, and where the height of the railway from the ordinary level of the water is 100 feet; and lastly, a bridge over the river Petteril near Carlisle, crossing the stream obliquely by three arches of thirty feet span. These works have been designed partly by Mr. Giles and partly by Mr. Blackmore, the engineers to the Company. The various station-houses which are scattered thickly along

the line, are very pretty designs in the ancient domestic style, and are evidences of the generally improved taste in architecture. Notwithstanding the works we have mentioned, the average cost of the Railway is only 9,000*l.* a mile, a sum greatly below many similar undertakings.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

June 27. *The Cabin Boy* ("a musical entertainment") was launched, which did not stem the current of the waves with much effect. The audience kindly encouraged him, but for all that he was but a fresh water sailor.

June 13 *The Sexton of Cologne*; or, *the Burgomaster's Daughter* (an operatic romance) was represented. The romance part is by Mr. Fitzball, translator of "*Zazezozu*;" the music is by Mr. Rodwell; and they have both done tolerably well.

June 22. This theatre closed its doors after a "profitable (!) season;" and the poorest in point of efficiency of company within the memory of living man.

HAYMARKET.

June 9. A drama called *The Ransom*, founded on a popular anecdote in the life of Montesquieu, was produced. It is of French origin, and has been translated into English by Mrs. Planché. The piece is well conceived, admirably written and admirably acted, Miss Ellen Tree sustaining the leading character with powerful effect.

This little theatre sets an example in the style of its productions, which "our grandees," or *grandams*, would not do amiss to follow.

July 18. A farce called *Make your Wills* was acted. It is bad enough to be coarse, and so good as to make John Bull's sides shake with laughter. The plot is miserable, but there is much point in the writing.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 15. Knighted, Capt. William Symonds, R.N. Surveyor of his Majesty's Navy.

June 16. Charles William Dacre, of Carlisle, gent. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Chas. Chaston Assey, surgeon E.I.C., to take the name of Assey after Dacre.

June 17. 35th Foot, Major E. K. S. Butler to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. B. F. D. Wilson to be Major.

June 24. Royal North Lincoln Militia, R. Ellison, esq. to be Major.

June 25. To be Baronets, John Power, of Kilfane, co. Kilkenny, esq.; Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, of Bushmills-house, co. Antrim, and of Armagh, Knight; John Kennedy,

of Johnstown, co. Dublin, esq.; and Lieut-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, G.C.B.

June 27. Hugh Seymour Kerr, Earl of Antrim, in pursuance of the will of his maternal Aunt, Anne Catherine Countess of Antrim, to take the surname of M'Donnell only, instead of that of Kerr, and also to bear the arms of M'Donnell, quarterly with those of his own family.

June 29. Douglas Gordon-Hallyburton, only brother of George Marquis of Huntley, to have precedence, which would have been due to him in case his late father, the fourth Earl of Aboyne, had survived the late Duke of Gordon.

June 30. 7th Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. Bolton to be Major.—6th Light Dragoons, Major W. D. Mercer to be Major.—Coldstream Foot

Guards, Lieut. and Capt. W. J. Codrington to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—67th Foot, Major W. N. Orange to be Major.—Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Canada.—Garrisons, Major-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

W. Dallas Barnard, M.D. Oxon, to be one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the household of the Duke of Cambridge.

July 1. 1st Gren. Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. W. Eyres to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Major and Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Col. J. Fremantle, to be Major; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Glegg to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

July 5. John Johnson, of Mortlake House, Congleton, to take the surname of Bulkeley, before that of Johnson.

Thos. Adcock, of Workington, co. Cumberland, and Eliz. his wife, dau. of the late Jos. Hall of Workington, esq. to take and bear the arms of Hall.

July 15. Unattached, Major Francis Copland to be Lieut.-Col.

July 16. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Major D. Grant to be Lieut.-Col.

Royal Ayrshire Militia, the Earl of Eglinton, to be Col.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. P. Alcock, to be a Minor Canon in Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. F. Hodgson, to the Archdeaconry of Derby.

Rev. C. Taylor, Prebendal Stall of Moreton Magna, Hereford Cath.

Rev. W. Agar, Killaskin R. Queen's County.

Rev. C. Alderson, Kirkheaton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Robert Bacon, L.L.D. Wolferton R. Norf.

Rev. F. L. Birch, Wretham R. Norfolk.

Rev. A. B. Brereton, Bitchfield R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Buswell, St. Peter's C. St. Albans.

Rev. G. Cantley, Castle Ashby R. Northamp.

Rev. G. T. Chamberlaine, Almsford R. Som.

Rev. J. W. Charlton, Enniskeene, P.C. co. Cavan.

Rev. J. Corfe, All hallows-on-the-Walls, R. Exeter.

Rev. J. Crossthwaite, Donelly V. and Lackagh R. Kildare.

Rev. W. Edwards, Almeley V. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Fellowes, Stoke Holy Cross V. Norf.

Rev. J. Galland, Kelsterne V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. S. Gamlen, Bossall V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Haldane, Church and Parish of Kingoldrum, co. Forfar.

Rev. H. Hamer, Pointington R. Somerset.

Rev. T. P. Hardwicke, Neen Solars R. Worc.

Rev. H. R. Harrison, Elston R. Nottinghamsh.

Rev. W. Holdsworth, Kirkby Stephen V. Westmorland.

Rev. H. B. Hone, Hales Owen V. Shropshire.

Rev. W. Howard, Great and Little Witchingham united RR. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Hunter, Church of Porthaven, Argyle.

Rev. D. Jones, Sully R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. J. B. Kitson, St. Veep V. Cornwall.

Rev. D. Macalman, Church and Parish of Kilmartin, Argyllshire.

Rev. G. Massey, Bruce V. co. Limerick.

Rev. T. Mitchinson, Helpingham V. co. Linc.

Rev. D. Mooney, St. Mary's C. Dublin.

Rev. J. P. Morrice, Rimpton R. Somersetsh.

Rev. W. Murray, St. Martin R. Colchester.

Rev. W. Pickthall, Milcom or Millom V. Cumb.

Rev. C. Nixon, Beelsby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. Norman, Marston P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. W. Rawlings, Fritwell V. co. Oxford.

Rev. E. Richards, Clonalen R. co. Down.

Rev. H. Richards, Llansoy R. Monmouthsh.

Rev. H. Sanders, East Lavington V. co. Wilts.

Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, Westcote Barton R. Oxon.

Rev. C. Sporting, Statham Aspoll E. Suffolk.

Rev. W. C. Staunton, Matlock R. Derbyshire.

Rev. G. Toppin, Hayton P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. T. Upjohn, Highray R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. Hepper, to H.M.S. Bellerophon.

Rev. E. Kempe, to H.M.S. Hercules.

Rev. S. Alorgan, to Chippenham Union Workhouse.

Rev. W. G. Tucker, to H.M.S. Minden.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Cleveland, Lt. Lieut. of the co. of Durham, to be Custos Rotulorum of the same.

R. Armstrong, esq. to be Recorder of Hull.

Rev. R. J. Bunch, Vice-principal of the West Riding of Yorkshire Proprietary School.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be Mathematical Master of the West Riding Proprietary School.

Isaac Butt, esq. to the Chair of Political Economy in Dublin University.

Sir W. Hamilton, to be Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh.

Examiners of the new Metropolitan University:—Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham;

Henry Warburton, esq. M.P.; Andrew Amos esq. Professor of Law in the University of London; W. Empson, esq. Professor of Law in the East India College; Dr. Roget;

J. Shaw Lefevre, esq.; Rev. Dr. Arnold;

Rev. R. Sheepshank, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomer Royal; J. W. Lubbock, esq. Vice President of the Royal Society; Nassau Senior, esq.; and Michael Faraday, esq. F.R.S.

Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart. to the chair of Logic in the University of Edinburgh.

W. J. Heywood, esq. to be Assay-master of tin in the Duchy of Cornwall.

James Duke, esq. to be Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A. to be Master of Downing college, Cambridge.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Merioneth Co.—Richard Richards, esq.

Warwickshire (Southern Division) Evelyn John Shirley, esquire.

BIRTHS.

May 11. At Jamaica, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Luxmoore, Bishop of Jamaica, a son.

June 4. At Gibraltar, the lady of Lt.-Col. Augustus Ellis, 60th Rifles, a dau.—8. At Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Twisleton, a son.—At Gumley Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of W. H. Wilson, esq. a dau.—11. At Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a dau.—At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Alderson, R. Eng. a dau.—12. The Countess of Guildford, a dau.—13. In St. James's, pl. Lady Freemantle, a son.—15. At Walton Rectory, Somersetshire, the Lady John Thynne, a son.—18. At Taplow Court, the Countess of Orkney, a dau.—21. At Beckett House, the Viscountess Barrington, a dau.—23. At the Vicarage, Loders, near Bridport, the wife of the Rev. F. MacCarthy, a dau.—24. At St. Melion Rectory, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Somerset, a dau.—26. In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Lisburne, a son and heir.—In Connaught-sq. Lady Bethune, a dau.—27. At Newington Green, the wife of Ald. White, a dau.—28. At Park Leys, near Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. W. Annesley, a dau.

Lately. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Frances Bankes, a son.—At his Lordship's house, in Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Craven, a dau.—At Paris, the Princess Louisa de la Tremville, dau. of the Hon. Col. Murray, of Frimley, near Bagshot, of twin daughters.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. the Lady Jimima Wykeham Martin, a dau.—At Denby Grange, Yorkshire, the lady of Sir John L. L. Kaye, Bart. of twins, a son and dau.—At Beckenham, Kent, the wife of Capt. J. Hamilton, a dau.

July 1. At Rossall Hall, the wife of T. J. Knowllys, esq. of Heysham Hall, Lancashire, a son.—At Harrow, the wife of Andrew Lawson, esq. M.P. a son.—4. At Skreens, the wife of T. W. Bramston, esq. M.P. a son.—At Chiselhurst Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Fras. Dawson, a son.—8. At Charlecote Park, Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Lucy, a son.—9. At Wood House, Totnes, the wife of Lt.-Col. Hill, C.B. a dau.—11. At East Sutton-pl. Kent, the lady of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. a dau.—12. In Upper Brook-st. the Hon. Mrs. Edward Curzon, a son.—13. In Berkeley-sq. the wife of T. P. Williams, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—Lady Mary Viner, a son.—14. At Truro, the wife of the Ven. Archd. Eliot, a son.—At Broom Cottage, Fulham, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, a dau.—18. At Richmond House, Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lady Louth, a dau.—The wife of Bulkeley J. M. Præd, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 9. At Plympton, the Rev. Wm. Copland, Incumbent of Plympton St. Mary, to Charlotte Sarah, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Forster, of Plympton.—At Bath, Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, only son of Sir Thos. Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestersh. to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. G. W. Daubeny.—At Cheltenham, Wm. Neville, esq. of Hervey-hill, Londonderry, to Miss Keatinge, dau. of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, and niece of the late Viscountess Ferrard.—At Farlington, the Rev. E. T. Richards, Rector of Farlington, to Horatia, dau. of W. Haslewood, esq. of Slangham Park, Sussex.—At Hadley, R. J. Bouchier, esq. to Dorothy, dau. of J. Darby, esq.—11. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. A. Shafto Adair, esq. to Theodosia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.—At the same place, James John Kinloch, esq. of Brunswick-sq. to Sophia, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. and M.P.—A. Fabris, esq. of North Bank, Regent's Park, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. T. C. Edgell, of Union-place, New-road.—14. At St. Pancras, Joseph Bonsor, esq. of Polesden, Surrey, to Eliza Denne, dau. of Major Alex. Orme, of Fitzroy-sq.—At Abberley, co. Worcester, the Rev. H. Griffin, of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, to Frances Sophia, relict of Thos. Maling Welsh, esq. of Merefield lodge, Essex, and niece of the Countess dowager of Mulgrave.—At Greenock, N.B. Edw. Candler, esq. of Morton Pinkney, co. Northampton, to the Rt. Hon. Maria Janet, Baroness Sempill.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Miles Bland, D.D. Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Preb. of Wells, to Emma, dau. of the late Claud Russell, esq. of Binfield, Berks.—15. At Frankfurt, Lionel de Rothschild, esq. to his cousin Miss Charlotte de Rothschild, dau. of Baron Charles de Rothschild.—At Minehead, Somerset, E. J. Yeatman, esq. M.D. Bengal Army, to Caroline-Lucy-Fownes, only dau. of the late Rev. Alex. Fownes Luttrell, Rector of East Quantoxhead.—16. At St. James's, the Rev. H. Malthus, Vicar of Poughill, Devonshire, only son of the late Rev. Robert Malthus, Pro-

fessor of Political Economy, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Otter, Principal of King's College; and at the same time, Alex. Trotter, esq. to Jaqueline, third dau. of the Rev. W. Otter.—At Albourne, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Blackstone Lee, to Eliz. dau. of the late Chas. Thomson, esq. Master in Chancery.—At Ballyshannon, Capt. Hearle Stephens, 14th Dragoons, to Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. J. Benson Tullihl, Rector of Belleck, co. Fermanagh.—At Broxbourne, W. T. Grame, esq. to Charlotte, dau. of the late W. Christie, esq. of Hoddesdon.—At Burrington, the Rev. S. Davis of Burford, Shropshire, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. J. Buckingham.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Weekes, Queen's Royal Lancers, to Laura, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. Cumming, of Upper Grosvenor Street.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. E. Divett, esq. M.P. to Ann, only child of the late G. Ross, esq.—22. At Bath, the Rev. J. W. Richards, to Frances Augusta Anne, only dau. of Cap. John Thicknesse, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Aubrey Wenman Wykeham, esq. to Georgiana, sister of Sir James Musgrave, Bart. of Barnsley Park, co. Gloucester.—At Bantaskine, Alex. Speirs, esq. of Ederslie, M.P. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thos. C. Hagart, esq.—23. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Wm. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to Eleanor Jane, dau. of Dawson Turner, esq. of Great Yarmouth.—At Chetwynd, Salop, H. Urquhart, esq. of Great Badow, Essex, to Georgiana Fleming, dau. of R. Fisher, esq.—K. Hoskins, esq. M.P. for Herefordshire, to Miss Eliza Haynes, of Sloane street.—25. At Kinsale, Capt. Talbot, of the 43d, son of the late Dean of Salisbury, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Lieut. West, late of the 33d.—28. At Denton, Norfolk, the Rev. S. Everard, Vicar of Crossby Ravensworth, Westmorland, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Chester.—At St. Pancras Church, Wm. Glover, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Mary Anna, only dau. of the late Col. C. Ironside.—29. At Logie Mansie, Stirlingshire, Sir John Hay, Bart. of Allan Park, to Miss Sarah Beresford, dau. of the late John Cossins, esq. and niece of Lord Audley.—30. At Bolton-by-Ballard, Yorkshire, the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland, to Eliz. Anne, eldest dau. of the late A. Littledale, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Christ Rattcliffe Silvester, of Hamburg, esq. to Marianne, fifth dau. of Sir R. Baker, of Montagu-place, Russell-square.

July 1. At St. Michael's, Oxford, the Rev. John Wilson, M.A. Rector of Olwart, Som. to Beatrice, second dau. of Dr. Kidd, Regius Professor of Medicine.—4. At Folke, the Rev. Geo. Stone, Vicar of Longburton and Holnest, to Caroline Susanna, second dau. of the Rev. R. Ekins, Rector of Folke.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Geo. Morris, eldest son of Capt. Morris, R.N. to Susan Emma, dau. of the late Wm. Waudby, esq. of Coldham Hall, Cambridgesh.—5. At Ailsa House, Privy Gardens, Sir John Cathcart, Bt. to Lady Eleanor Kennedy, granddaughter of the Marquis of Ailsa.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Col. D'Oly of the Gren. Guards, to Caroline Maria, dau. of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park, M.P. for East Somerset.—6. At Poynings, Sussex, Capt. C. Bradford, to Anna Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Holland, Precentor of Chichester, and niece of Lord Erskine.—12. At West Teignmouth, the Rev. E. G. Roberts, son of Sir W. Roberts, to Eliz. Anne, dau. of Reuben Joyce, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Lieut.-Col. Colville, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Julia, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

June 6. At the castle of Pilmnitz, aged 80, his Majesty Anthony Clement Theodore, King of Saxony.

He was born Dec. 27, 1755, a younger son of Frederick-Christian, Elector of Saxony, by the Princess Maria-Antoinetta of Bavaria.

On the 5th of May, 1827, he succeeded his brother, Frederick-Augustus the first King, (a memoir of whom will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1827); but on the 13th Sept. he adopted his nephew Frederick-Augustus, the present King, as co-Regent, the father of the latter, the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, having renounced his right of succession in favour of his son.

He married, by proxy, Sept. 8, and in person, Oct. 18, 1787, the Archduchess Maria-Theresa of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Leopold. She died at Leipzig, Nov. 7, 1827.

The present King was born in 1797, and is married a second time to a sister of the King of Bavaria. The change in the person of the Monarch of Saxony will have no effect upon European or even German politics, for the power of the co-Regent had been long acknowledged.

SIR J. GRANT SUTTIE, BART.

Lately. At Balgone, county of Haddington, aged 77, Sir James Grant Suttie, the fourth Bart. of that place (1701), and of Preston-grange, in the same county.

Sir James was born May 10, 1759, the eldest son of Sir George Suttie, the fourth Bart. a Lieut.-Col. in the army, and M.P. for co. Haddington, by Agnes, second daughter of William Grant, esq. of Preston-grange, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Nov. 25, 1783; and, in 1818, inheriting, as heir of line, the estates of Preston-grange, on the death of his aunt, Janet Grant, Countess of Hyndford, assumed in consequence the surname of Grant. He married, April 17, 1792, Katharine-Isaella, second daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour; and had issue one son, now Sir George Grant Suttie, born in 1797; and two daughters, Margaret and Janet Grant.

SIR WILLIAM FETTES, BART.

May 27. At Gogar Bank, near Edinburgh, aged 86, Sir William Fettes, of

Comely bank, and Redcastle, county of Edinburgh, Bart.

He was the only surviving son of William Fettes, of Edinburgh, merchant, who died in 1798, by Margaret, daughter of James Rae, of Edinburgh, esq.; and was created a Baronet by patent, dated June 13, 1804. He married Maria, third daughter of John Malcolm, M.D., of Air; but had no surviving issue, and the title has become extinct.

By his will he has bequeathed about 1,200*l.* in small annuities to various individuals, and among these 100*l.* a-year to his heir-at-law; and about the same sum in small legacies. To a relation, a lieutenant in the army, he has left 500*l.* to enable him to purchase a captaincy. To the British Linen Company's Widows' Fund, 500*l.* To the Royal Infirmary, 200*l.*—100*l.* of which was paid before Sir William's death. To the Orphan Hospital, 100*l.* To four gentlemen, named trustees or executors of his will, 1,000*l.* each. The residue of his immense fortune, which is variously estimated at from 300,000*l.* to 450,000*l.*, goes to the erection of an hospital, to be named "The Fettes Endowment," for the instruction and maintenance of young persons, orphans to have a preference. When the benevolent object of the testator is accomplished, the management or direction of the Fettes Endowment is to be vested in the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Dean of Faculty of Advocates, the sheriffs of the county, and three of the city clergy.

GEORGE TALBOT, ESQ.

April 7. In London, aged 74, George Talbot, esq. of Temple Guiting, in Gloucestershire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and formerly for many years Receiver-general of the Taxes for that county.

He was born March 25, 1763, the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D. Vicar of Guiting, (a younger son of Lord Chancellor Talbot, and brother to the first Earl Talbot) by the Hon. Anne Bouverie, eldest daughter of Jacob Viscount Folkestone, and brother to William, first Earl of Rudnor.

Mr. Talbot was an intelligent and impartial magistrate; a constant friend, both by contributions and superintendence, to the charitable institutions of the county, and a practical promoter of the important

interests of the agriculturist. While his family connexions deplore the removal of one endeared to them by all the graces which adorn domestic life, his numerous friends and acquaintance will long cherish the recollection of one who so fully realized the estimable character of the English country gentleman.

Mr. Talbot married, on the 4th of Jan. 1789, Charlotte-Elizabeth, fourth daughter and coheir of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D., and by that lady, who died Nov. 28, 1817, had issue four daughters: 1. Mary-Anne, married, in 1815, to the present Sir Francis Lawley, of Spoonhill, county of Salop, Bart.; 2. Charlotte, married, in 1818, to William Mount, esq., of Washing-place, Berks; 3. Isabella, married, in 1833, to Charles Tottenham, esq.; and 4. Jane.

LT.-GEN. SIR R. BOLTON, K. C. H.

March 15. At Sverford Park, Oxfordshire, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Bolton, K. C. H., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 67th regiment, by purchase, Aug. 3, 1782; from which he exchanged to a cornetcy of the 13th Dragoons, in Dec., 1783, in 1785 purchased a lieutenantcy, and 1793 a troop.

In 1795 he embarked for the West Indies, as Major of the same regiment, and was ordered to North America on a particular service, where he continued until the spring of 1797, when he returned with his regiment, and on the 7th June following, was appointed, by purchase, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of it. He took the command of the regiment, and on its return from the West Indies, in 1798, a mere skeleton, it was recruited both in men and horses in a very short time, for which Lieut.-Colonel Bolton repeatedly received the thanks of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 1st of Jan. 1805, this officer was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to King George the Third, with the rank of Colonel. In the same year he superintended the formation of the cavalry of the German Legion; and, in 1806, he was appointed Inspector of the German Cavalry, in which office he continued until Sept. 1814. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General 1808, Major-General 1810, and Lieut.-General 1819. He received the honour of Knighthood Feb. 20, 1817, and afterwards the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Guelfic Order. He was one of the Equerries of his late Majesty George the Fourth.

REAR-ADM. R. GRAVES.

March 5. At Paris, Richard Graves, esq. senior superannuated Rear-Admiral, late of Hembury Poit, co. of Devon.

The family of Graves originally came into England from the province of Gascony, in France, and appear to have been seated at a mansion-house and estate, called the Greves or Graves, in the parish of Beighley, in Derbyshire, as early as the reign of Henry III.; and from thence to have established themselves at Little Wressil, in Yorkshire, about the time of Edward IV. Rear-Admiral Richard Graves was born in Derbyshire, the son of a clergyman, and the youngest of four brothers, who all went to sea at a very early age, and passed a considerable length of service. The third was Adm. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B., who received that title in 1801, for his gallantry at Copenhagen; the first and second, Samuel and John, both died, as the officer now deceased, in the rank of superannuated Rear-Admiral.

During the colonial war, Capt. Richard Graves, being on his way to New York with dispatches in the *Swift*, a leaky brig of six four-pounders and thirty-five men, with four feet water in the hold, and the pumps choked, engaged an enemy's vessel of eighteen six-pounders and 120 men, which he beat off, although twice aboard of each other during the action. When beaten back in an attempt to carry the *Swift* by boarding, the enemy left thirty of their pistols on the deck of the British vessel. The *Swift* was too much waterlogged to pursue the fugitive, even had her force been such as to have warranted Capt. Graves in doing so; and the *Blonde* frigate, which fell in with her on the following day, was obliged to keep company until her arrival at the entrance of New York, where she sank. In the action Captain Graves received a severe wound.

He was afterwards appointed to the *Belisarius*, mounting twenty-nine-pounders; and, in that ship, after an hour's contest, compelled the *Tartar*, an American vessel of the same force, to surrender, and her consort, the *Alexander*, to seek safety in flight. About the same period he also captured the *Venus*, of fourteen guns and forty-five men.

On the termination of the American war, the services of Captain Graves being no longer required, he, with many other gallant officers, was obliged to retire from the active duties of a profession in which he had so highly distinguished himself, and since that period he does not appear to have been afloat. His post commission bore date August 29, 1781, and he was

superannuated with the rank of Rear-Admiral June 18, 1804.

He married Louisa-Caroline, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Colleton, Bart. His son, Samuel Colleton Graves, esq., Lieut.-Colonel of the West Norfolk regiment of local militia, and a member of the Society of the Middle Temple, was the author of several political essays, published under the signature of Ulysses. Of his daughters the eldest was married to T. Ratcliffe, Esq.; the second to Baron Vaudermissen, a Lieut.-Colonel in the service of the King of Holland; and a third, Septima-Sexta, to her cousin Lieut.-Colonel Sir James R. Colleton, Bart., and has several children. Mrs. Graves died in the year 1822.

COLONEL MACKINNON.

June 22. In Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 46, Colonel Daniel Mackinnon, Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Coldstream Guards.

Colonel Mackinnon was the second son of the late Wm. Mackinnon, the Chief of a very old and numerous clan in the Highlands of Scotland; and nephew to General Mackinnon, who lost his life in storming Ciudad Rodrigo, and who was also in the Coldstream Guards.

He entered the army at the early age of fourteen, and was immediately sent to the siege of Copenhagen, then to Bremen, and the next year he proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, and was present and took an active part in nearly all the great actions that were fought in the arduous struggle that took place at that period, between the armies of Napoleon and the English troops, in which the latter were generally victorious. This young officer, then a Captain in the Coldstream, was not entirely free from attack; although he escaped the balls of the enemy, yet he could not avoid the more insidious assaults of the yellow fever; the climate, exposure to heat and cold, and the privations attendant on a series of campaigns, injured his health; yet he persevered, and his activity, the extraordinary courage, the frankness of manner, and the constant and unvarying good temper he displayed, won him the esteem of the whole army. Both officers and men were loud in their praises of Dan Mackinnon. On one occasion, as a column was advancing under a heavy fire, and the men were looking serious, they beheld Dan, as he was familiarly called, coolly shaving himself with a small glass, as quiet and unconcerned as he would have been in a dressing-room. At another time, Sir Brent Spencer, having called out to some officers of the Staff, for one to volunteer to descend to the bank of a river, and inspect the posi-

tion of the enemy on the other side, Dan Mackinnon did so at once, in the presence of both English and French, quietly took an account of the enemy's force, and galloped back amidst a shower of the enemy's balls, and the applause of our troops.

On another occasion, a fir tree had fallen across the sides of a frightful chasm, several hundred feet in depth; it was deemed expedient, if possible, to get on the other side of the abyss; no one would venture to put even a foot on the tree which was extended across, and seemed likely to break in the middle; and even if strong enough to bear a man's weight, could not afford sufficiently secure footing for the purpose. Capt. D. Mackinnon advanced, and in a moment run across it to the other side, which feat was, perhaps, more frightful and appalling to the army than any he had before achieved. In this manner did Capt. Mackinnon pass his time in the Peninsula, till the bravery of our troops, the genius of Wellington, and the discomfiture of the Russian expedition, enabled our victorious army to march through France, and enter Paris.

The following year the English army fought the battle of Waterloo. At this engagement Colonel Mackinnon, then Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, led the advance against the French, at the head of his battalion. In so doing, his horse was shot dead, he was wounded, and in falling lost his sword, which, in the confusion, he could not again find; but he fell close to a French officer, who was still more severely wounded; and, in taking the French officer's sword, he gently told him he hoped they might sup together that night. Immediately after, however, Colonel Mackinnon rose up, cheered on his men, and advanced at their head. In the latter part of the day he was ordered to take post in the farm of Hugoumont, with orders not to give it up on any account. On this point Napoleon directed his great efforts, and the slaughter was terrific; balls every moment passed through the house, and Colonel Mackinnon was obliged at times, with his sword drawn, to threaten to run through any soldier who attempted to escape from the house, showing them, at the same time, the absurdity of such an attempt, as they would, in such case, fall into the hands of the French, and into immediate destruction. The Coldstream and part of the Grenadier Guards were posted in the farmhouse, filling all the windows: after a short pause, the French *pas-de-charge* was heard, and instantly loud voices exclaimed, "*L'Empereur recompensera le premier qui avancera,*" when about five hundred men of the elite of the French army jumped over the wall that surrounded

the farm, and run towards the house. In a few seconds these poor fellows all lay in a shapeless mass, so deadly and true was our fire. Colonel Mackinnon then sallied out with some of his men, and directed them to pile up the bodies of the French soldiers round the farm, so as to make a bulwark against another assault. Several successive assaults were made, in a similar manner, and met with a similar fate. Notwithstanding the pain of his wound, and being disabled in one leg by a shot in the knee, Colonel Mackinnon continued to defend the farm of Hugoumont until the French troops gave up the day, and retired. When the business was over, he became delirious with the pain and fatigue, and was sent in a cart to Brussels, where he met with every attention, and soon recovered his health; but the wound in the knee affected his constitution, by preventing his taking the exercise to which he was accustomed.

In 1826, Colonel Mackinnon became Major of the Coldstream Guards and brevet Colonel; and, in 1830, he succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy and the command of the regiment.

In private life, Colonel Mackinnon was particularly amiable and agreeable. With the most extraordinary activity and strength of body, with a quickness of eye almost unparalleled, with a sort of courage undaunted and superior to all fear, he was never known to have a personal altercation or dispute with any one; and his amenity, kindness, activity, and bravery, made him more generally known, and, perhaps, as great a favourite with all ranks in the British army as any officer ever became. About five years since, his Majesty was desirous that every officer commanding a regiment should write to the Horse Guards, and give some account of his regiment. In accordance with these directions, Colonel Mackinnon commenced author; and, after considerable labour, exertion, and research, he produced the "History of the Coldstream Guards," the best history of a regiment that has ever been given to the public. (See it reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 241.)

About ten years ago, Colonel Mackinnon married Miss Dent, the daughter of John Dent, Esq., M.P. for Poole. He has left no family except his widow. Colonel Mackinnon's mother is now living, and resides with the Colonel's only brother, Mr. W. Mackinnon, M.P. for Lymington. He has left one sister, Mrs. Molesworth, the wife of the Rev. Nassau Molesworth, Prebendary of Canterbury.

LT.-COL. EDW. NUGENT.

March 23. In Welbeck-street, aged 80, Edward Nugent, esq. Lieut.-Colonel on the East India Company's Bombay Establishment, and afterwards of the Buckinghamshire Militia, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

This officer was the last surviving son of Captain Walter Nugent of the Royal Marines, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Brooklyn in the first American war. At the age of thirteen he entered the Navy as a Midshipman in the Hawk sloop of war, employed in surveying the island of Madagascar: but, on arriving at Bombay in May 1770, he was advised by his uncle Captain Edward Nugent, then one of the senior officers of the Bombay establishment, to leave the Navy for the military service of the East India Company. In September of that year he served as a cadet, under his uncle, against the coolies or pirates in Guzerat; and in March 1771 he was appointed Ensign.

In Dec. 1774, being with the army at the siege of Tannah, and commanding the battery guard, he seized an opportunity to ascertain, at great personal risk, that the breach was practicable; and, having reported the same to Brig.-Gen. Gordon, he was appointed to act as a Lieutenant with the 2nd European Grenadier Company, and assisted to storm the place on the following day.

In April 1775, he commanded a detachment on board the *Revenge*, in an action with the Mahratta fleet, in which their principal vessel, of 40 guns, was burnt; and for his conduct on this occasion, he was presented, at the recommendation of Commodore Moore, with a brevet of Lieutenant, an instance of promotion then unknown in the Bombay establishment.

In 1778 he accompanied the grenadiers, on the service to Poonah.

In 1779 he was appointed secretary to Col. Hartley, who commanded a detachment sent to join Brig.-Gen. Goddard's army; and he also officiated as Colonel Hartley's aid-de-camp in every action that occurred, particularly at the siege of Ahmedabad. Colonel Hartley had afterwards the command of a separate army in the Concan, and Lieutenant Nugent served under him for two campaigns, and during several severe actions, as his secretary and aid-de-camp.

In 1781, Brig.-Gen. Goddard, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, nominated Lieut. Nugent one of his staff for that establishment. In the same year he was appointed Captain by brevet, and to the command of the 1st battalion of Native troops, which he held

for six years. Gen. Goddard was in Oct. 1782 succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Mathews, who appointed Capt. Nugent his secretary, but did not long retain the post of Commander-in-chief.

In April 1783 Captain Nugent embarked for Mangalore, where he commanded his battalion during the siege; "for its distinguished valour and discipline" during which, it now bears the word MANGALORE on its colours and appointments. On his return to Bombay he was appointed full Captain; but in April 1786 was obliged from illness to repair to Europe, whence his state of health did not again permit him to return to a hot climate.

From 1789 to 1796 he was employed by the East India Company to raise recruits in Ireland; he raised there upwards of 2000 men, and (as shown by an affidavit on the records of the Committee of Shipping at the India House,) lost 3000*l.* of his own fortune.

He afterwards commanded a corps of Yeomanry in Dublin, and whilst so engaged in 1798 the Marquess of Buckingham addressed in his favour a letter to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, in which he described him as "my relation Mr. E. Nugent, one of the oldest and most meritorious officers" on the Bombay establishment, and recommended him to raise recruits for his Majesty's service. In consequence of this letter, Lt.-Col. Nugent received three letters of service to raise and command three corps of foot, 1st for 1000 men 1st Nov. 1798; 2nd for 2000 men 1st July 1800; and 3rd for 2000 men 1st August following. The two latter were completed in one year.

Lt.-Col. Nugent subsequently resided at Lillies in Buckinghamshire (since, the seat of Lord Nugent), and served the office of High Sheriff of that County in 1805. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Bucks Local Militia; which command he resigned in May 1813. He was some years Chairman of the Club in London, who placed his whole-length portrait in their principal room. For his civilities to the royal family of France when residing as his neighbours at Hartwell, he received the decoration of St. Louis.

A fuller memoir of Lt.-Col. Nugent, from which the present is abridged, will be found in the East India Military Calendar, vol. II. pp. 483—495.

WM. YOUNG OTTLEY, ESQ. F. R. S., F. S. A.

May 26. In Devonshire-street, in his 65th year, William Young Ottley, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum.

Mr. Ottley had been for nearly half a century actively and zealously devoted to his favourite pursuit of the fine arts, which he embraced with the steadiness of mature purpose, when quite a boy at school. His name is entitled to be held in recollection in a threefold character; as an artist, a collector, and an author. As an artist, he was comparatively but little known, amongst a select circle of friends, who always found difficulty in prevailing upon him to exhibit any of his performances. His only known work of magnitude is the "Fall of Satan," 8 feet by 6, which was exhibited at Somerset House, in 1823; and, though in an unfinished state, called forth well-deserved admiration, as an elaborate and masterly composition. For the rest, we believe that his pencil was chiefly occupied in landscapes and groups of figures from nature, imaginary sketches, and historical studies; none of which, however, with the above exception, he took the trouble of transferring to canvass. His earliest instructions in landscape drawing he obtained from Mr. Cuiitt, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, and he subsequently took lessons in the same line, from Mr. John Brown, of London, a justly celebrated artist, whose collection of drawings he also purchased; but whence he obtained his proficiency in a higher department of the art, the delineation of the human figure, does not appear, except it were from the relics of the Michelangiolo's, Coreggios, and other giants of old, whose works were, for a long series of years, the objects of his ardent and industrious study. It was with this purpose that Mr. Ottley, in 1791, when scarcely twenty years of age, proceeded to Italy; where, wrapt in admiration of the endless treasures of art, which opened around him on all hands, and practising his own pencil, and the pencils of others whom he employed in taking copies of all that struck his fancy, he became almost domesticated for about ten years. During this time, his propensities as a collector had every opportunity of developing themselves; and, amongst a variety of other works of art, which he there became possessed of, is a very interesting series, on wood, by the very earliest masters of Italy, of religious subjects, which were removed from the walls of churches at the time the French were in Italy, and thus timely rescued from destruction, by the hand of one who could appreciate their merit, and their value to the brotherhood of art. This curious and unique collection he was always wont to describe as the most interesting, and, to the student, the most valuable feature in his gallery. Another extensive collection which he formed at this period, was

that of the original drawings of the best masters of Italy, from the earliest dawning of art down to the splendid days of Raffaele and Correggio, the Caraccis, and Salvator Rosa. Unwilling to retain to himself the sole enjoyment of surveying these valuable tracings of genius, Mr. Ottley, soon after his return to England, undertook the arduous task of putting forth a series of fac-similes of these drawings, in large folio, under the title of the "Italian School of Design," upon which the first engravers and draughtsmen of the day were employed by him. Of this magnificent work, the first part appeared in 1808, and the second about four years afterwards; the third part, which concluded the work rather within the limits originally intended, did not appear till 1823. As it stands, the volume contains eighty-four plates, about one-half of which are from the best drawings of Michelangiolo and Raffaelle. This collection of drawings Mr. Ottley subsequently parted with to his friend Sir Thomas Lawrence for 8000*l.*, and they form part of his large collections lately exhibited at Messrs. Woodburns'. His collection of engravings, which he continued to enrich with fresh acquisitions up to within a very few years of his death, is supposed to be one of the most complete and best selected in Europe. It is well known that Mr. Ottley was not easily deterred when bidding for a scarce specimen or a choice impression, which he always did in person, and not by commission; and his presence on such occasions, together with that of a few of his brother collectors, used to give a zest and stimulus to the business of the auction-room, which subsequently it has often wanted.

As a contributor to the literature of his country, Mr. Ottley is justly entitled to a high character as an industrious, an independent, and, we fear often to his cost, a disinterested writer. His "Italian School of Design" we have already mentioned; his other principal works are, the companion work of the "Florentine School" (1826); the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," 2 vols. 1816, a work well known to all contemporary bibliographers; "The Stafford Gallery;" "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery;" and the first part of an elaborate "Dictionary of Engravers" (8vo. 1831), for which he had for thirty years been collecting materials, but from the labours of compiling which he was obliged to desist when undertaken at a later period of life; besides various contributions to Rees's Cyclopædia, and other miscellaneous productions. His com-

munication to the Society of Antiquaries were in 1832 a letter addressed to Mr. Gage upon the art of the Illuminations of St. Æthelwold's Benedictinal, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. pp. 26-33; and a very important and laborious essay, in 1834, being an account of a Manuscript in the British Museum containing Cicero's translation of the *Astronomical Poem* by Aratus, which was supposed to have been written in the tenth or twelfth century, but which Mr. Ottley, by a chain of ingenious and erudite argument, (and particularly by a long investigation of minuscule writing,) showed to have belonged to the third century, if not earlier;—a circumstance which, of course, added much to the value of this interesting relic; see our vol. IV. p. 401.

The last work in which he was engaged, and which, within the last few sheets, he lived to see through the press, was a controversial essay on the conflicting claims of Haarlem and Mentz to the honour of the first use of movable types; a work in which we believe Mr. Ottley's indefatigable and adventurous spirit of research, called to his aid some materials of a rather novel description. This work, it is expected, will speedily appear.

Such is a brief outline of the accomplishments and ordinary pursuits of this real wooer of the arts. Like a true devotee, Mr. Ottley was prone to indulge his ruling taste in the privacy of his own study, where a few steady and intimate friends were always sure of finding him when they sought his converse or his counsel, and beyond which his unambitious thoughts seldom wandered for public applause. It was a matter of surprise to those who appreciated his excellent judgment, and his various acquirements, that he had never been called upon to exercise them in a more public sphere in the service of the arts of his country; but until the death of Mr. Smith, the curator of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, in 1833, Mr. Ottley was permitted to remain uninterruptedly in the seclusion of his study. Then it was that he was induced, for the first time we believe in his life, to apply for the vacant situation; which, though much beneath his merits, was not without some hesitation and a pretty smart canvass awarded to him. He no sooner received the appointment, than he applied his mind to the laborious task of surveying and rearranging the whole collection in his charge, and subsequently compiled a series of classed catalogues, which the frequenters of the print-room had long acknowledged to be a desideratum.

JAMES MILL, ESQ.

June 23. At Kensington, in his 63d year, James Mill, esq. author of the History of British India, &c. &c.

Mr. Mill was a native of Kincardineshire, and studied at Edinburgh. He was licensed as a preacher in the Scotch Church, and came to London as a tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, on whose estate his father occupied a farm. He did not return with Sir John to Scotland, but remained in the metropolis, where he devoted himself to literary and philosophical pursuits.

In 1818 he published his History of British India, in 3 vols. 4to, (6 vols. 8vo 1820.)

This work, on which he laboured for many years, abounds with enlarged and liberal views in politics, political economy, and legislation; and by its estimation with Englishmen in India, is supposed to have considerably influenced the administration of our Eastern Empire.

Mr. Mill's "Elements of Political Economy," published in 1821; his "Analysis of the Human Mind;" and his "Prison and Prison-discipline, Colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education," were deemed to place him in the first rank as a political economist and philosopher. His Treatises on Government, Jurisprudence, the Liberty of the Press, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, have been separately printed and extensively circulated. During the earlier period of The Edinburgh Review he contributed to it many able articles on Jurisprudence and Education; and he was the author of many powerful articles in the Westminster and London Reviews.

In metaphysics he aided to extend the province of the school of Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Hartley, Condillac, and the promoters of inductive science. In morals and legislation he was, with Priestley, Bentham, and Paley, the advocate of the principle of the greatest happiness of mankind (considered in their totality) as the test of human action. Until the pressure of his official duties restricted his leisure, he was, next to Dumont, Bentham's most frequent companion and powerful auxiliary. In the science of political economy, he was the ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo. He was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Horner, and enjoyed the friendship of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, of Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, &c. &c.

He fell a victim to consumption, after nearly one year's lingering illness, during which time he was disabled from attending to the duties of his important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East In-

dia Company, which duties were those of preparing despatches and other state papers submitted for the consideration of the Court of Directors. After many years' service as one of the principal officers in that department, he succeeded to the head of it about five years ago. At a very early period of his life he was subject to attacks of gout, which latterly became more frequent, and by weakening him paved the way for the consumption (bronchial) of which he died.

His body was interred in the burial ground of Kensington old church, attended by Lord Langdale, J. Hume, esq. M.P. George Grote, esq. M.P. John Black, esq. editor of the Morning Chronicle, Albany Fonblanque, esq. Josias du Pre Alexander, esq. of the India House, William McCulloch, esq. John Austin, esq. N. W. Senior, esq. Francis Place, esq. and Dr. Arnott.

He has left a widow and nine children, five of whom are grown up. His eldest son, who bears his father's name, and is high in the Examiner's-office, is one of the most accomplished scholars in the metropolis, but received his education from his father alone. This gentleman is the author of the masterly account of the state of philosophy in England, in the London Review, and the reviewer of Whateley's Logic in the Westminster Review.

J. H. WIFFEN, ESQ.

May 2. At Woburn Abbey, aged 44, Jeremiah-Holme Wiffen, esq. the celebrated Quaker poet, and Librarian to the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. Wiffen was born of a respectable family, of the Society of Friends, and was brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years actively engaged. His first publication was the "Geographical Primer," for junior classes, 1812, 12mo. His earliest poetical effusions were contributed to a volume entitled "Poems by Three Friends." These were succeeded by, perhaps, his happiest and most spirited effort—a series of stanzas, in allusion to the portraits at Woburn Abbey, in the Rev. T. D. Parry's History of Woburn; which were afterwards reprinted, with the title of "The Russells." A subsequent perusal of Clarendon induced him to take a more favourable view of the character of Charles I.; and mature experience prompted him on a republication, whilst retaining the irrefragable praise of Lord William Russell, to soften some general rather anti-regal expressions. Mr. Wiffen was in his confirmed character, a liberal and candid Whig; a Reformer, but an

ed friend of all our valuable and established institutions.

1819, appeared his "Aonian Hours, other Poems." The "lilled banks" pley Wood, which was often haunted suty and talent, formed the inspiring of this poem; which is characterised ined thoughts, ardent social feelings, lessing illustrations of literary survey etrospect. It was intended for the if a series, which should present the ring of the scenes through which he i.

translation of the prince of Spanish, Garcilasso de la Vega, was his next, completed in 1822. He has thly rendered the Spaniard's elaborastorals, and beautifully given his son-and miscellaneous pieces, particularly de to the "Flower of Guide." This se was elegantly printed, with a tit of the author, and several wood ttes.

r. Wiffen's miscellaneous Poems, at as periods, would fill two or three es: some of them were published e Annuals, "Time's Telescope," &c. Among these are translations

Catullus, Propertius, and other authors. Many of his own little pieces were of an Anacreontic cha-; and would not have disgraced a re; but they were divested of all im-ety. The ballad of "The Luck of Hall" is his happiest effort in that attractive species of composition.

it these, and all his other works, ing a poem on the pathetic fortunes e devoted classical daughter, Julia nula, were only subsidiary or intro-ry to his "magnum opus;" for, in pirit of the Roman sophist, he had ed and effected a great work, which d be for ever his own:—his o. By this he will live. It was ork of six or seven years; and the er part of the hours devoted to the half of the translation were stolen aleep, and spent by the midnight-

His toils were, happily, cheered and raged by the society of sisters of cultivated minds, and an ingenious atched brother.

ter an elegant poetical dedication to Duchess of Bedford, it is prefaced by mple and excellently written bio-ry of Tasso, which throws more on the poet's career than any thing a had before appeared, for Mr. en was indefatigable in his researches e subject. In his translation he has ed the Spenserian stanza; to which, Southey, he was much attached. He dered, that whilst it approached the of Tasso's composition, it gave adal scope for an ample rendering of

the *ottava rima* in English. If his trans-lation has any fault, it consists in its being of rather too paraphrastic a character: he could not be satisfied with being a mere transmitter—he must add novel but consistent ornaments. His fidelity is, how-ever, great; and the various characters have all the vividness and truth of the illustrious original.

The first edition was in two splendid royal octavo volumes, decorated with the best wood-vignettes to each canto. A second edition has been published, in fools-cap octavo. Notwithstanding the high praise awarded, in all distinguished quar-ters, to this translation, including the private testimony of Sir Walter Scott, it has not yet obtained the general circula-tion it merits. Perhaps justice will be done to it by survivors.

Soon after the appearance of Mr. Wif-fen's "Aonian Hours," the attention of the Duke of Bedford, a steady and well-informed patron of talent and the arts, was excited towards this accomplished native of his own domain, and he made him a liberal offer of becoming his private secretary and librarian. Mr. Wiffen's bark was now anchored in a delightful and princely harbour, secure from all the storms of life. That cruel annoyance of literature, the "*res angusta domi*," was banished, even in imagination; and he was free to expand his talents. The congeniality of a free indulgence in a rich and constantly increasing library, with the household presence of splendid collections of statuary, painting, and *verts*, to his tasteful mind, need not be enlarged upon. The Duke's allowance was liberal; and, on his marriage, he furnished him with a pleasant house and grounds contiguous to his park. Here the Poet enjoyed full content; and speaks with sincere pleasure of

"His peaceful home—his garden, where the bee Hums of Hymettus."

The Duke's patronage—which was accom-panied by a high degree of confidence, not unattended by esteem, on the part of Lord John Russell, who appreciated Mr. Wif-fen's talents, may be said to have been truly Augustan,* and it is earnestly to be wished that it may not be forgotten as an example to others—

"Sint Mecænatæ, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones."

After resting on his oars for a short-

* We are happy to hear that his Grace has nominated a very deserving successor to Mr. Wiffen, in the person of Mr. John Martin, formerly of Bond-street, book-seller, the author of a Catalogue of Pri-vately Printed Books and other honour-able literary works.

time, he commenced his "History of the Russell Family." On this, as well as his "Tasso," he bestowed the application of several years; and the same result was produced, viz. a fulness, a richness of polish, and a mass of recondite illustrations. He personally searched the most curious records of Normandy; and has succeeded in establishing for this family a high and ancient origin,—having traced them to heathen chiefs three hundred years previous to the conquering Rollo; thence accompanied them in their distinguished stations in Neustria, and related their exploits in the Crusades; and subsequently brought them with William to "merry England." Their history, up to the present time, is enriched with many curious documents, not only of immediate interest to one connected with the family, but having a very extensive bearing upon the general history of England (see our review of the work in vol. ciii. ii. 136.)

One feature of Mr. Wiffen's mind was an interest in the lineaments of hoar antiquity—a lingering respect for "the days of old, and the years that are past." In fact, this quality is almost inseparable from a mind of any thought and tenderness. He had some skill in architectural, feudal, and ballad lore; and in a pedestrian excursion which he once made to the Lakes, &c. brought back several sketches of ancient relics. In addition to the accomplishment of a draughtsman, he possessed considerable taste for music; he had some knowledge of astronomy and botany, and was a tolerable though not perfect classical scholar. He had also studied Hebrew; and, latterly, gave his attention to Welsh, from which he translated some of the "Triads" and pieces of the old bards. The happiest is entitled, "To the Cuckoo, in the Vale of Cuag," by Llywarch Hen.

Mr. Wiffen, after having been by no means unacquainted with the speculations of various theorists, settled in a firm and cheerful belief in Christianity. He returned to the place from which he had started, but which he had not lost sight of; esteeming it the best on which to build his tower of rest and observation of the skies, and the most satisfactory for the foot of erring and wearied man to repose in. He was also an enlightened student of natural religion. An admirer of all that was beautiful in the magazines of creation, he cordially turned to the contemplation of that "unseen Almighty" who is not far from any one of us. At one period of his life he had an inclination to take a degree at one of the universities; but he subsequently attached himself more closely to the sentiments of his own Society, in which he held an office of

trust. But he was a very liberal man. The caustic asperity of a Howitt was very alien to the milder spirit of Wiffen. He had a great respect for the Established Church, and was an admirer of its *choral* services—those beautiful and soothing things, which are alike pleasing in cheerfulness and grief, and almost always improving to the heart; and which, we trust, will long survive the acerbity of a Lord Mountcashell, and others of that class, which Chateaubriand has, with curious felicity, designated as "cold enthusiasts."

The distinguishing feature of Mr. Wiffen's mind was suavity; and it is his highest praise that this will always be the leading circumstance of recollection amongst his friends.

Though not precisely holding the office of almoner, he was always ready to point out cases of merit in distress to the answering hand of the Duke of Bedford. His counsel was always diligently given when he thought it might serve; and he took much interest in furthering the career of younger and more inexperienced authors. His friendship and kindness of heart always shone pre-eminently in his epistolary correspondence.

On the night of his death Mr. Wiffen retired to bed in perfect health and spirits, but in a few minutes he was a corpse, leaving an amiable wife and three children to mourn his premature death. His sister is the wife of Mr. Alaric A. Watts, another distinguished poet, and herself well known by her elegant writings, and as the editress of the "Juvenile Forget-Me-Not."

MR. SERJEANT FRERE.

May 25. At Downing College, Cambridge, aged 60, William Frere, Esq. D. C. L. of Dungate,* Cambridgeshire, Serjeant-at-Law, and Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

Serjeant Frere was the 5th, but 4th surviving son of John Frere, Esq. (M.P. for Norwich, 1799) of Roydon, in Norfolk, and of Finningham, in Suffolk, and Jane, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Hookham, Esq. of Beddington, in Surrey, and was born 28th Nov. 1775. His eldest brother is the present Rt. Hon. John Hookham Frere, and Bartholomew is the 6th son.

He was educated at Eton, and afterwards admitted of Trinity college, Cam-

* Dungate is the name of a farm in the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, belongs to Downing College, upon which Mr. Serjeant Frere laid out some money in repairs, by which he built a room for music.

bridge, where he passed a highly distinguished academical career, as did his brother Bartholomew. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the Greek Ode in 1796, and for the Epigrams in that year and the following; in 1796 he was also elected Craven scholar; in 1798 he took his bachelor's degree as fifth Senior Optime, and obtained the Chancellor's medal; and in 1800 he was elected Fellow of Downing College. He proceeded M.A. 1801, D.C.L. by Royal Mandate, May 27, 1825, and was admitted *ad eundem* in the University of Oxford in 1834.

The inscription on Nelson's Monument on Yarmouth Denes, is said to have been written by Serjeant Frere.

On the 28th May, 1802, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; and in Easter term 1809 he became a Serjeant-at-Law. He was one of the Chairmen of the Norfolk General Quarter Sessions.

In 1812 he was elected Master of Downing College, and in 1819 he officiated as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

He was chosen Recorder of Bury, Suffolk, in 1814, which he resigned in 1826, when he retired from the Bar.

Mr. Serjeant Frere married, May 4th, 1810, Mary, the only daughter of Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq. of Letton, Norfolk, and Grundisburgh, Suffolk, and half-sister to the present Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, Esq.: by her he had a family of six or seven children.

Serjeant Frere, though no doubt a sound lawyer, was by no means a good orator. He always seemed at a loss for words to express his ideas, and was therefore hesitating, and very slow. See an Epigram on this subject in Frazer's Mag. for Jan. 1833, p. 46.

Of other members of this family the following notices occur to us;—James Hatley Frere, 7th son of John Frere, esq. is the author of a combined View of the Prophecies of Daniel, Esdras, and St. John, 1815, 8vo.—The Rev. Temple Frere, the 8th son, was of Trin. Coll.

Camb. eighth Junior Optime, 1802, Rector of Roydon, Norf. and Chaplain to the House of Commons. Of Mr Frere's two daughters, Jane, the eldest, married Sir John Orde, Bart.

NATHAN DRAKE, M.D.

June 7. At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 70, Nathan Drake, M.D. a Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. &c.

Few families have furnished more names to the catalogue of authors than that of Drake, during the last and the previous centuries.*

Dr. Nathan Drake was brother to the late Richard Drake, esq. of York, and was born in that city on the 15th Jan. 1766.

He graduated at Edinburgh in 1789; and, after a short residence at Billericay, in Essex, and at Sudbury, in Suffolk, finally settled as a physician, at Hadleigh, in the latter county, in 1792, where he practised forty-four years.

In 1807, Dr. Drake married Miss Rose, of Brettenham, in Suffolk, by whom he had several children; three of them died young, and lie buried in Hadleigh churchyard.

The walk of literature adopted by Dr. Drake was that of light essays, and ingenious illustrations of our standard literature; though his first attempt as an author was a medical treatise, published while he was a resident at Edinburgh. His later contributions to that science consist of papers in different medical periodicals. Of his literary works, by which his name is more generally known, the following is a correct list:—

The Speculator; a Periodical Paper, written in conjunction with Dr. Edward Ash. 8vo. 1790.

Poems. 4to. 1793.

Literary Hours. First edition, 1 vol. 8vo. 1798. 4th edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 1820.

Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian. 3 vols. 8vo. 1805. Second edition, 1812.

Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Ad-

* The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his History of Sheffield, when speaking of the Rev. Nathan Drake, Vicar of that parish from 1695 to 1713, who published some sermons, remarks: "He was of a family which has given many of its sons to the church and literature. Not to mention any later members of this worthy family, there were Dr. Richard Drake, Precentor of Sarum, who published Bishop Andrewes' Greek Devotions; Dr. Samuel Drake, Vicar of Pontefract, author of a Life of his tutor and friend Mr. Cleveland; another Dr. Samuel Drake, who was Rector of Treeton, who published a beautiful edition of Parker's Antiq. Britan.; and Mr. Francis Drake, F.S.A. whose History of York ranks high among our topographical works. Most of these were friends as well as relations of the Vicar of Sheffield."

To these we may add, the Rev. William Drake, F.S.A. Vicar of Isleworth, a son of the historian of York, and author of Observations on the English Language, and other papers in the Archaeologia.

venturer, Idler, and other periodical papers, to the year 1809. 2 vols. 8vo. 1809.

The Gleaner; a Series of Periodical Essays, selected from authors not included in the British Essayists. 4 vols. 8vo, 1811.

Shakespeare and his Times, including the Biography of that Poet; criticisms on his Genius; a new Chronology of his Plays; a Disquisition on the object of his Sonnets; and a History of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and elegant Literature of his age. 1817. 2 vols. 4to. Reviewed (by the late Archdeacon Nares) in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 241, 334.

Winter Nights. 2 vols. 8vo. 1820.

Evenings in Autumn; a series of Essays, narrative and miscellaneous. 1822. 2 vols. 8vo. (See *Gent. Mag.* xcii. i. 522.)

Noontide Leisure. 2 vols. 8vo. 1824.

Mornings in Spring. 2 vols. 8vo. 1828.

Memorials of Shakespeare. 1828.

In addition to the above, Dr. Drake has left a MS. ready for the press:—"A Selected Version of the Psalms, with copious Notes and Illustrations;" which will be published by his family. Of these works, the fourth, fifth, and seventh on our list display much refinement of taste, and industry of research. The papers illustrative of our periodical essayists are at once amusing and interesting, from the variety of information they afford, touching that popular department of our national literature; and the "History of Shakespeare and his Times," throws much light on the manners, customs, and amusements, superstitions, poetry, and elegant literature of that age.

The papers contained in the last eight volumes of Essays, from the "Winter Nights," to the "Mornings in Spring," inclusive, are of a very miscellaneous character,—critical, narrative, biographical, and descriptive. They are pleasing and elegant in their style, and evince no inconsiderable delicacy and discrimination of taste, unvarying kindness of heart, and purity of moral feeling. Their most striking characteristics are, perhaps, grace and amenity, rather than force or originality. The amiable character of their author is, in fact, impressed on all his productions; and in that character, as developed and displayed in his writings, exists their greatest charm. As an author, and as a man, Dr. Drake was kindness, courtesy and candour, personified. In his criticism, he seemed only to look at what was beautiful or pleasing; and in his

intercourse with his fellow creatures, his candour and charity were equally conspicuous. It may, indeed, be said of him with perfect truth, that in a professional and literary career of near half a century, amid all the turmoils of party strife and contentious rivalry, he so "pursued the even tenor of his way," as never to have lost, by estrangement, a single friend, or made one enemy.

As a medical practitioner, he was deservedly respected and esteemed by his professional brethren for his courtesy and skill; and yet more endeared to all whom he attended by the urbanity of his manners, and the unaffected kindness of his heart. The former was so uniform towards all persons and on all occasions, yet so cordial, that even the extreme of politeness in him seemed his very nature; for the overflowing benevolence in which it originated was an ample pledge of its sincerity.

Some lines by Bernard Barton "to Nathan Drake, M.D., on reading the first paper in his *Winter Nights*," will be found in *Gent. Mag.* xc. ii. 65.

MRS. MACLELLAN.

June 5. At Richmond, Mrs. Frances Maclellan, the authoress of "Sketches of Corfu," "Evenings Abroad," &c.

This lady, although only in her twenty-eighth year, had experienced many vicissitudes and afflictions of life. She travelled for some time as governess in the family of Bishop Heber. Circumstances afterwards induced her to go to Corfu, as instructress to the children of a distinguished family; and, during her residence there, she occupied her leisure in collecting materials for a work, which was published, and attained a very deserved popularity. On her return from Corfu, an attachment was formed between herself and an officer in his Majesty's Navy, to whom she was eventually united. Three weeks afterwards he was ordered to join his ship, to proceed to Malta, and in a few months she sailed from Falmouth to rejoin him. On the passage a vessel was met, the captain of which informed her of the death of her beloved husband, who had sunk under an attack of brain fever of three days' duration. This shock to her feelings, conveyed in the most guarded manner, was too great for even time to remove; and although naturally of a cheerful disposition, yet, in secret, a deep and settled melancholy was the consequence.

The cause that removed her from this world was the return of a cancerous affection in the lower jaw, for which, some time ago, she underwent a long and painful operation. After many means had been tried, the insidious disease still

ground, the pain of which she endured with a truly Christian fortitude, death released her from extreme grief in this world, for one of joy and

Mrs. ANDREE.

May 17. In Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, in her 93d year, Mrs. Mary Andree.

She was a venerable lady who was the only child of William Umfreville, of Hornsey, esq. wife, Mary Weld.

Her father she was lineally descended from Robert Umfreville, Earl of Salisbury and Baron Prudhou, who was descended from Richard Umfreville, Baron of Hereford, by a daughter of Ingleram, and which Richard was descended from Robert Umfreville, Lord of Tours Vian, and who King William the First gave in his grant to him of the Lordship of Redesdale, in Northumberland, and which he inherited his beloved kinsman, Robert Umfreville, the grandson of Robert Umfreville, married Margaret, the sister of Henry Hotspur, whose father, the first of Northumberland, afterwards married Matilda de Lucy, the widow of Gilbert Umfreville, Earl of Angus, the father of that Robert Umfreville.

Her mother, Mary Weld, she was descended from the Welds of Eaton and Aston, who were also ancestors of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, and who descended from Edric, the Duke of Mercia, by Edith, the daughter of Etheldred.

She first married Edward Lake Pickering, esq. of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire, by whom she had several children, two only of whom survived her, Lake Edward-Rowland Pickering, Esqrs.; secondly, George Andree, esq. by whom she had no issue, and whom she married many years.

CLERGY DECEASED.

London, the Rev. George Hunt, Rector of Hackford with Witley, Norfolk. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B.A. 1810, and had recently presented to Hackford.

the Rev. Thomas Lewis Hughes, Rector of Penegoes, co. Montg., and one of the Vicars Choral of St. Asaph cathedral. He was of Brasenose coll. Oxf. B.A. 1819, and was collated to his living by Bishop Luxmoore, in 1828.

the house of his son the Rev. Henry Jenkins, Rector of Stanway, Essex, aged 87, the Rev. David Jenkins, fifty-nine years Rector of Llanllwyr, co. Cardigan, to which he was

collated in 1777, by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of St. David's.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Procter, Chaplain to the Forces at Calcutta. He entered as a Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1818, took the degree of B.A. in 1821, having at the same time obtained First Class rank in Lit. Humanioribus; proceeded M.A. in 1824, and was in that year elected to a Michel Fellowship of Queen's, which he vacated in 1826, on his marriage with Charlotte, third daughter of Alex. Montgomerie, esq. and niece to the Earl of Eglintoun.

Aged 65, the Rev. John Segrave, Rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, and of Westcote Barton, Oxfordshire. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Segrave of Oxhill, Warw., was matriculated in 1788 of Worcester college, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, was presented to Castle Ashby in 1805, by the Marquis of Northampton, and instituted to Westcote Barton in 1813, on his own petition.

May 20. At Northiam, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Lord, D.D. Rector of that parish and of Barfreston, Kent. He was the son of the Rev. William Lord, of Northiam, was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, and thence elected a scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1778; became actual fellow in 1781, and graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. and B.D. 1792, D.D. 1801. In Jan. 1783, he was appointed Third Undermaster of Merchant-tailors' school; in July, 1785, Second Undermaster; and continued in the latter office until July, 1796. In 1801 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Barfreston, and in 1813 to that of Northiam, which was in the patronage of his own family.

May 21. At Chorley-wood, Herts, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Coningham, of Rosehill, in the same county.

May 29. At Ideford, Devonshire, the Rev. George Heywood, Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1804; and was presented to his living in 1811, by trustees of his own family.

At Market Lavington, Wiltshire, aged 65, the Rev. George Rogers, M.A., Vicar of that parish. He was the son of the Rev. John Rogers, of Leeke, Staffordshire; was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1790; graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; became Chaplain to that Society, and received his living from the Dean and Chapter, in 1805.

At St. Omer's, aged 77, the Rev. Richard Sandilands, LL.D. Minister of the English church at that place, and

Rector of Turnaston, Herefordshire. He was of Sidney-Sussex coll. Camb.

June 8. At Sandford, Devonshire, aged 49, the Rev. *Hugh Bent*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, and Rector of Jacobstow and High Bray. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813; and was presented to all his churches in the following year; to Sandford by the trustees of the Crediton charity, to Jacobstow by L. Burton, esq. and to High Bray by T. P. Acland, esq.

June 9. At Hereford, in consequence of jumping from his carriage whilst the horse was at full speed, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Taylor*, D. D. Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church, Vicar of Almeley and of Madley with Tibberton. He was the only child of the late Mr. John Taylor, of Holywell, Oxford; was matriculated of Balliol college in 1796, and afterwards held an exhibition in that society. He graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1807, B. and D.D. 1822. He was for several years Master of Hereford school, which situation he lately resigned, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Taylor, M.A.; also a Prebendary of Hereford. He was collated to the prebend of Moreton Magna by Bp. Ryder in 1820; presented to the vicarage of Madley by the Dean and Chapter in 1823, appointed to the Chancellorship in 1825 by Bp. Bethell; and collated to the vicarage of Almeley by the same patron, in 1830.

June 11. At the parsonage, Over Whitacre, Warw. aged 27, the Rev. *Edward Bagnall*, M.A. eldest son of Mr. Edward Bagnall, of Smethwick, near Birmingham. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxf. B.A. 1829, M.A. 1831.

June 12. At Blandford, in his 40th year, the Rev. *George William John Chard*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was the last surviving son of Dr. Chard, of Winchester (the death of whose youngest son, not four weeks before, is recorded in p. 108).

At Thrapston, Northamptonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *William Lockwood Maydwell*. He was the son of the Rev. William Lockwood, of Fifield, Essex; was matriculated under that name at Oriel college, Oxford, in 1779, and afterwards assumed the name of Maydwell.

June 13. At Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, aged 35, the Rev. *James Thomas Du Boulay*, Rector of Heddington, Wilts. He was matriculated of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1820; took his degree of B. A. in 1822, was elected Fellow of Exeter in 1823, proceeded M. A. 1824; and was presented to the rectory of Heddington in 1831.

June 17. At Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Methold*, Rec-

tor of that parish and Wetheringsett, and a Prebendary of Norwich, an active magistrate for the county, and many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was the son of Thomas Methold, esq. of London; was matriculated of Trinity college Oxford, in 1781, and took the degree of B. C. L. in 1787. He was instituted to Stonham Aspal in 1789, to Wetheringsett in 1791, and collated to his prebendal stall in 1804, by the late Archbishop Manners Sutton, then Bishop of Norwich.

June 27. Aged 67, the Rev. *William Whitelock*, Rector of Sulhamstead Abbas with Bannister, Berks. He was a native of Kendal in Westmorland; was matriculated in 1789 as of Queen's college, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1793, M. A. 1797, was elected Fellow of Queen's, and was presented to his united churches by that Society in 1822.

July 14. At Wroxenby, near Scarborough, the Rev. *Thomas Turner Roe*, Rector of Swerford. Mr. Roe entered at Trinity College, Oxford, at the age of 16, Jan. 1806, and was matriculated as the eldest son of William Turner, Esq. of Whitechurch in Shropshire. He took the Degree of B. A. (as Mr. Turner) Feb. 1, 1810, and afterwards changed his name to Roe, upon the acquisition of some landed property. He became M.A. March 16, 1814. In 1834 he exchanged the living of Beddington Lincolnshire, with the Rev. Mr. Swann, for the Rectory of Swerford, with the consent of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, the patrons.

Lately. At Clifton, near York, aged 77, the Rev. *James Britton*, D.D. Vicar of Bossall with Sand Hutton Curacy, Flaxton Curacy, and Buttercrambe Curacy, Yorkshire, and Vicar of East Aeklam, Yorkshire. Dr. Britton was educated at Christ Church; was matriculated 1777, being then 17; proceeded B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784; and B. and D.D. 1819.

The Rev. *Edward Bagnall*, M.A. of Magdalen Hall, and Incumbent of Over Whiteacre, Warwickshire. He took the Degree of B.A. 1829; and of M.A. 1831.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 13. In Upper Grosvenor-st. General George Milner. He was appointed Ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1776, Lieut. and Capt. 1778, Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1793. He served in Flanders in 1793, and was at every action in which the Guards were engaged in 1794. He received the brevet of Colonel 1796, and the rank of Major-General 1801. He served on the Staff in Jersey from Feb. 1800 to Jan. 1802, and on the Staff of England from the latter date until he received the rank of Lt.-General in April

1808. He was appointed Major in the Fusiliers 1801, and Lt.-Colonel 1806; and retired on half-pay, being attached to the rank of General Officers not holding regimental commissions. He attained the full rank of General in 1819.

May 23. In his 10th year, William Charles, 4th son of J. Clayton Freeling, esq. and grandson of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart.

June 3. In Parliament-street, in his 59th year, much respected, Mr. Thomas Vacher, stationer, and publisher of Vacher's "Parliamentary Companion," and other useful Vade Mecums.

June 5. In Hertford-st. May Fair, in the house of his son, Lt.-Col. Scott, General William Scott. He was appointed Capt. 17th Foot 1775, Major h. p. 80th foot, 1783, Lt.-Col. 1794, Colonel 1798, Major-General 1805, Lt.-General 1811, and General 1825. He had been on the half-pay from 1783.

June 3. In the Edgeware-road, Barry Edward O'Meara, esq. the confidential medical attendant of the Emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena." He was previously a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and lost his rank by attaching himself to Napoleon. He was a stirring member of the new Reform Club, and is said to have caught his fatal illness (erysipelas in the head) at one of O'Connell's agitation meetings. On the 18th and 19th of July a sale of his effects took place, when there was considerable competition among the purchasers, for various articles which had been the property of Napoleon. A few lines in the Emperor's handwriting sold for 11 guineas; a lock of his hair, of a light auburn colour, and of silky texture, for 2l. 10s.; one of his teeth, extracted by Mr. O'Meara, for seven guineas and a half; and the instrument with which it was extracted, 3l. 3s.; a few articles of plate, formerly the property of the Emperor, sold for about six times their intrinsic value.

June 14. At Brompton, Major George Ross. He was appointed Ensign of the 6th W. I. regt. Lieut. 1801, Capt. 1804, brevet Major 1814, and Capt. 7th vet. batt. 1820.

June 8. In Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 68, Susan, relict of the Rev. Rich. Coxe, Rector of Little Soldbury, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Bucklebury, Berks.

July 19, in Bentinck-street, aged 83, Mrs. Gosling, widow of the late Francis Gosling, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and of Fleet-street, banker, who died Feb. 25, 1817. (See a character of whom in

vol. LXXXVII. i. 189, 382.) This venerable lady was Miss Barbara Baker, of Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, and was married to Mr. Gosling March 3, 1777; by whom she had the present Francis Gosling, esq. banker, of Fleet-street, and two daughters, 1. Caroline, married to Henry Edgell, of Rislip, esq.; and 2. Eliza, married to Ralph Deane, of Eastcott House, Middlesex, esq.

June 22. Aged 47, Mr. Henry Stephen Kemble, late of the Coburg and Surrey Theatres.

June 29. In Red Lion-sq. Bloomsbury, W. Meyrick, esq.

At John-street, Bedford-row, aged 85, R. Richardson, esq. formerly of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Lately. At Highbury place, Islington, Charles Robinson, esq. Lord of the Manor of Grandborough, co. Warwick. He bequeathed a legacy of 200l. to each of his tenants, 100l. to the minister, and 50l. to the poor of Grandborough.

At Hammersmith, aged 50, Captain Joseph Macdowall, h. p. unattached.

July 4. Aged 69, Samuel Girdlestone, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Torrington-sq.

July 5. In George-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Marcella, relict of William Waller, esq. late of Fingrith Hall, in the county of Essex.

July 7. In Parliament-street, aged 61, the wife of William Clowes, esq. printer.

July 8. In Portland-place, aged 15, Harriet Selina, last surviving dau. of W. Ormsby Gore, esq. M. P.

July 8. Aged 63, Mr. E. Ellicott, of the Royal Exchange, and Kennington-lane, Surrey.

July 10. At Chelsea, in his 71st year, Wm. Bent, esq. many years of Parliament-street, and of Cannon-row, coal-merchant.

July 13. In Hanover-sq. in his 76th year, the Rt. Hon. Welbore Agar Ellis, Visc. Clifden, of Gowran, 1781, Baron Clifden, 1776, and Baron Mendip, in Somersetshire, 1794, F.S.A. The ancestor of this Peer, James Agar, of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, esq. came originally from Yorkshire. His descendant, Henry, "sat for his borough of Gowran, in the Parliament which assembled in 1737;" and having married Anne Ellis, only daughter of the Right Rev. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath, and sister of Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, added considerably both to the fortune and influence of his family; for that nobleman not only obtained the settlement of his English Baronry on his kinsmen, but also bequeathed them a large fortune. The name of Ellis has been superadded in consequence of

this event. His Lordship was born Jan. 22nd, 1761, was educated at Westminster school, succeeded his father, James Visct. Clifden, Jan. 1, 1789; and married on the 10th of March, 1792, Caroline, eldest daughter of George, the late Duke of Marlborough. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, Henry Lord Dover, now Viscount Clifden, who is a minor, being only in his 12th year, the eldest son of the late Lord Dover. Lord Clifden had held the sinecure office of Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland, and Recorder of Gowran, co. Kilkenny. His Lordship, though possessing very considerable estates in Ireland, very seldom resided in that country. During the war he commanded a troop of cavalry called the Gloucester horse, consisting chiefly of his own tenantry.

July 17. In George-street, Adelphi, Edw. Plomer, esq. solicitor.

July 18. At Northwick-terrace, St. John's wood, in his 53d year, Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Stewart, C.B.

July 20. In Church-street, Stoke Newington, in his 65th year, Thomas Fisher, esq. F.S.A. Of this excellent man and able antiquary, a further account shall appear soon. In consequence of his lamented death, the publication of the concluding portion of his collections for Bedfordshire is necessarily postponed.

July 21. In Craig's-court, Charing-cross, aged 76, J. Pearse, esq.

July 23. Aged 67, Mr. L. J. Delporte, second cousin to the Countess of Westmorland and Viscountess Melville.

July 23. At St. George's place, Hyde Park Corner, Isabella, widow of the late David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

July 24. At Upper Kennington-green, aged 79, J. Barnes, esq.

At Chester-place, Regent's-park, aged 45, M. Field, esq.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 55, Mr. C. L. Birch, coach-maker.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 81, S. Sandill, esq.

BERKS.—*June 20.* At the Priory, near Reading, Berks, in his 84th year, Robt. Wm. Halhed, esq.

CAMBRIDGE. At his rooms, in Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 16, Richard Watson, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Rich. Watson, and grandson of Richard, late Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

DEVON.—*June 1.* At Netherton, Francis-Mary-Anna, wife of Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart. third dau. of the Rev. W. E. Fitz-Thomas of Awliscombe. She was marr. Jan. 14, 1832, and has left a son and daughter.

June 17. At Lenwood, near Bideford, Letitia Montague, wife of Thomas Wren, esq. and daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Barton, of Exeter.

June 18. At Barbican House, Barnstaple, aged 80, Thomas Lee, esq.

At Bishopsteignton, John Cove, esq. formerly a solicitor of Exeter.

June 21. At Braunton, North Devon, aged 76, Frances, relict of the late Henry Hacche Drake, esq. formerly of Saunton.

June 24. At Heavitree, in his 80th year, W. Havelock, esq.

At Bradninch, in his 64th year, Daniel Middleton, esq.

June 25. At Exmouth, aged 22, Mr. Charles Barnes, nephew of Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church. He was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford, on the 4th of March, 1831, and took his Degree of B.A. Dec. 4, 1834, having obtained a First Class in *Literis Humanioribus*.

Lately. At Foxdown, Parkham, John Hucks, esq. brother-in-law to the late Sir Vicary Gibbs, and first cousin of the late Lord Gifford.

DOBSET.—*June 22.* At Cliff House, Dorchester, aged 72, Phillis Byam, widow of Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Easington park, co. Warw. She was the only dau. of Charlton Wollaston, M.D., F.R.S. Physician to the Queen's household, by Phillis Byam: was married in 1781 to Evelyn Shirley, esq. (a grandson of the first Earl Ferrers) and was left a widow in 1810, having had issue Evelyn John Shirley, esq. the present M.P. for South Warwickshire, seven other sons, and six daughters, one of whom is the widow of the late Lord Suffield.

DURHAM.—*July 17.* At Medomsley, aged 32, Cuthbert John Surtees, esq. nephew to Gen. Hunter.

July 19. At Durham, aged 62, the widow of Joseph Grainger, esq.

Lately. At Chilton, Christopher Mason, esq. one of the most eminent agriculturists in the North of England.

ESSEX.—*April 7.* At Marshalls, in Standon, aged 97, John Martin Leake, esq. of Thorpe hall, Essex. He was the second son of Stephen Martin Leake, esq. Garter King of Arms, who died in 1773; and in 1752 was constituted Chester Herald, which office he resigned in 1791 to his youngest brother George Martin Leake, esq. who held it till his death in 1834, (see our vol. II. p. 656.) The gentleman now deceased was also appointed Secretary to the Earl of Suffolk, Deputy Earl Marshal in Dec. 1763, and so continued to the Earl of Scarborough, the successor in that office. In-Jan. 1774 he was ap-

pointed one of the Comptrollers of the army accounts. He married in 1761 Miss Mary Calvert, of Lambourne, Essex.

ESSEX.—*May 20.* At Cranbrook house, near Ilford, Robert Westley Hall Dare, esq. M.P. for the Southern Division of the County. He was the son and heir of Robert Hall, esq. an extensive West Indian proprietor, and assumed the name of Dare on marrying the dau. and heiress of Capt. Grafton Dare, of Cranbrook. He was first elected for Essex at the general election of 1832, on conservative principles, when he signally defeated Mr. Long Wellesley.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 20.* At Cheltenham, Colonel Augustus Warburton, 85th regt. He was appointed Ensign 4th foot 1799, Lieut. 1800, Capt. 60th foot 1801, in 57th 1811; Lt.-Col. 1803, Major 91st, 1806, brevet Lt.-Col. 85th foot 1819, and brevet Colonel 1825. In 1813 he served as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada.

June 21. At Tetbury, aged 71, Robert Bamford, esq.

June 24. At Bristol, aged 16, Isabella-Newman, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Goode-nough.

June 30. At Cheltenham, aged 58, Col. George Foster, R.A.

HANTS.—*June 21.* At Southsea, Eliz. relict of the late W. Young, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

June 23. At Anglesey, near Gosport, in her 15th year, Marian Eliza, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Handyman, C. B.

Lately. At Lichfield, aged 93, Mrs. Hall, relict of the Rev. Mr. Hall, Vicar of Albrighton, Salop.

At Alverstoake, Colonel Nicholas Ramsay, K.H. lately Inspecting Field Officer at Leeds. He was appointed Ensign in the 2nd foot in 1763, and served with it in Gibraltar, the West Indies, and the short campaign in Holland in 1799, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to Lord Cavan's brigade, in which capacity he also served during the whole campaign in Egypt. After his return he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-gen. on the Staff of Scotland; was in 1806 promoted to the majority of the 5th garrison battalion; and became Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. at Dublin, which office he continued to fill for many years. He was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonel, 1813, and Colonel 1830.

July 11. At Southampton, aged 75, the Right Rev. Dr. Bramston, Catholic Bishop of the London district.

KENT.—*May 23.* At Charlton, Lieut. Park, h. p. R. Art. Drivers.

June 28. At Seven Oaks, aged 80, M. Robinson, esq. of Bedford-place, Russel-square.

June 29. At Strood, aged 59, Dr. Edward Foord Bromley, M.D. R.N.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 8.* At Birkenhead, near Liverpool, Conrade Coulthurst, esq. of Sandiway Cottage, Northwich, Cheshire, the father of the intrepid African Traveller.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June 22.* At Rushton Rectory, aged 73, Sarah, wife the Rev. J. Laycock Wetherall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*July 8.* At Newbiggin, aged 61, Henry Bell, esq. a Town Councillor, and late Alderman of the old corporation of Newcastle, and uncle to M. Bell, esq. M.P. He was Mayor of Newcastle in 1833-4.

OXON.—*June 20.* At Banbury, at a very advanced age, Henry Rolls, esq. formerly a Solicitor at Prior's Marston.

July 15. At Mongwell House, Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst, of Sydney Park, Gloucestershire.

SALOP.—At Oswestry, James Sawkins, esq. Inspector and Receiver of Taxes, and son of the late Rev. Jas. Sawkins, formerly Vicar of Frampton, Dorset.

SOMERSET.—*April 20.* At Bath, Major Leigh.

July 6. At Bath, aged 47, Mrs. Eliza Barclay, widow of the late Col. Barclay.

July 7. At her son-in-law's, the Rev. Dr. Parfitt, Glastonbury, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Bayly, relict of the late John Bayly, esq. of Portland-square, Bristol.

July 8. At Bath, Mrs. Morton Pitt, relict of W. M. Pitt, esq. of Kingstons-hall, Dorset, of whom we gave a memoir in June last, p. 664. Mrs. Pitt was the dau. of Henry Semer of Hanford, esq.

July 13. At North Cadbury, aged 74, C. C. Clutterbuck, esq.

SURREY.—*June 29.* At Norwood, aged 67, J. Snitch, esq. of Pentonville.

July 14. At Richmond, in his 58th year, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. of Heaton Hall, co. Northumberland, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a B.A. of Christ Church. He was born August 18, 1778; married August 13, 1803, Laura, youngest daughter of Geo. Hawkins, esq. by whom he has issue Matthew White, born Sept. 9, 1817; another son, born Oct. 20, 1818; Sarah and Laura, and two other daughters. Sir Matthew was matriculated of Christ Church, April 24, 1795, at the age of 17, and took his degree of B.A. March 6, 1798. He succeeded to the title as third Baronet, at the decease of his father, April 9, 1813. Sir Matthew represented Newcastle in Parliament for about 24 years. He was the head of the banking-house of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bigge, and

Co. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was also engaged in the coal trade and glass works.

WARWICK.—*July 16.* At Leamington, the Dowager Countess of Hopetoun. She was Louisa-Dorothea, 3d dau. of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindeen, Bart.; was married in 1803 to the Earl of Hopetoun, by whom she had the present Earl and eleven other children.

WILTS.—*June 14.* Aged 73, Lady Harwood, widow of Sir Busic Harwood, Knt. M.D., and only dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Peaball, Bart. of Halesowen, Salop.

June 20. In her 21st year, Caroline, third dau. of R. Webb, esq. of Melchet Park.

At Calne, aged 78, Sam. Viveash, esq. **YORK.**—*May 18.* At Sutton, near Hull, Capt. Edwards, h. p. 28th regt.

June 23. At Ledstone Hall, Lady Bouverie, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Bouverie, K.C.B.

Lately. Lucy, wife of the Rev. Arthur Cayley, Rector of Normanby, Yorkshire.

July 4. At Barby, near Selby, at an advanced age, Miss Huby, a rich old lady. She has left 150 legacies, and a request that her funeral may proceed across the road at the time when the mail is passing, so as to stop it in its progress.

July 15. At Kirklees Hall, in his 76th year, Sir George Armytage, Bart. He succeeded his father in 1783, as fourth Baronet; married 1st, Mary, dau. of Lord Suffield, by whom he had no surviving issue; 2dly, Mary, dau. of O. Bowles, esq., by whom he had 1. Sir John Armytage, the present Baronet; 2. Henry, an officer in the Coldstream Guards; and two daughters.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Presteign, aged 60, Mrs. Barker, wife of the Rev. G. A. Barker, Rector of Kevenleece, Radnor.

July 4. At Fishguard, Eliza, wife of Capt. Wm. Archbold, R.N.

SCOTLAND.—*April 6.* At Glasgow, Capt. Charles Campbell, h. p. 79th regt.

May 25. At Edinburgh, Adam Hay, esq. late Major 35th foot.

May 26. At Kilmany, aged 58, Dr. Thomas M'Whirter, many years physician at Newcastle.

June 10. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Col. John Simpson, 69th Bengal N. I.

At Kinlochmorar, Col. John Gillies. He was appointed Ensign in the 40th foot, 1795, Lieut. 1796, Captain 1801, Major 1807, brevet Lt.-Col. 1813, and Colonel 1830. He served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the siege of Badajoz.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Home, of Blackadder, co. Berwick, Bart. (1671). He was the elder son of Vice-Adm. Sir George Home, the 6th Bart. by Helen, 3d daughter of James Buchanan, esq. of Drumpellier. He was in the civil service of the East India Company, and succeeded to the title in 1803. He married in 1828, Anna, dau. of the late Andrew Stirling, esq. but having died without issue, is succeeded by his brother.

At Airth, Thomas Graham Spirling, esq. For many years he had taken as active part in all matters connected with the county. He held the honourable situation of Convener, for many years, to the day of his death.

July 2. At Stirling, aged 74, John Dick, esq. an extensive woollen-manufacturer.

IRELAND.—*April 15.* At Sligo, Dr. Irwin, Deputy Inspector-gen. of Hospitals.

May 13. At Downpatrick, Captain Ffrench, 45th regt.

May 23. At Quartertown, co. Cork, Capt. Henry Croker, h. p. 38th foot, a Captain in 1779, and on half-pay since 1784.

May 25. At Castle Connell, co. Limerick, N. D. Boughier, esq. formerly of the 57th and 73d regts.

Lately. At Dunesfort, Galway, Capt. John Brunskill, late of 5th dragoons.

At Youghal, Lieut. A. Palmer, R.N. At Passage West, Cork, Lieutenant G. Heacock, R.N.

In Dublin, Capt. Wm. Vere Taylor, formerly of 28th regt.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 24.* At Ragroote, W. F. M. Cockerill, esq. surgeon E.I.C.'s service, and youngest son of Captain Cockerill, late 67th regt.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 10.* At his residence in Macao, Sir Andrew Ljungstedt, Knt. author of "British Relations with China," a pamphlet reviewed in our number for May 1835, p. 501. He was a native of Sweden.

April 2. At Cherbourg, Lieut. Thos. Chatterton, h. p. 26th regt. and many years Major of the 27th Enniskillens.

April —. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 78, William Wilberforce Bird, esq. late Comptroller of Customs for that Colony, formerly M.P. for the city of Coventry, and uncle to the Bishops of Chester and Winchester.

May 29. In Madras, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Wm. Gibson, and daughter of the Bishop of Chester.

May —. In Upper Canada, aged 81, Mr. Powell, the father of the stage, who for forty years was a worthy and efficient member of Drury-lane company, and who,

in his seventy-sixth year, admitted that he had never felt "the head, the tooth, or the heart-ache."

May 29. At Bruges, in his 75th year, Captain and Adjutant E. Broughton Foster, formerly of Knowle Hall, Warwickshire, youngest and only surviving son of the late Jonathan Foster, esq. of Aylestone Hall, Leicestershire. His remains were attended to the grave by the officers, and most of the nobility of the town, who were anxious to pay a just tribute to his memory.

June 15. In the island of Trinidad, Faude Ferguson, a free black of the Mandingo nation, aged 130 years! He was originally brought from Africa a

slave, but, like the rest of his countrymen, by dint of industry, he soon obtained his freedom.

On his passage from Jamaica, aged 32, James Heaven, esq. son of Thomas Heaven, esq. West India merchant, of Bristol.

June 22. At Pisa, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, in her 16th year, Emily, 2d dau. of Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart. of Tavistock-court, Devon.

July 4. At Antwerp, W. D. Patterson, esq. Consul for the United States of America at that port.

July 5. At Ajaccio, in Corsica, Mad. Sebastiani, mother of the French Ambassador at our court.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 21 to July 19, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	85	50 and 60	88
Males 729	Males 472	5 and 10	45	60 and 70	76
Females 694	Females 411	10 and 20	40	70 and 80	49
} 1423		20 and 30	57	80 and 90	32
		30 and 40	74	90 and 100	2
Whereof have died under two years old...247		40 and 50	88		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 7	33 1	23 10	36 6	39 7	42 10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 18.

Kent Bags.....3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds) 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Essex 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 22.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Lamb 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 25.
Veal... ..4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 2,385 Calves 290
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs 25,100 Pigs 370

COAL MARKET, July 25.

Walks Ends, from 18*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 20*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction, 213.—Kennet and Avon, 20.—Leeds and Liverpool, 530.—Regent's, 18.—Rochdale, 115.—London Dock Stock, 58.—St. Katharine's, 91.—West India, 108.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 265.—Grand Junction Water Works, 51.—West Middlesex, 81½.—Globe Insurance, 156½.—Guardian, 37½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 49½.—Imperial Gas, 42½.—Phoenix Gas, 22.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United, 31.—Canada Land Company, 37.—Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jun. 26	62	69	56	in. pts. 30,	cloudy, fair	July. 11	72	82	68	in. pts. 30,	fair
27	65	71	61	26	do. do.	12	61	72	56	29,	do. cloudy
28	75	82	60	, 10	fine	13	60	71	61	30,	do.
29	63	72	64	, 26	cloudy, fair	14	62	70	57	29,	do.
30	68	74	67	, 26	do. do.	15	59	63	50	, 76	do. rain
J. 1	70	83	69	, 10	do. do.	16	59	68	60	, 78	do. fair
2	74	83	58	, 16	fine	17	64	69	57	, 92	do. do.
3	69	79	65	, 20	do.	18	64	71	56	30,	do. do.
4	76	81	66	, 20	do.	19	62	67	55	29,	do. cloudy, rain
5	80	84	70	, 10	do.	20	54	54	48	, 40	do. do.
6	72	74	59	, 06	cloudy, rain	21	50	58	50	, 60	heavy show.
7	64	73	61	, 20	do.	22	57	58	51	, 75	cloudy, do.
8	62	72	61	, 25	do fair, thu.	23	60	65	52	30,	do. fair
9	67	77	63	, 20	fair	24	54	66	50	29,	showers
10	69	81	67	, 10	do.	25	54	64	57	, 82	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to July 27, 1836, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	210	91			98		15 1/2	89 1/2			1 dis. 1 pm	11 13 pm.
28	210	91			99		15 1/2				1 pm.	11 13 pm.
29	210	91			99		15 1/2				1 pm. 1 dis.	13 11 pm.
30		91	1		99 1/2		15 1/2				1 dis 1 pm.	10 12 pm.
1	210 1/2	91			99 1/2		15 1/2		261		par. 2 pm.	12 14 pm.
2	210 1/2	91			99		15 1/2				2 1 pm.	12 16 pm.
4	211	92	1		99		15 1/2				1 3 pm.	14 16 pm.
5	211	91			99						3 1 pm.	17 14 pm.
6		91		91 1/4	99	99 1/2	15 1/2	90		262 1/2	3 1 pm.	16 14 pm.
7	211 1/2	91			99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2			262 1/2	3 1 pm.	13 15 pm.
8	211 1/2	91			99 1/2	99 1/2			103		3 pm. par.	14 12 pm.
9	211 1/2	91			99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				2 pm.	12 14 pm.
11	212	91			99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2			262 1/2	2 pm. par.	15 12 pm.
12	211 1/2	91	2		99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2			263 1/2	2 pm. par	14 12 pm.
13		92	2		99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2					12 14 pm.
14	212 1/2	91	2		99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				1 pm. 1 dis.	13 10 pm.
15	212 1/2	91	2 1/2		99 1/2	100	15 1/2		260 1/2		par. 1 dis.	11 8 pm.
16	214 1/2	92			100	99 1/2	15 1/2				2 dis. par.	8 10 pm.
18	212 1/2	91			99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2		259		2 dis. par.	8 10 pm.
19	212	91			99 1/2	100	15 1/2				par.	11 9 pm.
20	212 1/2	91			100	100	15 1/2				1 pm. 1 dis.	10 12 pm.
21	212 1/2	91			99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	90			2 pm. par.	12 14 pm.
22	212 1/2	91		91 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2		258		1 dis. par.	11 9 pm.
23	212	91		90	99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				par. 2 dis.	9 11 pm.
25	212 1/2	91		90	99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				par. 2 dis.	9 11 pm.
26	212 1/2	91		91	99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				1 dis. par	9 13 pm.
27	213	91	2		99 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2				1 dis 1 pm.	14 11 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, July 6, 89 1/4; 12, 89 1/2; 14, 89 1/2; 22, 89 1/2; 26, 89 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. E. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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SEPTEMBER, 1836.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with Views of CROSBY HALL, London;
And of an ANCIENT FONT at SHORNE CHURCH, Kent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With reference to the paragraph headed "MARBLE COATS," in our last number, p. 114, we have received the following communication from Mr. KEMPE:

"Mr. URBAN—I have no hesitation in saying, that, as I find through your friendly medium that your correspondent P.C.S.S. had no intention of holding me up in a ridiculous light, in his observation on my definition of the term "Marble Coats," I should be sorry to be thought to charge him with the fabrication of the word *Marbrinus*, which indeed I did not, but conceived it was an error of citation. On further examination, I find his quotation to be correct, in the edition of 1733, although it was not found in the two editions of Ducange which I consulted at the time. I should equally regret that he might make any personal application of the concluding paragraph of my reply, which was written under the impression that I had been severely treated for a trifle; and finding that no personal irony was intended, I should sincerely lament the hasty use of any acrimonious expression, which of course I now willingly cancel."

Mr. SAMUEL GREGORY is desirous of ascertaining the places of burial of the undermentioned Aldermen of London, who were members of the Clothworkers Company:—

Sir Nicholas Mosley, Knt. son of Edward Mosley of Hough, Lincolnshire, ancestor of the present Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet. Married at Allhallows, Breadstreet, 1592; Lord Mayor, 1599; died, 1612.

Sir John Ireton, Knt. brother of Gen. Ireton. Baptised at Attenborough, Notts. Lord Mayor, 1658. Displaced from the office of Alderman, on the restoration of King Charles the Second. Several of the family buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, London.

Sir John Robbison, Knt. and Bart. son of Wm. Robbison, D.D. Rector of Long Whaddon, Leicestershire, M.P. for London, and Lieutenant of the Tower, 1660. Lord Mayor, 1662. Family residences, Cranford, Northamptonshire, and Stretton Hall, Leicestershire. Died, 1697.

Sir Wm. Peake, Knt. son of — Peake, of Lincolnshire. Lord Mayor, 1667. Arms, Vert, on a chevron, between three lion's heads erased Or, as many crosslets Az.

Sir Francis Chaplin, Knt. son of Robt. Chaplin of Bury St. Edmund's. Ancestor of Sir Robert Chaplin, Bart. of the Inner Temple. Lord Mayor, 1677. Family residence, Tathwell, Lincolnshire. A

daughter of Sir Francis Chaplin baptised at Greenwich, 1672.

Sir Thomas Lane, Knt. Alderman of Candlewick Ward, 1628. Lord Mayor, 1694. Arms, per pale Azure and Gules, three saltires Argent. Died 1709. A son of Sir Thos. Lane, was buried at Morden College.

Sir Robert Bedingsfeld, Knt. Alderman of Dowgate Ward, 1697. Married Anne, daughter of Wm. Strode, esq. of Kent, Lord Mayor, 1706. Family residence, Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk. Died 1711.

A CONSTANT READER inquires for information respecting the word *coresing*. In the Oxford octavo edition, 1834, of "Three Primers put forth in the reign of Henry the Eighth," p. 175, it is found in this sentence. "Notwithstanding here at this time, before he could answer and shew them his mind, as touching this *coresing* of swords for their other necessaries, Peter Simon, which pretended to love his master more fervently than other, having then one of these two swords, had drawn it," &c. &c.

H., in reading Holman's Travels, met with the following passage. The author is speaking of a certain Buddhist priest, named I-higamme:—"During this period, it was his fortune to make the acquaintance of *Sir John D'Oyley*, a British resident at Kandy, who professed himself a convert to the Religion of the Country, and into whose household I-higamme was received as *Spiritual Director*." Now, what this can possibly mean, H. is anxious to discover. Holman surely cannot intend to state that Sir John (whom I believe I remember a Fellow of Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambridge), turned idolater?

We feel obliged by the communication of J. R. W.—J. G. N.'s abstract of the evidence contained in Clark's History of God Save the King, shall be given in our next.

ERRATA.—P. 104, b. 15, for Lt.-Col. Thomas Brooke read Capt. Francis Capper Brooke. P. 109, a. 4, for Maunsher read Mounsher. P. 138, b. 10, at thoughts, insert * reference to note. P. 144, b. 41, for initials read name; l. 52, for side read aisle. P. 153, b. 10, for Herbert read Henry. P. 186, a. 53 and 60, read Katakekaumena. P. 187, a. 33, for Dukes read Duke. P. 191, b. 25, read, in the south transept a handsome, &c. P. 208, a. 13, for county read country. In col. b. the paragraph on the "Sexton of Cologne," and the following, should have been headed "COVENT GARDEN." P. 204, b. 53, for Luxmoore, read Lipscombe. P. 217, b. 15, read Beagrave. P. 219, a. 8 from foot, read Sedbury. P. 220, a. 15 from foot, read Sandell. P. 224, a. 40, Sir George Armytage's elder son is deceased; see this corrected by the memoir in our present number.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

History of the Cotton Manufactures in Great Britain, with a notice of its early History in the East, and in all the quarters of the Globe: a description of the great Mechanical Inventions which have caused its unexampled extension in Britain, and a view of the present state of the Manufacture, &c. By Edmund Baines, Jun. Esq.

THE importance of the subject, as well as the excellence and value of the work before us, have won us from our quiet walks of literature, into the busy quays and wealthy marts of commerce. We leave Parnassus for Preston; and the forked hill, and fountain, and nine Muses for the looms, and spinning jennies, and furnaces of Manchester and Bolton. Nor is the history of the art by which this manufacture has risen in a few years to an extent without parallel, and almost beyond belief, unworthy the attention of the politician or the philosopher. All the science of mechanics, and all the resources of chemistry, have been united and directed by wealth and enterprise, to bring to perfection that which has added new comforts to the people, and new revenues to the country. It is the down of a small Indian shrub, or herb, that now causes ten times ten thousand wheels to revolve; that feeds and employs multitudes who would otherwise be lingering in poverty and idleness; that fills the midnight air with glowing furnaces; and which calls from the distant hills, rivers whose very channels had been before unnamed and unknown.

Sixty years since, our manufacturers consumed little more than three millions of raw cotton annually. The annual consumption is now more than 280 million lbs. In 1750 the county of Lancaster had a population of only 297,400. In 1831 the number of its inhabitants had swelled to 1,336,854. A similar increase has taken place in Lanarkshire. The families supported by this branch of industry comprise a million and a half of individuals; and the goods, besides clothing the greater part of the kingdom, form nearly one half of the export trade of Great Britain. "The causes (says our Author) of this unexampled extension of manufacturing industry, are to be found in a series of splendid inventions and discoveries, by the combined effect of which, a spinner may produce as much yarn in a *day* as by the old processes he could have produced in a *year*: and cloth, which formerly required six or eight months to bleach, may now be bleached in a few hours." India is the birth place of the cotton manufacture, where it existed, probably, previous to all authentic history. There, probably, amid that ancient, interesting, and almost immoveable people, it remained century after century the same, wrought by the same patient labour and manual dexterity, and producing the same light and simple garments as are now seen on the banks of the Ganges and Nerbudda. The Hebrew Writers do not mention *cotton*. The Greek and Latin seldom. The populous regions beyond the Indus, in the possession of all the ancient arts of life, the elegancies of clothing and habitation, were unknown to them.

It is curious to observe how the raw materials which furnish the clothing of mankind, are variously distributed. *Flax* is indigenous in Egypt. The *wool-bearing* sheep is a native of the mountains of Asia. The *silk worm*

was given to the Chinese; and the *Cotton* plant to India and America. The arts of spinning and weaving were very ancient, but they were confined to linen. 1700 years before Christ we read "that Pharaoh arrayed him in vestures of fine linen;" and linen continues to be the principal article of clothing by all nations west of the Indus. It is probable that Cotton was used by the Indians as early as this time; subsequently, we find Herodotus and Arrian mentioning it. A passage of Pliny gives what is supposed to be the origin of the word *Cotton*. He says the pod of the Cotton plant was the size of a quince. Now the Latin name of this tree was *Cotoneum Malum*, and it is supposed by Dr. Vincent that the resemblance in size, thus pointed out, led to the name *Cotoneum* being applied to the wool-bearing plant and its produce. Others suppose that the downy appearance of the leaf of the quince, led, by the similitude, to the same name being applied to both; yet *Cotoneum* in Greek or Latin is not used for Cotton, so that the Arabic word *Koton* is probably the origin of ours. Though the beautiful chintzes and transparent muslins of India were at the Christian æra brought to Europe, and known to the luxurious Romans, yet they were never much esteemed; the glossiness, the lustre, the elegance of *silk*, quite eclipsed among the Portias and Flavias, and Sempronias, and the ladies of the *Æsquiline* and the *Janiculum*, the less pretending though more useful produce of the *Gossypium Herbaceum*.

Perhaps we are to attribute to this very cause the singular fact, that though the Chinese knew the Cotton plant, and cultivated it, they never used it for the purposes of manufacture till the 13th century, while their neighbours, the Indians, had possessed it for 3000 years. No nankeen trousers were seen in Pekin till about 1360, when they appeared as the rival of the silk worm. In America the use of this plant for clothing was well known. Cortez found the Mexicans clothed in Cotton. They made paper of it, cloth, money, garments, and cuirasses in war. In Europe, while Greece and Italy delighted in silk, and Flanders and France in woollen, Spain, under the Mahomedan Caliphs in the tenth century, manufactured *Cotton* into clothing. In the reign of Abderahman III., who ruled from 912 to 961, the Cotton plant, as well as the sugar cane, and rice, and the silk worms, were introduced, and manufactures were carried on in Valencia, Cordova, Grenada, as in the splendid Eastern cities in Bagdad, and that enchantment of the World—Damascus. The Cotton manufacture in Italy appears about the beginning of the 14th century. We find the English *Fustians*, which are made of Cotton yarn, in the time of Chaucer.

Of Fustian he wored a Gipon
All besmotred with his Habergeon.

Yet England, where now it flourishes most, was among the latest of all countries to receive this manufacture.

"The natural and physical advantages of England, (says our author) for manufacturing industry are, probably, superior to those of every other country on the globe. These things may be regarded as of primary importance for the successful prosecution of manufactures, viz. *water-power, fuel, and iron*. If, however, these exist in combination, and where they are abundant and cheap, machinery may be manufactured and put in motion at small cost, and most of the processes of mak-

ing and finishing cloth, whether chemical or mechanical, depending, as they do, mainly on the two great agents of water and heat, may likewise be performed with advantage. The district where these advantages are found in the most favourable combination, is the southern part of Lancashire, and the south-western of Yorkshire, the former of which has become the principal seat of the manufacture of Cotton. In the counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, and in

consummate judgment; which, when his want of education, and the influence of an employment so extremely unfavourable to mental expansion as that of his previous life are considered, must have excited the astonishment of mankind. But the marvellous and "*unbounded inventions*" which he claimed for himself, and which have been too readily acceded to him, 'the creative faculty' which devised all that admirable mechanism,—so entirely new in its principles, and characteristic of the first order of mechanical genius,—which has given a new spring to the industry of the world, and within half a century has reared up the most extensive manufacture ever known,—*this did not* belong to Arkwright. It is clear that some of the experiments which made the Carding Engine what it was when he took out his second patent, were devised by others: and there are two prior claimants to the invention of spinning by rollers, one of whom had undoubtedly made it the subject of a patent thirty-one years before the patent of Arkwright. I will not positively venture to assert that the latter derived the principle of his machine either from Wyatt or from Higs; but I must declare my strong conviction that this was the case; whilst, at the same time, it is certain Mr. Arkwright displayed great inventive talent in perfecting the details. The most marked traits in the character of Arkwright, were his wonderful arduour, energy, and perseverance. He commonly laboured in his multifarious concerns, from five in the morning till nine at night; and when considerably more than fifty years of age, feeling that the defects of his education placed him under great difficulty and inconvenience in conducting his correspon-

dence, and in the general management of his business,—he encroached upon his sleep, in order to gain an hour each day to learn English Grammar, and another hour to improve his writing and orthography! He was impatient of whatever interfered with his favourite pursuits: and the fact is too strikingly characteristic not to be mentioned, that he separated from his wife, not many years after their marriage, because she, convinced he would starve his family by *scheming* when he should have been *shaving*, broke some of his experimental models of machinery. Arkwright was a severe economist of time; and, that he might not waste a moment, he generally travelled with four horses at a very rapid speed. His concerns in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Scotland were so numerous, as to shew at once his astonishing power of transacting business and an all gasping spirit. In many of these he had partners, but he generally managed without any, that whoever lost, he himself was a gainer. So unbounded was his confidence in the success of his machinery, and in the national wealth to be produced by it, that he would make light of discussions on taxation, and say *He would pay the national debt!* His speculative schemes were vast and daring; he contemplated entering into the most extensive mercantile transactions, and *buying up all the Cotton in the world*, in order to make an enormous profit by the monopoly; and, from the extravagance of some of these designs, his judicious friends were of opinion, that if he *had lived to put them in practice he might have over-set the whole fabric of his prosperity.*"

We must now be more brief with the remainder of our history. The merits of the jenny and the water-frame were united, and their defects supplied, by the invention of the *mule* by Samuel Crompton, about 1779, which has been subsequently improved.

"Having thus," says our author, "traced the spinning machinery up to the present time, let us pause to cast a retrospective glance on the different stages by which the process of spinning has been advanced, from the time when the one-thread wheel was in general use. Little more than sixty years since, every thread used in the manufacture of cotton, wool, worsted, and flax, throughout the world, was spun *simply* by the fingers of the spinner, with the aid of that *classical* instrument the domestic spinning wheel. In 1767 an *eight-handed* spinster sprung from the genius of Hargreaves; and the *jenny*, with still increasing powers, made its way into common life, in spite of all opposi-

tion. Two years after, the more wonderful invention of Wyatt, which claims a much earlier origin, but which had disappeared like a river that sinks into a subterranean channel, and now rose again under the fortunate star of Arkwright, claimed yet higher admiration, as founded on principles of more extensive application. Five years later, the happy thought of combining the principles of these two inventions to produce a third much more efficient than either, struck the mind of Crompton, who by a perfectly original contrivance effected the union. From twenty spindles this machine was brought, by a more finished mechanism, to admit of a hundred spindles, and to exercise a

and that Arkwright, coming accidentally to the knowledge of it, appreciated its value, and, by perseverance and talent bringing it to perfection, at once enriched himself and his country. The patent for the invention was taken out in 1736 in the name of Louis Paul, a foreigner, with whom Wyatt had connected himself in partnership. Arkwright's patent for a similar machine was not taken till 30 years after, in 1769. Wyatt shared the lot of most inventors—he became insolvent. It must, however, be remarked, that though Wyatt's claim is fully established to this invention, yet that the *details* of his machine differed from those of Arkwright's, and were inferior to them. In fact, the merit of the *principle* lay with Wyatt, but, from some cause, either the want of means or application, he never brought his machines to the perfection required. Arkwright, it appears, at the time of his patent, was as poor as his rival; for, when called upon to vote at General Burgoyne's contested election, the wardrobe of the *future knight* was in so tattered a condition, that a number of persons were employed to put him into decent plight to appear at the poll-room. In his application for the patent he called himself *clock-maker*, which was not true. Our Author next enters into the history of the invention of spinning jennies, and of the *carding* machine, and he says—"The two most important and admirable inventions in Cotton Spinning, the carding by cylinders, and Spinning by rollers, originated in the same establishment, from 20 to 30 years earlier than we supposed, and not in Lanarkshire but Warwickshire. As Louis Paul's patent for carding was obtained some years after Wyatt had retired from the concern, the invention was probably his own. These two extraordinary men were doubly unfortunate—first in their failure to realize profit by their splendid inventions, and secondly in losing the fame, as well as profit, they deserved; for their merits have, till now, been recorded by no writer, and their names have been merely handed down as the luckless contrivers of some unknown machinery. Availing himself of the inventions of his predecessors, Arkwright improved upon them, and rose at once into fame and opulence. The factory system takes its rise from this period, as the machines used were too ponderous and bulky to be used in cottages." We may now as well, in a few additional words, accompany this great manufacturer to the close of his career. "In 1786 he was appointed High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and was knighted on presenting an address. Having suffered long from an asthmatic complaint, he died at his house at Cromford, on the 3d Aug. 1792, in the 60th year of his age."—We do not know how we can better terminate this part of our subject than by extracting Mr. Baines's interesting summary of Arkwright's character:—

"I have found myself compelled to form a *lower* estimate of the inventive talents of *Arkwright* than most previous writers. In the investigation I have prosecuted, I have been guided solely by a desire to ascertain the exact truth. It has been shown that the splendid inventions which, even to the present day, are ascribed to Arkwright, by some of the ablest and best informed persons of the kingdom, belong in great part to other and less fortunate men. In appropriating these inventions as his own, and claiming them as fruits of his own unaided genius, he acted dishonestly, and left a stain upon

his character which the acknowledged brilliance of his talents cannot efface. Had he been content to claim the merit which really belonged to him, his reputation would still have been high, and his wealth would not have been diminished. That he possessed inventive talent of a very superior order has been satisfactorily established; and, in improving and perfecting mechanical inventions, in exactly adapting them for the purposes for which they are intended, in arranging a comprehensive system of manufacturing, and in conducting vast and complicated concerns, he displayed a bold and fertile mind, and

mate judgment; which, when his education, and the influence of employment so extremely unfavourable to mental expansion as that of his life are considered, must have led to the astonishment of mankind. He was marvellous and "unbounded inventor" which he claimed for himself, and he has been too readily acceded to 'the creative faculty' which devised that admirable mechanism,—so new in its principles, and characteristic of the first order of mechanical arts,—which has given a new spring to industry of the world, and within a century has reared up the most extensive manufacture ever known,—*this* belongs to Arkwright. It is clear from some of the experiments which made the Carding Engine what it was when he took out his second patent, were devised by others: and there are two prior patents to the invention of spinning by him, one of whom had undoubtedly made the subject of a patent thirty-one years before the patent of Arkwright. I will not venture to assert that the latter derived the principle of his machine either from Wyatt or from High; but I must declare my strong conviction that this was not the case; whilst, at the same time, it is evident that Mr. Arkwright displayed great inventive talent in perfecting the details. The most marked traits in the character of Arkwright, were his wonderful ardour, industry, and perseverance. He commonly laboured in his multifarious concerns, from the morning till nine at night; and considerably more than fifty years of his life were devoted to the study of the art, and the selling that the defects of his education did him under great difficulty and intelligence in conducting his correspon-

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Briarian power. *Kelly* relinquished the toilsome method of turning the machine by hand, and yoked to it the strength of the rapid Clyde. *Watt*, with the subtler and more potent agency of steam, moved an iron arm that never slackens nor tires, which whirls round 2,000 spindles in a single machine. Finally, to consummate the wonder, *Roberts* dismisses the spinner, and leaves the machine to its own infallible guidance, so that in the year 1834 several thousand spindles may be seen in a single room, revolving with inconceivable rapidity, with no hand to urge their progress, or to guide their operations, drawing out, twisting, or winding up as

many thousand threads with unflinching precision, indefatigable patience and strength; a scene as magical to the eye which is not familiarized with it, as the effects have been marvellous in augmenting the wealth and population of the country. Casting a glance over the whole country, and taking a view of the progress of the manufacture, it may be observed how slow it was till after the mechanical improvements in, and the introduction of, powerful machinery.

“Cotton imported. . 1701 . . 1,985,868
 1771 . . 4,764,589
 1800 56,010,732”

The number of cotton mills in Great Britain in 1787 amounted to 119, and Scotland and Wales to 24, making a total of 143. Now, great as the progress of this manufacture was up to 1796, it would soon have found a check to its further progress, if something more powerful than *water* had not been discovered to move the machinery. The building of mills must have ceased as soon as every stream had been appropriated; if it had been expanded into other countries, and sought the aid of other rivers, it could only have flourished where *coal* as well as *water* was found, and the diffusion of mills over a wide space would have been unfavourable to the division of labour, the perfection of machine-making, and the cheapness of conveyance. At this period a power was happily discovered of almost universal application and unlimited extent, adapted to every locality where fuel was cheap, and available both to make machines and to work them; both to produce goods, and to convey them by land and water. This power was a *steam engine*, which, though not an invention of that age, was first made of extensive utility by the genius of *James Watt*. The *steam engine* stands in the same relation to the *steam machine*, as the heart does to the arms, hands, and fingers in the human frame; the latter performing works of dexterity and labour, the former supplying them with all their vital energy. Next came the *power loom*, invented by the Rev. E. Cartwright, brother of Major Cartwright, of which there exists, it is supposed, at the present day, not less than 100,000. Our author has now some very instructive chapters on bleaching and calico printing, on cotton wool, on the natural history of the plant, which we must pass over, to mention that the total quantity of cotton imported from all countries in 1833, amounted to 303,656,837 lbs. and that there having been an extraordinary fall in the price between 1816 and 1833, Georgian cotton, which is considered the standard, fell from 20*d.* per lb. in 1818, to 8½*d.* in 1833, partly owing to the increased value of money, partly to the extended cultivation in America.

“The growing cheapness,” says the writer, “of the raw material, must have been a principal cause of the extension of the manufacture in England since the peace, though improvements in our machinery has been another powerful cause. Thus do mechanical improvements in England, and agricultural improvements in America, act and re-act on each other; thus do distant nations become mutually dependent, and contribute to each other’s

wealth. The spinning machinery in England gave birth to the cotton cultivation in America; and the increase of the latter is now in turn extending the application of the former. In the vast machine of commerce, the spindles of Manchester are as necessarily tied to the plough and the tree of the Mississippi as to their own bobbins; they must move or stop, be retarded or accelerated together. The American Government cannot wage war against

English manufacturers without waging it equally against the southern states of its own confederation. The English government could not obstruct the trade and navigation of America without stopping its own mills and looms. It appears, on the closest calculation, that there are 216,973 persons employed in the cotton factories in England, and that there

are 100,000 power looms in Great Britain, and 1,154 cotton mills. The assumed value of the whole manufacture is 34,000,000*l.*

Raw material	7,000,000
Wages	18,000,000
Profits of manufacturers, &c.	6,000,000
	£34,000,000

It may assist to form a conception of the immense extent of the British cotton manufacture, when it is stated that the yarn spun in this country in a year would, in a single thread, pass round the globe's circumference 203,775 times; it would reach 51 times from the earth to the sun; and it would encircle the earth's orbit eight and a half times.

The wrought fabrics of cotton exported in one year would form a girdle for the globe, passing eleven times round the equator.

This manufacture furnishes nearly one half of the exports of British produce and manufacture; it supports more than one eleventh part of the population of Great Britain, and it supplies almost every nation of the world with some of its clothing.

None of the kingdoms of Hanover, Wirtemberg, or Saxony have a population exceeding that engaged in the manufacture of cotton in this island.

The receipts of our manufacturers and merchants for this one production of national industry, are equal to two thirds of the whole public revenue of the kingdom.

It now only remains to inquire whether England is likely to maintain this superiority which she has assumed; whether she can permanently fix these colossal engines on her soil; whether they will defy the rivalry of other nations; or whether, like the vapour that animates and gives them almost vital action, they will fade and evaporate into thin air. This is a most important question. In the long war which followed the French revolution, this country was supported by its commerce; and that commerce was furnished by our cotton manufacture. "To Arkwright and Watt this country was more indebted than to Wellington or Nelson." Within the last half century, cottons to the enormous amount of 570,000,000*l.* have been sent from this country to foreign markets. "It is obvious that a trade of this magnitude must have contributed largely to sustain the revenue, to prevent the national resources being weakened by taxation, and therefore to uphold the power, and preserve the tranquillity of the state." Now there are persons who consider that England has reached the summit of her manufacturing prosperity, and is destined rapidly to decline from it. They apprehend a competition too formidable to be withstood, from foreign nations, and from America, where there is machinery, capital, ingenuity, and enterprise, all directed by English workmen, and where the cotton is grown within the States themselves; from Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, where the manufacture is increasing; and from the East Indies, where wages are at a very low rate. Our author considers that there is necessity for precaution on our parts, that we should repeal the duties on the raw material, and afford food to the workmen at the lowest price. Yet, he says, he sees no ground for apprehending that England will lose her present manufacturing pre-eminence. All the natural and political causes which originally made this a great manufacturing and commercial nation remain unimpaired. The exhaustless beds of coal and ironstone, the abundance of streams with an available fall of water, the in-

land navigation and well-situated sea ports, the national tranquillity and security for person and property, the maritime superiority,—all these place England at the head of manufacturing countries. Mr. M'Culloch says, "Our master manufacturers, engineers, and artisans, are more intelligent, skilful, and enterprising than those of any other country, and the extraordinary inventions they have made, and their familiarity with all the details of the business, will not only enable them to perfect the processes already in use, but can hardly fail to lead to the discovery of others. Our establishments for spinning, weaving, printing, bleaching, &c. are more perfect than any other; the division of labour is arrived to an incomparably greater extent; the workmen are trained from infancy in industrious habits, and have attained that peculiar dexterity and slight of hand in the performance of their separate tasks that can only be acquired by long and unremitting application to the same employment." Another advantage consists in our immense capital, which enables the merchant to buy on the best terms, and to sell at the lowest profit, owing to the extensive use of machinery. The price of our goods is regulated more by the profits of capital than by the wages of labour. The power loom changes the mode of manufacture from that in which we labour under a considerable disadvantage, to that in which we possess the greatest superiority. Among the countries mentioned as likely to be our rivals, there are disadvantages existing which act strongly against a successful competition. Thus in *America* is to be taken into account the high rate of profit, on capital, high wages, and expensive machinery. The great advantage possessed by the Americans is in their *water* power, which is cheaper than *steam* power, and in the diminished cost of weaving. On the whole it appears, that the Americans can rival the English in coarse and stout manufactures, but must be long inferior in the fine spinning or hand-loom weaving.

The production of the *French* in this manufacture is only one-fourth of that of England. Besides the drawbacks from national character and habits, the French are inferior in coal and iron. Coal is twelve times as dear as at Manchester, and iron is dear and scarce. Every thing in trade is *protected* in France; and protection is a very costly affair. Machinery is double the price in France that it is in England; the roads are defective; the duty on the material two per cent. higher than ours; capital less plentiful; and in fact, the French have only the monopoly of the home market and the colonies, and they absolutely exist only by prohibition. It is stated that a protecting duty of forty per cent. on English yarns would not save the French spinners from being ruined by their admission. Dr. Bowring considers that the cost of French goods over English is from thirty to forty per cent., their inferior machinery twenty-five per cent., and the inferiority of labour twenty per cent.

The Swiss are twenty per cent. lower than the French, but the want of coal, the limited water power, and the expense of the raw material must keep down the manufacture in that country.

In Belgium, owing to the loss of the Dutch trade, the manufacture is in a state of deep distress.

In Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Lombardy, the manufacture, though extending, is yet insignificant, and they are badly situated as respects the raw material.

The Hindoo weaver, low as are his wages, can never compete with the power-loom, and the attempt to work a spinning wheel in Calcutta, with machinery sent from England, has proved a failure.

We have thus arrived at the end of our argument, and close Mr. Baines's book with the highest opinion of his knowledge and judgment. The principles he adopts we think are sound, and wise as they are liberal, and such as alone can form a safe and lasting basis for the lofty edifice of our manufacturing prosperity. Our natural advantages are great, our natural activity, energy, and skill unequalled, our capital greater than that of all Europe united, our institutions more free and popular. What have we then to fear?

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. Vol. III.

(Continued from p. 21.)

P. 68. The print of Boswell alluded to in the note (1) is now before me; and the account of it by C. 1835, is not quite correct. Boswell has a cap with the inscription mentioned, and a feather. He has a brace of pistols at his girdle, a musket slung behind his back, and a long stick in his hand, surmounted by a snake. (*S. Wale*, del. *J. Miller* sculp.)—"James Boswell, Esq. in the dress of an armed Corsican chief, as he appeared at the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept. 1769."

P. 92. On the ballad of Hardyknute, see Ritson's Letters to G. Paton, p. 8. Pinkerton's Maitland Poems, vol. i. p. cxxvi. Irvine's Lives of the Scotch Poets, vol. ii. p. 301. Netherwell's Ancient Minstrelsie, p. lxxii.—The first announcement of Hardyknute, was in the following letter from Sir John Bruce, of Kinross, to Lord Binning, about 1719, and which came into the possession of Lord Hailes:—"To perform my promise, I send you a true copy of the manuscript I found some weeks ago in a vault at Dunfermline. It is written on vellum, in a fair Gothic character, but so much defaced by time, as you'll find that the tenth part is not legible."—Pinkerton says—Sir John Bruce, *forgetting his letter* to Lord Binning, used Mrs. Wardlaw, it would appear, as the midwife of his poetry, and furnished her with the stanza or two she afterwards produced, as he did not wish his name to be used in the story of the vault, &c. The second part of Hardyknute is an entire forgery of Pinkerton's, published in 1781.

P. 110. Boswell's assertion concerning what Dr. Johnson said on the subject of the foreknowledge of God, is as absurd, as his own language of "being certainly foreseen" is unphilosophical and incorrect. On this subject consult Archbishop Whateley's edition of Dr. King on Predestination; Davison's Sermon on the Divine Foreknowledge (Sermons on Prophecy, vol. vii.) and Copleston's Four Discourses. 1821. Boswell appears never to have studied the subject, nor to be acquainted with the arguments used in the discussion. As Dr. Johnson has referred to Archb. Bramhall on Liberty and Necessity, I may quote a passage in his treatise in which the difficulty attending common views of the subject may appear diminished, if we can go along with the author in his view of *all time and the whole order of things which we call future, as well as past and present, being ever present to God*:—"Concerning the prescience of *contingent* things, in my poor judgment, the readiest way to reconcile *contingence* and *liberty* with the decrees and *prescience* of God, and most remote from the alterations of these terms, is to *subject future contingencies to the aspect of God, according to that presentality which they have in eternity*." And so Dr. Henry More, the Platonist:—"It may be conceived that the revolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and *prcsentifically* represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, arc, or *shall be*,

were at this very instant, and so always really *present* and *existent* before him, which is no wonder, the animadversive and intellectual comprehension of God being absolutely infinite, according to the truth of his idea." Our modern treatises have added little to the arguments used on this subject by the old divines and scholastic writers : but they have presented them in a more compact point of view, and arranged and examined them with more logical accuracy.

P. 112. This conversation of Johnson's, on conversion from Popery to Protestantism, and vice versâ, to be at all instructive, should have entered into more particulars ; when he says, " a Protestant embracing Popery, *parts with nothing*, but only *superadds*," he makes a very nice distinction. He certainly does part with many opinions which he before held. Surely superadding the belief of a doctrine, which you disbelieved before, as of purgatory, infallibility, is as difficult as parting with one which you did believe ; both cause a new process of reasoning to take place in the mind : but Johnson's language appears to consider the change from Popery, not only as a matter of conscientious reasoning, but of feeling. The distinction between parting and superadding would seem, in some cases, ridiculous ;—as a Protestant becoming a Catholic, does not *part* with his belief of the lawful *marriage* of the clergy, but he *superadds* their *celibacy* to his former opinion.

P. 130. " Mrs. Grierson's edition of Tacitus, with the notes of *Ryckius*."—There was no such critic. The person alluded to was Theodore Ryckius, of Guelderland and Leyden, born 1640, died 1690 ; he published a learned dissertation on the first colonies in Italy, &c.

P. 135. Walter Harte should have had higher praise than Mr. Croker has given. He was a man of various and elegant accomplishments—a poet, an historian, a divine, and a person of general knowledge. He was the friend of Pope. His essays on husbandry are remarkable for their elegance. ' I spent a few hours at Bath with my friend Mr. Harte, canon of Windsor, whose conversation on the subject of husbandry is as full of experience and as truly solid as his genuine and native humour, extensive knowledge of mankind, and admirable philanthropy are pleasing and instructive.' Vide *Six Weeks' Tour through England*, by the Author of the *Farmer's Letters*, p. 153.—On his *History of Gustavus*, see *Life of Schiller*, p. 162. Harte has given a list of the historians of Gustavus Adolphus, but has omitted the following curious work—" *Widekin di Historia Belli Sueco-Muscovitici Decennalis Sub Carolo IX. et Gustavo Adolpho*. 4to. Helmixæ, p. 672."

P. 139. " In blank verse, he said, the language suffered more *distortion to keep it out of prose*, than any inconvenience to be apprehended from the shackles of rhyme." Blank verse is not separated from prose by distortion of language, but by *selection* of language. Poetry has its own language, which separates it from prose ; distortion may be superadded, but it does not make the distinction. What distortion of language is there in Cowper's *Task*, in Thomson's *Seasons* ? Johnson had Milton alone in his mind ; but what he calls ' distortion,' is in truth ' poetical arrangement,' the arrangement proper to poetry.

P. 142. Speaking of the national debt he said—" it was idle to suppose that the country could *sink* under it. Let the public creditor be ever so clamorous, the interest of millions must prevail over that of thousands." But that country has *sunk* under its debt, that takes a sponge and wipes it out. It has irrevocably sunk in faith, in honour, and wealth ; and to

what financial distress must it be carried, for this conflict to have taken place between debtors and creditors of the state ; besides that the very confiscation of the debts would only serve to increase public distress and financial difficulties ? The worst measure which the ' vox populi ' ever forced on a minister, was the abolition of the Sinking Fund ! Mr. Coleridge's opinions on the national debt as given in his Table Talk, are extraordinary, for so close a thinker, and a person of such knowledge.

P. 146. Of Dr. Brown, the author of the Estimate, &c. see Warburton's Letters in the Garrick Correspondence, which will give a better idea of Brown than any other work.

P. 153. " Nugent wrote some odes and light pieces, which had some merit, and a great vogue." I do not think that his small volume of Odes had much vogue ; but *one ode* certainly had, viz. that which appeared in Dodsley, and to which Gray alludes when he said—" Mr. Nugent sure did not write his own ode." That is the one to William Pulteney, and the seventh stanza of which had the honour of being quoted by Gibbon, in his character of Brutus :—

What tho' the good, the brave, the wise,
With adverse force undaunted rise,
To break the eternal doom ;
Tho' Cato liv'd, tho' Tully spoke,
Tho' Brutus dealt the godlike stroke,
Yet perish'd fated Rome.

His other pieces, which we have just read, are very inferior ; and Gray's question is not put without reason. His poems were published by Dodsley, in 1739, 8vo. On the subject of the above lines see The Antijacobin, p. 52.

' Save Parr's buzz prose and Courtenay's *kidnapp'd* rhymes.'

By which it appears that Mr. Courtenay ' saw these lines ' of Nugent's, and liked them ; but he thought it right to make a slight alteration in their appearance, which he managed thus. Speaking of Rome, he says, it is the place " Where Cato liv'd." A sober truth, which gets rid at once of all the poetry and spirit of the original, and reduces the sentiment from an example of manners, patriotism, virtue, from the exemplar virtue of Lord Nugent, to a mere question of inhabitancy. Ubi habitavit Cato ? Where he was an inhabitant householder, paying scot and lot, and who had a house on the right hand side of the way, as you go down the Esquiline Hill, just opposite to the poulterer's. But to proceed—

Where Cato liv'd, where Tully spoke,
Where Brutus dealt the godlike stroke—
By which his glory rose !!!

The last line is *not* borrowed. We question whether the history of modern literature can produce an instance of a theft so atrocious, and turned to so little advantage ? On Nugent, see Sir C. H. Williams's poems—*passim*.

P. 158. We think Mr. Croker was quite right in his suspicion, that Johnson, at the age of sixty-two, would not have succeeded as an orator in the House of Commons ; besides, had he appeared for the first time in the house at that age, he must have appeared as it were in the disadvantageous character of a *professed debater*. Not connected with any set of men, not allied to any particular interest of the country, not possessing any property, not familiar with the usages of the House, not conversant

with the details of some of the great questions that would arise, he could not have appeared as the man of business, the practical statesman. They who would not listen to Burke, might also have turned away from Johnson.

P. 195. "I see they have published a splendid edition of Akenside's Works. One bad ode may be suffered, but a number of them together makes one tick"—A very unfair estimate of Akenside's lyrical productions. With the exception of some few passages, which are too familiar and prosaic, Akenside's Odes are entitled to the praise of elegance, and often rise into fine lyrical spirit and energy. We have heard Mr. Wordsworth speak in their praise: and his motto to his last volume is taken from one of these *bad* odes. We so agree in Mr. Wordsworth's opinion, as to have read them till they have long been quite familiar to us.

P. 200. To this note of Sir H. Liddel bringing two rein deer to this country, it should be added that Mr. Bailock brought a whole herd, which we saw, and which we believe soon perished from want of their proper food, the moss, and from a temperature which did not agree with them.

P. 201. The character of Bayes was not originally sketched, as Mr. Croker says it was, for Sir R. Howard, but for *Davenant*; for the brown-paper patch on the nose, which was introduced in ridicule of Davenant's misfortune, was retained even when the character was changed to Dryden. It is said that, at one time, it was meant for Sir R. Howard. Dryden's dress, manners, and expressions are all copied; and Lacy, who acted Bayes, was instructed to speak after the manner of Dryden's recitation. Scott thinks the character was a sort of *knight of the shire*, representing all the authors of the day, &c. I think the change of the hero very much hurt the consistency and spirit of the satire.

P. 213. "What did he say was the appearance (of the ghost). Why, sir, something of a *shadowy* being."—Mr. Coleridge has remarked that ghosts are described as *shadows*—but we cannot have shadows without substance to form it;—Ghosts have no substance, ergo, &c.

P. 220. W. J. Mickle. Mr. Croker says, "His translation of the *Lusiad* is still read, his Original Poems are almost forgotten." His *Lusiad* is read, because it is well worth reading; though not faithful to the original, it is a very spirited poem, with beautiful versification. Sometimes passages of ten, twenty, thirty lines are introduced: in one place Mickle has introduced 300 lines of his own. See, on the conduct of Mickle's *Lusiad*, a Criticism in Vigor's Essay on Poetic License, p. 212—224. On the dedication of the *Lusiad*, see D'Israeli's admirable and interesting *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1. p. 107. The noble lord to whom he dedicated it, kept it for above three weeks before he had courage to open the leaves. See also an account of the dedication in Chalmer's *Life of him, British Poets*, p. 509. It is said that to Adam Smith's insinuations he owed the loss of the patron to whom he dedicated the *Lusiad*. He first printed specimens of his translation in the *Gent. Mag.* 1771, and soon after printed the first book at Oxford. Mickle contributed much to Evans's *Collection of Ballads*. He is supposed to have fabricated some of the *old ballads* in it. We do not agree with Mr. Croker that Mickle's original poems are forgotten. His '*Syr Martyn*' is a great favourite of ours. See an early poem of his on passing Parliament Close, in Campbell's *History of Scotch Poetry*, p. 214. In the *European Magazine* for 1788, is a criticism on the *Samson Agonistes*, by Mickle. And now we have no more to say of him at present.

P. 254. Boswell's question, which he says neither Johnson could answer nor any one else, viz. "Why *women* servants have lower wages than *men* servants," is not very difficult of solution. Not only, as Mr. Kenny says, is there more employment for them; but because the employment of a man servant requires a greater previous stock of knowledge and attainment than a woman. To be a coachman and have the care of horses, to be a butler and know the arrangements required in a house,—this requires, perhaps, years of previous attention. A girl may be a nurse maid with no previous education, a housemaid with little. But when much attainment is required from the *female* servant, then her wages rise directly, and almost to an equality with those of the male,—as superior cook, or lady's maid, which is a proof why commonly they are below them. Thus is Mr. Boswell's enigma solved.

P. 266. In reading over Harris's dedication of his *Hermes* to Lord Hardwicke, I certainly cannot discover the *six grammatical faults* in it which Johnson found in fourteen lines. Perhaps the expression "more universal" would be one. Perhaps "*politer* literature," when no other had been mentioned, and no comparison instituted. And subsequently, "if what I have written be the fruit of *that* security and leisure obtained by living under a mild and free government, to whom for *this* am I more indebted," &c. Perhaps the first sentence of the dedication may be thought defective, which begins, "*As* no one has exercised the power of speech," &c. without any correlative expression in "I have presumed to inscribe the following treatise to your lordship," instead of "I have *therefore* presumed," &c. It certainly is rather a stiff, inelegant, and pedantic dedication.

P. 274. Garrick's comparison of the wit of Johnson and of *Rabelais* is very unfortunate; and his expression of being merely *diverted* by *Rabelais* still more so. The wit of *Rabelais* is built on his wisdom; and accompanied with a variety of learning and knowledge of the best kind. But instead of *diverting*, it is a book that must be studied to be understood; and then alone will the depth and riches of its wit be understood. Many readers go no further than the peculiarities of diction on the surface, which are but the straws floating on the stream.

P. 280. "Whether we take him (Goldsmith) as a poet, as a comic writer, or as an historian, he stands in the first class."—This eulogy of Johnson is surely extravagant. Elegant, touching, and tender as is Goldsmith's poetry, it cannot be classed with the productions of our first writers. As a comic writer he rests upon two productions, which are very seldom now demanded by the stage. As an historian, what merit he has must be found in the amenity and simple elegance of his style. He certainly adorned all he touched; but his learning and knowledge did not equal his taste.

P. 290. "He repeated an argument against the notion that the brute creation is endowed with the faculty of reason, &c. Birds breed by *instinct*, they never improve; they build their first nest as well as any they ever build."—That is true; but if they do not improve, they alter and accommodate, which is perhaps beyond mere instinct. The house swallow must at some time have left rocks or trees for the dwellings of man. There certainly appears to be in the animal creation, superadded to the *instinct* they possess in common with mankind, which leads to the preservation of the individual and the propagation of the species, a power of the *understanding* which is free, and acts according to circumstances. Another thing to be taken into consideration, is the hereditary transmission of cer-

tain qualities from parent to offspring, becoming gradually fixed, till the original nature is changed. See an interesting pamphlet on this subject by Sir John Sebright, published this year, 1836. Yet, granting to animals the possession of strong instinctive power, of hereditary and transmitted acquirement, and of a certain understanding added to instinct, there yet remains much that we cannot comprehend, seeing that it surpasses all we know of reason to effect; nor can we tell by what other means, whether by an additional sense bestowed, or by a higher perfection of the ordinary senses, such results proceed from animals apparently so incapable of producing them. Mr. Jesse's *Gleanings in Natural History* is an admirable repository of curious facts on this subject.

P. 308. Did Boswell understand what were the *accessions which Johnson was infusing into his mind*, when he transcribed from the Diary 'Finivi lectionem Conf. Fab. Burdonum; L. Apollonii Pugnam Bebriciam.'—With regard to the 'Confutatio Fabulæ Burdonum,' it was a work of the great Joseph Scaliger, although it was printed Auctore T. R. Batavo, Juris Studioso. Scaliger was willing it should pass for J. Rutgersius's. See Scaligeri Epistolæ, p. 793. "Occupatissimus tres dies fui in Scripto quod adversus Burdonistas adorno. Nomen non apponam, neque meum qui scripsi neque ejus quem anonymum hujus auctorem facio."—It is generally printed with the *Munsterus Hyperbolimæus et Virgula divina of Heinsius*. See Bayle's *Life of Scioppius*; Irving's *Life of Buchanan*, p. 50; *Placcii Theat. Anon.* vol. i. p. 37; Scaligeri Epistolæ, pp. 353, 793; *Naudæana*, p. 58. Scioppius answered this in a scarce work, which I possess, called, "Oporini Grubini Amphotides Scioppianæ, hoc est Responsio ad Satyram Menippeam Josephi Burdonis Pseudo-Scaligeri, pro vitâ et moribus Gasp. Scioppii. Paris, 1611, 8vo.—But what are we to think of L. Apollonii pugnam Bebriciam?—Why Johnson alludes to his having been reading the second book of Apollonius Rhodius, where is the combat of Pollux and Castor with the *Bebrycians*.

N.B. The correspondent on the subject of Thomson in our last number, is informed that the verses by Thomson alluded to, are not fit for publication. The letter from Cave to Dr. Birch is printed in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. V. p. 41. The present writer possesses, besides many anecdotes of Thomson, collected from different books, a collection of the different editions of the *Seasons in Thomson's life*; Thomson's own copy interleaved, with his alterations in writing; Pope's copy, with his alterations, and a MS. letter to Thomson. These would go some way to make a more valuable edition of that author than we have yet had, and which is *much wanted*. Indeed, many of the English poets are much in want of an editor—as *Piers Plowman*, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Davenant, Beaumont and Fletcher, Pope, &c. We should have added 'Skelton,' but that we are assured, that Mr. Dyce's edition is ready for the press, and we entertain no doubt of its value.

LONDINIANA.—No. V.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF CROSBY PLACE.

MR. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
July 29, 1836.

IN the first portion of your *Miscellany* for the year 1832, p. 505, I took occasion to notice the projected restoration of Crosby Hall, and to offer some remarks on the claim of that building to high distinction among the

specimens extant of the economy of our ancient palatial residences, and on its connexion with some eminent characters in English history; these remarks I subsequently amplified in a review* of Mr. Carlos's compendious

* *Gent. Mag.* vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 435.

efore; were it that before suche
e thynga mennes hertes (of a secret
ict of nature) misgiveth them, as the
wynde sometyme swelleth of hym-
before a tempest—or were it that
one manne, happely perceivying,
many men with suspicion, though
ewed few men what he knewe—how-
the dealyng it selfe made men to
on the matter, thogh the counsaill
close; for, little and little, all men
from the Tower where the Kyng
and drewe to *Crosbies Place*: so
he Protectoure had all the resorte,
e Kyng in maner desolate.”*

The following summary recapitula-
of the occupants of Crosby Place
this period may not be unaccept-

The property (in the original de-
ylease I suppose) remained in the
of Sir John Crosby's widow and
tors till the beginning of the 16th
ry; when it was held successively
ir Bartholomew Reed, who in
kept his mayoralty in Crosby
and after spending a princely
e during a life marked by hos-
ty and beneficence, made provi-
or the continuance of his bounty
e bequest of large estates to the
miths' Company for charitable
ses. Sir John Rest, the son of
um Rest of Peterborough, was,
is predecessor in this mansion,
aber of the Grocers' Company.
omas More, the celebrated Chan-
resided here for many years,
here supposed to have composed
of his eminent literary works:
noving to Chelsea, he sold the
o Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant
cca; it was afterwards held
William Roper, and his wife
uret, daughter of Sir Thomas
; then successively by Sir Tho-
Darcy, William Bonde, and
m Russel. At the dissolution
: priory, the estate was sur-
ed to the Crown, and in the
of Elizabeth became the property
mayn Ciol and his wife Cecilia,
ughter of Sir John Gresham.
y Hall was purchased by Sir
Spencer, on the eve of his may-

oralty in 1594, and it passed through
his daughter and heiress Elizabeth to
Sir William Compton, Lord North-
ampton. Among the subtenants, under
three successive Earls of Northampton,
may be particularized Monsieur de
Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, the
able minister of Henry the Fourth
of France,† Henry Frederic Prince of
Orange, and Henry Ramelius the Dan-
ish Ambassador. Mary Countess of
Pembroke, “Sidney's sister, Pem-
broke's mother.” Anne Clifford, Coun-
tess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgo-
mery, and her daughter the Lady Isa-
bella Sackville, the wife of James Earl
of Northampton, are also among the
historic names which connect Crosby
Hall with so many noble English fam-
ilies.‡ The estate was sold A.D.
1678 to Edward Cranfield, from whom
it was purchased by the ancestor of
the present owner. The principal part
of the Mansion was destroyed by an
accidental fire, A.D. 1674, and the site
was occupied by modern buildings,
but the Great Hall fortunately escaped
without injury, and was preserved for
another century by its appropriation
as a place of worship for the Independ-
ent or Congregational Dissenters. In
the year 1778 the venerable structure
was let for a packer's warehouse, and
from this period it fell rapidly to decay.

Since the formation of the Com-
mittee of Restoration in 1832, the work
has been going on steadily but some-
what slowly on for want of sufficient
funds; the floors of the packer's ware-
house have been cleared away; the
elegant oriel, which perhaps exceeds in
beauty of design, if not in magnitude,
the oriels on either side the dais at El-
tham, has been completely restored; its
windows filled with appropriate coats
and badges, designed by Mr. Thomas
Willement, F.S.A., and those which
flank the upper portion of the Hall
adorned with the bearings of the sub-
scribers to the restoration. The ad-
mirers of our ancient national archi-
tecture will, I doubt not, cheerfully
respond to any-further appeal which

all's Chronicle, (reprint) p. 358.

nt. Mag. 1832, part II. p. 436.

William Russell, who held Crosby Hall at a rental of 200*l.* per ann. under the
ord Compton, was, it is presumed, the son of William Lord Russell of Thorn-
rd and grandson of Francis Earl of Bedford, and the cousin of Anne Clifford,
nother was Margaret Russell, daughter of the same Earl Francis.

sirous of contemplating the place which had been sanctified by the death of the Saviour, and by his miraculous resurrection from the grave. The Emperor Hadrian had built a chapel dedicated to Venus on the spot; which she caused to be levelled with the dust, and, it is added, that deep in the ground beneath were found the three crosses on which the Divinity in human form had suffered, and the malefactors crucified with him. The tale is as idle and absurd as that of the miracles which the innumerable fragments of the *real cross* afterwards were said to work. By such inventions of blindness, barbarism, and cunning, the memory of many a pious Christian of the primitive age has been turned into a jest. There is scarcely any part of holy truth or revelation, on which the lust of dominion or of worldly advantage has not contrived to throw some scandal in order to answer its own temporary purposes.

The authority for Stow's statement that Crosby Place was erected by Sir John Crosby, has been questioned, on the ground that in the original lease granted by the Prioress of St. Helen to that eminent citizen, it is described as a great tenement formerly in the possession of Catanei Pinelli, a Genoese merchant. And although it is true the crest of Sir John Crosby occurs in the key-stone of the ceiling of the over-arched oriel of the hall, that this and the south gallery appear to be additions to the original design; that the windows however in these portions of the building, and in the apartment called the Council-chamber, correspond so nearly with those of Eltham Palace, as to make it probable that the same architect was employed for both. Now the above circumstances afford presumptive evidence *in favour* of Stow's account that the opulent London merchant before named, was the builder of Crosby Place; he was a zealous Yorkist, and flourished in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The Great Hall at Eltham, which is stated so much to resemble Crosby Hall, was built in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and is decorated with that monarch's badge or device, the white rose in the blazing sun. Sir John Crosby, the reputed builder of Crosby Hall, is represented in his effigy in Great St. Helen's Church as wearing the same

distinction of his royal master round his neck.* Thus the Hall at Eltham, and the assumed founder of Crosby Hall, are each characterized by the party token of the House of York. I have therefore little doubt but Stow's relation is correct as far as refers to the building of the present great hall, which might be an addition to the mansion occupied by the Genoese merchant, of whom it would by the bye be very desirable if any of your correspondents versed in Italian literature could afford us some particulars. The residence of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, at Crosby Place, is sufficiently marked by the stage-notes, and passages in the text of Shakspeare, and Shakspeare himself derived his authority for such notice from Hall's Chronicle, which he seems chiefly to have followed in his "*Histories*," or *Historical Dramas*, relating to his native land.

It may not be uninteresting here to quote the passage of Hall, in which mention of Crosby Place occurs under the year 1483 :

" When the Cardinall and the other lordes had receyved the younge Duke, they brought him into the Starre Chamber, where the Protectoure toke hym into his armes and kissed hym, with these wordes : ' Now welcome, my lorde, with all my verie herte ! ' and he saied in that of likehohd even as he inwardly thought; and thereupon furthwith brought hym to the Kyng his brother into the bishoppes palace at Paules, and from thence through the cytee, honorably, into the Tower, out of which, after that daie, they never came abroad. When the Protectour had both the chyl dren in his possession, yea, and that they were in a sure place, he then began to thrist to se the ende of his enterprise : and to avoyde al suspicion, he caused all the lordes which he knew to be faithfull to the Kyng, to assemble at Baynardes castell to com'en (*commune*) of the ordre of the Coronacion; while he and other of his complices and of his affinitee, at *Crosbies Place*, contrived the contrary, and to make the protectoure Kyng; of which counsaill there were, adhibite, very few, and they very secrete. Then began here and there some maner of mutteryng amongst the people, as though all thyngs should not long be well, though they wyst not what they feared, nor

* Vide Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, p. 99.

wherefore; were it that before suche greate thyngs mennes hertes (of a secret instinct of nature) misgiveth them, as the south wynde sometyme swelleth of hymselfe before a tempest—or were it that some one manne, happely perceyvng, filled many men with suspicion, though he shewed few men what he knewe—howbeit the dealyng it selfe made men to muse on the matter, though the counsaill were close; for, little and little, all men drew from the Tower where the Kyng was, and drew to *Crosbies Place*; so that the Protectoure had all the resorte, and the Kyng in maner desolate." *

The following summary recapitulation of the occupants of Crosby Place after this period may not be unacceptable. The property (in the original demise by lease I suppose) remained in the hands of Sir John Crosby's widow and executors till the beginning of the 16th century; when it was held successively by Sir Bartholomew Reed, who in 1502 kept his mayoralty in Crosby Hall, and after spending a princely fortune during a life marked by hospitality and beneficence, made provision for the continuance of his bounty by the bequest of large estates to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes. Sir John Rest, the son of William Rest of Peterborough, was, like his predecessor in this mansion, a member of the Grocers' Company. Sir Thomas More, the celebrated Chancellor, resided here for many years, and is here supposed to have composed some of his eminent literary works: on removing to Chelsea, he sold the lease to Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca; it was afterwards held by William Roper, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More; then successively by Sir Thomas Darcy, William Bonde, and William Russel. At the dissolution of the priory, the estate was surrendered to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth became the property of Germain Ciol and his wife Cecilia, the daughter of Sir John Gresham. Crosby Hall was purchased by Sir John Spencer, on the eve of his may-

oralty in 1594, and it passed through his daughter and heiress Elizabeth to Sir William Compton, Lord Northampton. Among the subtenants, under three successive Earls of Northampton, may be particularized Monsieur de Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, the able minister of Henry the Fourth of France,† Henry Frederic Prince of Orange, and Henry Ramelius the Danish Ambassador. Mary Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and her daughter the Lady Isabella Sackville, the wife of James Earl of Northampton, are also among the historic names which connect Crosby Hall with so many noble English families.‡ The estate was sold A.D. 1678 to Edward Cranfield, from whom it was purchased by the ancestor of the present owner. The principal part of the Mansion was destroyed by an accidental fire, A.D. 1674, and the site was occupied by modern buildings, but the Great Hall fortunately escaped without injury, and was preserved for another century by its appropriation as a place of worship for the Independent or Congregational Dissenters. In the year 1778 the venerable structure was let for a packer's warehouse, and from this period it fell rapidly to decay.

Since the formation of the Committee of Restoration in 1832, the work has been going on steadily but somewhat slowly on for want of sufficient funds; the floors of the packer's warehouse have been cleared away; the elegant oriel, which perhaps exceeds in beauty of design, if not in magnitude, the oriels on either side the dais at Eltham, has been completely restored; its windows filled with appropriate coats and badges, designed by Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A., and those which flank the upper portion of the Hall adorned with the bearings of the subscribers to the restoration. The admirers of our ancient national architecture will, I doubt not, cheerfully respond to any further appeal which

* Hall's Chronicle, (reprint) p. 358.

† Gent. Mag. 1832, part II. p. 436.

‡ William Russell, who held Crosby Hall at a rental of 200*l.* per ann. under the first Lord Compton, was, it is presumed, the son of William Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and grandson of Francis Earl of Bedford, and the cousin of Anne Clifford, whose mother was Margaret Russell, daughter of the same Earl Francis.

it may be necessary to make in favour of the completion of the work.

On the 27th of June last I had the pleasure to see some further steps taken towards the consummation of this praiseworthy undertaking, when the Right Hon. William Taylor Copeland, M.P. Lord Mayor of London and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, laid the first stone of the exterior restoration of this beautiful edifice (being of that portion represented in the plate*) with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion, assisted by the architect Mr. E. L. Blackburn, and the members of the committee, the Master (G. Dolland, Esq. F.R.S.) and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, &c. An hermetically sealed bottle was deposited by the Lord Mayor's eldest son, in a cavity formed in the stone, in which vessel were enclosed the architectural plans, the reports of the Restoration Committee, the List of Subscribers, and the following inscription in gold letters on vellum:—

The north wall of this quadrangle
was rebuilt on the original foundation

A. D. M, DCCC, XXXVI.

The first stone of the new work was laid
on Monday, June xxvii. by the
Right Hon. William Taylor Copeland, MP.
Lord Mayor of London.

The ceremony took place amid the acclamations of the numerous and respectable company assembled, whom the Lord Mayor addressed in an appropriate speech, embracing a general historical view of the edifice as connected with its successive occupants, at the conclusion of which he said that he anticipated with much satisfaction that the stone which he placed there on that day would be the foundation-stone of *Gresham College*. His Lordship then led the way into the noble

old Hall, where a banquet was prepared in the old English style; the floor was strewn with rushes, the royal standard, the banners of St. George and of the City depended in the place of ancient tapestry, under the long range of Gothic windows, intermingled, here and there, with branches of laurel; and so that one was reminded of the banquetting houses decorated with green boughs, for the summer festivities of the Court in the olden time.† The whole scene was surmounted by the richly-wrought and lofty oaken roof, the effect of which will be complete when the *open lantern* or *louvre* shall be restored, so that a greater portion of light may fall upon its elaborate ornamental parts. A noble baron of beef, duly decorated with banners and pennons, national, civic, and domestic, supplied the place of the "boar's head enarmed" of ancient days, and the "good sherris sack" and *ipocras* ‡ went gaily round. The *dejeuner*, dissimilar in this point to those of early time, was prolonged by song and minstrelsy until the evening twilight glimmered through the richly mingled hues of blazonry that deck the windows of the Hall. §

The idea thrown out by the Lord Mayor, of devoting this spacious building to the purpose of the Gresham lectures, is deserving of support, especially if by the aid and concurrence of the trustees (the Civic Magistrate, we believe, for the time being, and the Mercers' Company) some arrangement can be made to give the Gresham foundation that *permanent* interest in the site which appears necessary for all public institutions for general instruction. I consider the suggestion which I made for its appropriation as

* The two windows, north of the oriel, as represented in the view, have been completed in strict accordance with the original windows, the repairs of the Council Chamber are rapidly advancing; it is intended to form an appropriate entrance from Bishopsgate-street in the ensuing spring, and the north wall, abutting on St. Helen's precinct, will be commenced as soon as subscriptions equal to half the estimated expense shall be received.

† See Stow's Chronicle, 4to, p. 1179. Loseley MSS. p. 94.

‡ The *Hippocras* or *Ipocras* was so called after Hippocrates, because the wine which composed it was *medicated* with spices:—

"He drinkith Ipocras, Clary, Vernage,
And spices hot."—*Chaucer, Marchaunt's Tale.*

§ Two clever drawings were exhibited in the Hall, one by Mr. Blackburn, of the Council Chamber in its original state, with the citizens of London offering the crown to Richard Duke of Gloucester; the other by Mr. Davies, of the interior of the Great Hall, with Sir Thomas More introducing Holbein to Henry the Eighth.

a Museum of Antiquities strictly Romano-British and old English,* as secondary to so desirable a purpose; † and indeed both might be made to concur, for Gresham College had, it will be remembered, its Museum. At no juncture of time could the patriotic intentions of Sir Thomas Gresham for the promotion of science be likely to be made more duly efficient. The present Gresham lecture-room is at once dirty, incommodious, and inconveniently placed; in the midst of the bustle and turmoil of mercantile affairs, the Muses take their flight,—the embowered roofs of Crosby Place would invite the mind to study and the sources of instruction. There is a charm in such associations, promoting the objects pursued, not altogether imaginary; and when the conservation of our ancient English Architecture, whether ecclesiastical or domestic, can be made to serve the purposes of religious, moral, or scientific knowledge, a double meed of applause is due to the generous zeal which has promoted its designs. York Cathedral, St. Alban's Abbey Church, the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, and Crosby Hall, are striking examples of the effects of this spirit. Nor, in an architectural and historical point of view, must the little gem at Waltham, Queen

Eleanor's Cross, be forgotten; of most of which objects I have, in the pages of your Magazine, been the humble but constant advocate. And it is, in my opinion, more important to preserve to our children's children these monuments of our country's history, and of the piety and taste which illuminated the darker ages of its annals, like brilliant cressets in the deepest night, than to raise those structures of the Brobdinag school of modern Gothic, by which, if ever carried into effect, Westminster Abbey would be reduced comparatively to an humble chapel, and the hall of Rufus to a homely chamber. ‡ The battled wall, the flanking tower, the long-drawn claustral arcade, the spacious feudal hall, are coeval landmarks in the stream of time, pointing to the most remarkable passages of our history, to the origin of the most estimable of our religious and civil institutions. These, like those institutions, may from time to time by patriotic care be repaired and restored; kept up, and appropriated to the useful requirements of existing times, but they will never, I trust, by the hand of the reckless spoiler, or the cold-blooded speculations of the mere utilitarian, be swept entirely away. A. J. K.

B. ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΑ.

Mr. URBAN,

IT must be within the remembrance of yourself and many of your learned readers and correspondents, that at the banquets, in which the Athenians indulged during the festivals observed in honour of the Muses, it was the custom for men of learning to propose questions one to another. In the ninth book of the Symposiacs of Plutarch, which records a number of these banquet discourses, Hermeias, the Geometrician, is the first to speak,

and he demands of Protogenes, the Grammarian, why Alpha was ranked the first of all the letters? δι' ἣν Ἄλφα προτατεται τῶν γραμμάτων ἀπαντῶν. The reason assigned by Protogenes amounts to this, that A will not act in concord with any of his brethren, unless he has the lead; thus place him before I, and he consents to a combined diphthongal sound—ai, place him after, and he refuses to coalesce with his preferred associate,—i-a.

Cadmus, it seems, had long before

* Gent. Mag. vol. CII. p. 508.

† The following premiums have been announced to be awarded at Crosby Hall, under the head of Archæological Essays:—An honorary premium of ten guineas will be awarded, in October, 1836, for the best Essay on the Life and Institutions of the English Legislator, Offa, King of Mercia; and in October, 1837, for the best Essay on the Life and Times of Robert Baron Fitzwalter, Castellan of London, in the reign of King John. The conditions may be obtained at Crosby Hall.—EDIT.

‡ See design for a tower to accompany the re-edification of the Houses of Parliament.

pronounced, that to A had been awarded this right of precedence, because, in the language of the Phœnicians, an ox, the first of things necessary to man, was known by the name of A. The recollection of this induces Ammonius to call upon Plutarch himself, as a Bœotian born, to step forward in defence of his countryman Cadmus. "Not so," quoth Plutarch; "for it is but just that I should raise my voice—not in defence of the grandfather of Bacchus, but rather of my own. And he used to say that, "naturally the first articulate vocal sound was produced by the power of A: Πρωτην φύσει φωνήν των εναρθων εκφερεσθαι δια της του Αλφα δυναμεως: that it is the simple utterance or emission of the breath, through the opened lips, without effort, and without the aid of the tongue; and further, that it is the very first vocal sound uttered by infants; and thus," he adds, "αι-ειν, is to perceive or receive the sensation of sound (au-d-ire)."

The conversation is then directed to the reasons there may be for the number of letters, and to the proportions that subsist between the one sort and the other. Answers are without hesitation returned to solve the two problems; to the first by Plutarch, and to the second by Hermeias. There is, however, present one Zopyrio, also a grammarian, who could scarcely suppress his splenetic contempt, until silence presented an opportunity to be heard. He then derided their philosophy as vain babble, and confidently assured them, that as the number and the order of the letters were, so they were, not for any reason, but by chance, μηδενι λογω, συντυχια δε.

I wish to introduce these learned, inquisitive, and talkative Symposiasts, together with the recondite subjects of their discourse, to the notice and regard of modern philosophic banquet-teers, in hopes that they may be inspired to emulate their antique masters, and to allow GRAMMAR, or, if the word fall from the tongue more fluently, and alight upon the ear more pleasingly, PHILOLOGY, to be introduced and entertained with due attentions at their boards. And if any Zopyrio should scoffingly reject a natural origin for articulate intelligible sounds, and dogmatically ascribe them to a certain Συτυχια, or Chance, let me warn them

to pause awhile, before they suffer him to declare the unanimous decision of the wit and wisdom assembled at their table.

Professors of the sciences, more especially Geometricians and Algebraists, commence their respective courses of instruction with definitions, postulates, and axioms, so perspicuous and comprehensible, as not infrequently to allure the sanguine disciple into a hope that the difficulties with which "the indiligence of an idle tongue"¹ may have threatened him, will prove less real than imaginary. There is one great and manifest advantage in the pursuit of the Mathematics, that the simple principles thus proposed at the outset have an obvious relation to their subject. In various other branches of knowledge this is far from being the case, and it is sometimes necessary to lay down, with the imposing appearance of formal dialecticks, truths so evidently true, and yet at first glance so far removed from the thesis of discourse, that not their importance only but even their relevancy may be very fairly suspected. These observations do not seem impertinent or imprudent from a writer who may feel it advisable to use some precaution, lest he should startle his readers by roundly asserting, as an axiom upon which he means to ground his grammatical speculations, that man, as well as other animals, is born with five senses;

And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the sense's organs be;
And in those five all things their forms
express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear,
or see.

Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

It is, however, exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impossible, so far to divest ourselves of acquired knowledge, as to enable us to contemplate man in his purely *infant* state; to consider him as a creature merely endowed with the faculty of receiving sensations, and with organs for the articulation of distinct sounds; with a native power to reveal to himself that, in the exercise of these organs, he is possessed of the ready means to signify or communicate those sensations to other individuals of his kind. The in-

¹ B. Jonson, Discoveries.

vention and practice of oral speech, must have long preceded the invention and formation of literal characters. Words, the *signa audibilia*, would have prevailed on the surface of the earth for years and centuries of years before the graphic signs, the *verba visibilia*, could have been contrived. Warburton, whose daring spirit plunged him into the darkness of the most early ages, persuaded himself that he had discovered the origin and traced the progress of symbolic figures, and that he had brought the general history of writing, by a gradual and easy descent, from a picture to a letter.

Of the inventors of those letters which have been transmitted to us in the Greek alphabet, history³ has been ambitious to preserve the names as she received them from tradition; and the invention itself has ever been commemorated as the noblest monument of human intelligence. "It is a thing (says Bishop Wilkins⁴) of so great art and exquisiteness, that Tully doth from hence infer the divinity and spirituality of the human soul, and that it must needs be of a far more excellent and abstracted essence than mere matter or body, in that it was able to reduce all articulate sounds to twenty-four letters."⁴ "Aut is concretus videtur? . . . qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit?" Such is the language of Cicero himself. Tusc. Quæst. l. i. c. 25.

The learned and sagacious Wallis describes a letter to be "a sound in the voice, simple or un-compounded, and indivisible into more simple sounds."⁵ In this he approaches as near to the truth as any of those grammarians, whose opinions have been collected by the diligence of Vossius,⁶

excepting, and a singular exception it is to be so neglected and forgotten,—excepting—Aristotle. He has pierced more deeply, and he has defined a letter to be "an indivisible sound, and yet (he adds) not all such sounds are letters, but those only that are capable of forming an *intelligible* sound."⁷ It is by this last epithet, *συνετη φωνη*, that we distinguish the pre-eminence of the ancient above the modern philosopher; for to the title of philosopher our countryman must still preserve an undoubted claim.

Wallis has remarked that our language greatly delights in monosyllables,⁸ and with more subtilty than solidity, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson,⁹ that "in our native words a great consent of letters and the thing signified, may very frequently be observed:" *Magnum ut plurimum literarum reique significatæ consensum reperiri.*¹⁰ His instances, however, are all of letters conjoined; that is, of separate parts, to which individually he attaches no signification, into significant wholes. Had he weighed with greater accuracy the terminology of Aristotle; had he recognised the force and comprehended the full and exact value and propriety of the expression, "an intelligible sound," that is, a sound significant of an intelligible meaning; it is not improbable that, with his extensive and profound erudition, and his very superior powers of understanding, he would have been the founder of a system of Etymology so perfect, that no other task would have been left to his successors than to consolidate and extend it.

"Horne Tooke's (says Sir James Mackintosh¹¹) is certainly a wonderful

² Plin. Nat. Hist. l. vii. c. 56.

³ Real Character, b. i. c. 3.

⁴ Hobbes, no slight authority, asserts, that the invention of printing, though ingenious, compared with the invention of letters, is no great matter.—*Of Man*, c. 4.

⁵ *Sonus in voce, simplex, seu incompositus, in simpliciores indivisibilis.* De Loquela, sec. 1.—He agrees, however, that it may be called, not the sound itself, but a character indicating or designating the simple sound—*soni simplicis indicem.* Of course it is so, when written; but the *sound* must have long been in settled usage.

⁶ Voss. de Arte Gram. l. i. c. 7.

⁷ Twining's Translation of *Στοιχείων* *μεν ουν εστι φωνη αδιαρπτος, ου πασα δε αλλ' ες ης πεφυκε συνετη γνεσθαι φωνη.* De Arte Poet. Cap. 24; ed. Tyrwhitt.

⁸ Gram. ch. 14, sec. 2.

⁹ Gram. prefixed to Dictionary.

¹⁰ Gram. ch. 14, sec. 2.

¹¹ "The light," he adds, "which shines through such impenetrable words as articles and pronouns, is admirable—"the" and "it."—Tooke left our relative pronouns unexplained. In the New Dictionary of the English Language an attempt is made to throw light upon them.

work; but the great merit is the original thought." What was this thought, so highly prized, by one so able to appreciate its worth?

That words are the signs of ideas (*συμβολα παθημάτων*), and that all are nouns significant (*καὶ σημαίνει τι*),¹² are positions that had long been acknowledged in the Schools, and taught there upon the express authority of Aristotle. As an undeniable consequence Tooke inferred that those classes of words, comprised under the general name of particles, were also nouns, and had of course a signification. And the *thought* was, that there must be in the original language, from which those particles were derived, literally such and such words, bearing such and such significations; this conclusion, the result of general reasoning, he subjected to the test of etymology, and he instantly found upon trial all his predictions verified.¹³

The deepest and the broadest principle of H. Tooke is, that all words are nouns, and that all nouns are the signs of ideas; here he descried, and here he warily preserved the main spring of his theory of language. He does not intermeddle with the letters, "those simple elements of speech," as Wilkins justly denominates them,—his purpose did not require that he should. But the renowned Savilian professor treats most distinctly and copiously, as well as acutely of them; and yet, in his attempt to explain what a letter is, he omits that specific term upon which Aristotle had so strongly insisted, as indispensable to the correctness and completeness of the definition.

What then am I venturing to propose, that has not been taught by these two illustrious writers?

Under the sanction of the still more renowned and illustrious Stagyrite, I venture, with no assumption of unfelt diffidence, to lay before the philologers and philosophers of the æra in which I write, certain opinions that have arisen and become established within my own mind, and to state with all possible simplicity and precision the train of general reasoning by which I was led to the belief, that these opi-

nions rest upon a basis not less firm and unchangeable than that of our own physical nature. Having so done, I shall proceed with the practical application of the *thought*, which immediately presented itself, that if I were to follow the example of Horne Tooke, and subject my principles to the test of that etymology from which he reaped so brilliant a recompense, my experiment might be crowned with similar, if not with equal, success.

My general reasoning then has been this:—All men of all ages and countries of the world have had, and have, the same organs of speech,¹⁴ and the same sense of hearing; that is, the same organs for the utterance and entrance of sound, with the faculty of distinguishing one sound from another.

Distinct, articulate or organic sounds,—I call them literal sounds,—constituting oral language, were and are, as Aristotle terms them, intelligible sounds, or sounds intended to signify distinct meanings.

All people, to whom written language is known, have written signs (named letters) to denote the same distinct intelligible sounds, so constituting oral language; for each literal sound a corresponding literal sign.

Each letter then was the sign of a separate distinct meaning; it was in fact the sign of a word, previously familiar in speech.

The vowels, or letters so named, are the signs of a breathing; these breathings; however, are emitted by sentient beings, they are the proofs of animal vitality or life, and they have given birth to some primitives denoting sensation, and also motion,—the first act of a sentient being; E. g.

A.—Gr. *a-ew*, *ha-lare*, to breathe. A. S. *O-r-ath*, *aûra*, breath, air. Lat. *a-i-o*, I say. A. S. *Aa*. Eng. *Ay*.¹⁵ Gr.

¹⁴ Literas proferendi, et universam quidem loquelam perficiendi instrumenta sunt præcipua, pulmo et larynx (i. e. nodus gutturis) cum adjacente aspera arteria; item lingua, nares, labia, varisæque oris partes.—Wallis, De Loquela, s. 1. To which add, Vocum articulatio, sive diversarum literarum formatio, tunc incipit, postquam spiritus extra laryngem pervenit; et, naribus, ore, lingua, labiis, fere tota perficitur.—Id. ib.

¹⁵ i. e. Spirazione, h. e. leni processu et quasi *perpetuo* effluxu temporis, atque

¹² Arist. de Inter. ch. i. and ch. iii.

¹³ Div. of P. v. i. ch. vii.

a-ε, Gr. *ai-ew*, *au-d-ire*, *Ov-as*, *au-ris*.
Goth. *Au-so*, the ear.

E. and I.—Gr. *ε-ω*, *ει-μ*, Lat. *e-o*,
Gr. *ι-ε-υαι*. Lat. *i-re*. A.S. *Hi-gan*, to
hie, to go.

The consonants are those letters (says Wilkins¹⁶) in the pronouncing of which the breath is intercepted by some collision, or closure, among the instruments of speech. Vossius thinks them so called, quod junctæ vocalibus sonum¹⁷ edunt. The object of the ensuing pages does not exact an attention to the distribution of these letters into kinds, such as liquids or semi-vowels, and mutes; it will be quite sufficient to remark, that in naming the former, the vowel is, by established usage, preposed, and in naming the latter it is subjoined,¹⁸ and that either usage might without impropriety have been extended to all. Their common nature will be more clearly understood by observing, that each consonant letter requires, for its complete utterance, a breathing precedent, a closure or collision of some of the organs of speech, and an aperture or separation of them, with a breathing subsequent.

Take, for instance, the labials B and M.

Call the first (with the vowel preposed, *áb*, *éb*, *ám*, *ém*¹⁹) the announced sound;

Call the second (with the vowel subjoined, *bà*, *bè*, *mà*, *mè*) the enounced sound;

And to the two we may give the name of concuniate, *ábbà*.

The announced sound of the letter B (*áb*) signified a meaning; so did the enounced (*bè*); and so did the concuniate utterance of the two, *ábbà*.

The literal character B, was and is the written sign of this meaning; the

literal sound is a word; the literal character is the written sign of that word. What is predicated of B, may be so of all the other consonants.

The first question then is, Will etymology enable us to discover, in any and what languages, words corresponding to these sounds of B, κ. τ. λ.?

As all written words consist of letters, it is an undeniable corollary from the preceding premises, that all written words are formed of the written signs of spoken sounds; each sound having its own distinct meaning; and each written letter being the sign of that meaning; of whatever numerical series of such written signs any word may be connected or composed.

The second question then is, will Etymology enable us to discover in any and what languages, words of more than one letter, bearing evidence in the force of their signification that they have been so composed.

To these questions I return (*sit mihi fas*) this answer,

I think it possible,

1. To present words,—not from one language only,—corresponding to the simple sounds of every consonant letter.

2. To shew, that these words, used in the position of prefixes and affixes, retain the meaning which they possess when used alone.

3. To shew, that these letters or literal words, interposed among other letters, do (in the instances produced) still manifestly retain the same meaning; and I may then assume the courage to affirm it to be an inference of sound reason that, though cases of interposed letters may be rapidly collected, in which it will be vain to attempt an explanation, yet that those letters, these literal roots, were interposed in their original meaning, or else by analogy, from other words that had been previously so constructed.

It is not probable that evidence to particular cases, should be carried very far among the complexity of words, consisting of many letters. Corruption will commence with the very elements; it will act with all the powers of variation and combination, as soon as the work of compounding is begun; and the means of decomposing into the simple parts will soon elude the eye of

adeo duratione hæd interrupta. Scheide. It is perhaps merely *during life*, as long as I live or breathe.

¹⁶ Real Character, p. III. ch. i.

¹⁷ De Arte Gram. l. i. c. xiv.

¹⁸ See Wallis and Wilkins, and also Dr. Crombie's Introduction to his Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language.

¹⁹ All the vowels may be both preposed and subjoined;—and Scheide—Ceterum stirpi *αγ-ω*, cogaatæ sunt *εγ-ω*, *εγ-ω αγ-ω*, *υγ-ω*.

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the most vigilant sagacity. "But a theory (says Burke) founded on experiment and not assumed, is always good for so much as it explains. Our

inability to push it indefinitely is no argument at all against it."

I am, &c.

C. R.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

(Continued from vol. V. p. 121.)

II. *Inquiry into the Population and Commerce of Miton Wyk, before it acquired the name of Kingston-upon-Hull.*

IN those times when the immediate effects of the Norman Conquest had passed away, Miton Wyk assumed the appearance of a substantial town, and was under the government of the Abbat of Melsa, whose bailiffs held courts, markets, and fairs within its precincts; and the fruits of his judicious superintendence were a gradually increasing prosperity. Its traffic was considerable, and it stood high in rank amongst the most eminent ports in the kingdom. One great reason which induces me to think that the population of Miton Wyk was of some magnitude in these early times, arises from the value of its annual rental. The vill of Miton, including the Wyk, contains something short of a hundred and eighty acres; and the average rent of land was twenty shillings per hyde, or two pence an acre; which would produce, exclusive of any other property that might be placed upon it, only thirty shillings a year. But the Abbat of Melsa had an annual rental in Miton Wyk amounting to 78*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and at Miton his rents were 24*l.* 8*s.* after deducting reprises.*

Hence there was, in both these places, some species of property of greater value than the land; and this, in such a situation, could only be houses, shops, wharfs, and conveniences for traffic. Now the aggregate quantity of this property may be in some degree estimated from a consideration of its average value. In the Domesday Survey we find the rents of houses extremely low; and they made very little progressive increase during the prevalence of the Norman dynasty in England. In the year 1289 Robert

de Scardeburgh conveyed a house or mansion, for it could not be a very small tenement for the purpose to which it was assigned, to the Carmelite Brethren for their habitation, which he held of the Abbat of Melsa, at one penny rent; but it was stated to be worth ten shillings; and the Archbishop of York possessed houses and shops in Miton Wyk, the most valuable of which were worth double that sum. And we may very reasonably assume that there were many of inferior value. The average rent would not exceed half-a-crown a-year; and I think in this valuation I am sufficiently high. But estimating it at five shillings for each building, the Abbat of Melsa would have four hundred houses, exclusive of what the Archbishop of York and other proprietors might possess. And taking the usual proportion of five persons to each house, we have a population of two thousand souls in the Abbat's fee alone; which must not be esteemed inconsiderable at this early period.

At the very beginning of the reign of Edward the First, the Archbishop of York preferred his claim, in answer to a writ of quo warranto, to the first tasting of wines and the first purchase of goods brought into the port of Hull, after the king's prises were taken. The claim was founded on prescription, corroborated by a charter granted to Archbishop Giffard in 1267, in which it is acknowledged that the same privilege was enjoyed by Archbishop Gray (A.D. 1216) and his predecessors in the see of York. Now these prelates, in ancient times, held their liberties in the East Riding under a charter of Athelstan, which was granted A.D. 925. Is it not then probable that Hull, or Miton Wyk, was a port of some consequence in that king's reign? The claim was however contested on the ground that the Archbishop's rights on the river Hull extended no further

* Frost's Notices, p. 23.

than "the end of old Hull;" and if this Prelate's claims were ultimately negatived in Sayer Creek, it does not follow that they were never enjoyed in the old channel as far as its junction with the Humber; although, when the litigation took place, it had been suffered to warp up. I should rather conclude that the Archbishop's predecessors attained undisputed possession of these franchises in the ancient harbour of Miton Wyk, and that the deterioration of his claims was owing to its being superseded by the intervention of a new channel. This contest forms a link in the chain of evidence, that Miton Wyk was a port of some consequence in ancient times, where the Archbishops of York had claimed and taken prises of merchandise.*

At the earliest period when our investigations are authenticated by existing documents, we find the Abbat of Melsa in possession of a Grange, which had been erected on the site of a building at Wyk on the eastern side of the river, that in ancient times was called the Moot Hall or Manor House. This edifice was in ruins before A.D. 1160, for about that time Matilda Camin conveyed to the Abbat of Melsa, the toft where the hall stood; † an evident proof that courts were held, suit and service rendered, and justice administered here in times long gone by when this grant was made. And there appears no doubt but the street afterwards called Munk Gate, was the great

highway from Miton across the town of Miton Wyk, and communicating with the moot hall at the point of junction where it crossed the river. This manor court was probably discontinued, and the hall suffered to decay, soon after the conquest; for there are some reasons which induce me to think that the Anglo-Saxon port of Miton Wyk was deteriorated by that event, in common with other property which had been alienated from Eddiva, the widow of Leofric, Duke of Mercia, whose sons gave much trouble to the Norman King. From the superior advantages of its situation, however, the town soon recovered its primitive importance, although it did not retain its manor court until renewed by the Abbat of Melsa. This proved of little consequence, for the Saxon courts in general soon came into disrepute after the invaders had established an undisputed dominion over the island by the appointment of itinerant justices who periodically travelled through the kingdom to receive appeals, and to administer justice to all who were dissatisfied with the decisions of the County or the Baronial Courts; and the King's Courts ultimately became so popular, that all causes were thrown into them. And hence the original use of the Anglo-Saxon Aula or Moot Hall became superseded, and was at length considered merely as "the house of a free man for himself and his dependants." The existence of such a hall supposes an abundant population; for a manor court could not attach to a property, except it possessed a competent number of free soke-men; and hence a defalcation of sokemen was lamented as a heavy calamity to the lord of the soil. It is clear, therefore, that where a manor court existed, a competent number of sokemen existed likewise. Now sokemen were of different kinds, besides that general distinction which was constituted by holding under the Crown, or under a private lord. The King's sokemen had sometimes manors within their soke, and were then *mesn* lords or petty barons; while they who held under the subject, as in the present case, were termed by the Anglo-Saxons lesser thanes, i. e. the lowest grade of the three orders of thanes; the first being the baron of Norman times, the second the lords of manors,

* "The people of Hull," says Macpherson in his Annals of Commerce, "used to pay certain duties to the city of York, and were also in some degree of subjection to the Archbishop till the 26th year of King Edward the First, when, under the appellation of the King's men of his town of Kingston-upon-Hull, they petitioned the King that their town might be made a free burgh, independent of the sheriff, and have a fair and markets, with exemptions from several tolls and imposts (now obsolete) throughout all England. They paid a hundred marks to the King, and their petition was granted." There appears to be no vestige remaining in Hull of the above "subjection," but the Archbishop's coat of arms over the principal inn in the market place, which is a permanent memorial of his former power.

† The words of the original are—toftu in quo Aula sita fuit.

and these the freeholders.* Of the latter sort, some were entirely free, and might grant and sell their lands; some were under protection, and were incapable of leaving the manor without license; and others could not leave it at all. Under this system the power of restraining the freemen from quitting their tenures at will, was essential to the welfare of the superior lord; because their absence would endanger the existence of his manor court. These sokemen could not subsist alone. They were necessarily attended by their villans, cotarii, servi, &c. and in the case of Miton Wyk, as a place of trade, by the burgesses; which altogether formed the above population. Accordingly, Mr. Frost introduces an account from Madox to shew, that at the conclusion of the twelfth century this seaport was a regular place of staple for the exportation of wool and other customable commodities, and the importation of wines and other foreign productions.

The magnitude and importance of Miton Wyk at the very beginning of the first Edward's reign, may be further estimated from the fact, that on passing of the Act (3 Edw. I.) by which the Nova Custama or Great Customs were formally attached to the Crown, and collectors and comptrollers appointed at every principal port for receiving the same,† with full power to enter all the inferior places within a prescribed district for the purpose of executing the duties of their office, these officers were appointed at Miton Wyk as a primary station, and the ports of Scarborough, York, Hedon, Gainsborough, and several other places of less note, were assigned to their superintendance, in the characters of member ports. This arrangement unequivocally points out that the former was the largest port in this part of the kingdom. In the reign of John, if an accurate conclusion can be drawn from the amount of the Quinzeme, it was a port of the sixth magnitude in the island; those of London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn being alone superior to it: ‡ and in the reign

of Edw. I. it ranked third, being surpassed only by London and Boston.

It would be difficult to prove that the town of Miton Wyk was empowered to hold a market in the time of the Saxons, because the evidences are unfavourable to such an opinion, and the probabilities are decidedly against it. But there are strong grounds for believing that it was a *burgh* before the Norman Conquest, because it was a place of trade: and all sales were prohibited by the Saxons except in *markets and burghs*. Miton Wyk, "if we may trust the representation of the Archbishop of York, was a port of commerce in the reign of Athelstan."§ A burgh, according to the authority of Verstegan, "metaphorically signified a town having a walle or *some kynd of closure* about it. All places that in old tyme had, among our ancestors, the name of borough, were places, *one way or other, fenced or fortified*." I shall offer some arguments in a future paper to prove that Miton Wyk answered this description; and we are furnished with positive evidence that burgesses of Hull are mentioned in existing records before the time of the first charter of Edw. I. But it is to be observed that the burgh of Anglo-Saxon times was somewhat different from the same description of personage now. At that remote period the burgesses were merely tradesmen who conducted their business under the protection of patrons, to whom they paid an acknowledgment; or else were in a more servile condition, as being *in domino regis vel aliorum*, altogether under the power of the King or other lord.¶ When it is said therefore that burgesses belong to a manor, it implies that they pay customs to the lord of it. It will not appear improbable that Miton Wyk was a burgh, when we consider that the Saxon burghs, as described immediately after the Conquest, were not distinguished by an excess of population.

It was provided by the Anglo-Saxon laws, that every thane should have a chapel for divine worship on his estate. But the church at Hessele was too distant for the extended po-

* Spelman. Bawden's Dom. Boc. Gloss. p. 19.

† Frost's Notices, p. 107.

‡ Ibid. p. 96.

§ Rym. Fœd. tom. iv. p. 274. Maeph. An. Com. p. 462.

¶ Brady on Boroughs, pp. 6—27.

palation of Miton and the Wyk, and therefore the inhabitants had been provided by the munificence of their noble proprietor's ancestors with a chapel at Miton for their common use; which was demolished A.D. 1204, and the present chancel of Holy Trinity Church subsequently erected in Market Gate, for their mutual accommodation. And this makes it extremely probable that Market Gate formed one of the ancient streets of Miton Wyk; though it would not acquire that distinctive appellation before the year 1278, when a charter for a weekly market in that place was granted to the Abbat of Melsa. It constitutes a natural division of the town, and intersects Aldgate with a correctness of disposition almost Roman; nor is it at all improbable but it may have been laid out by that people. In fact, if the streets of the ancient town are attentively considered, they will be found, by the relation which they bear to each other, to partake very largely of the Roman system. None of them are mentioned in any existing document that I have seen or heard of, earlier than the beginning of the 14th century, and therefore their actual antiquity must be proved from other sources.

The primitive chapel was probably composed of perishable materials; for the most early churches of the Anglo-Saxons, like their domestic habitations, were usually built of timber, covered with thatch, and lighted by lattice

windows;—a system of construction which possessed a twofold advantage; it was not attended with expense; and in those distracted times, when the country was harassed by the British Pagans on the one hand, and afterwards by the Danish pirates on the other, during whose predatory incursions the houses dedicated to Christian worship were visited with their hottest vengeance, such simple oratories would either escape notice, or, if destroyed, would be easily re-edified after the effects of these destructive visitations had subsided, and there appeared a prospect of exemption from any future inroads; for it was absolutely necessary to the diffusion of Christianity that such chapels should exist in the remote parts of an extensive parish, at a period when religious assemblies were not allowed by the ecclesiastical law to be held in an unconsecrated place. That this was the kind of building at Miton during the Saxon era, is extremely probable; because the monks of Melsa, who pulled it down, were suffered to compromise the matter by a trifling fine of one hundred shillings, and an annual payment of five shillings to the mother church of Hessele;* and they would scarcely have been permitted to escape so easily had the chapel borne the massive character of a Saxon edifice of stone.

(To be continued.)

* Lib. Melse, apud Frost, p. 13.

PORTRAITS: FROM REMINISCENCES, BY DR. DIBDIN.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM STERNE TO DODSLEY, ON THE PUBLICATION OF TRISTRAM SHANDY. (p. 207).

SIR—What you wrote to me in June last, in answer to my demand of 50*l.* for the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy—'that it was too much to risk on a single volume, which, if it happened not to sell, would be hard upon your brother'—I think a most reasonable objection in him, against giving me the price I thought my work deserved. You need not be told by me, how much authors are inclined to overrate their own productions:—for my own part, I hope I am an exception; for, if I could find out, by any arcanum, the precise value of mine, I

declare Mr. Dodsley should have it 20 per cent. below its value. I propose, therefore, to print a lean edition, in two small volumes, of the size of *Rasselas*, and on the same paper and type, at my own expense, merely to feel the pulse of the world, and that I may know what price to set on the remaining volume, from the reception of these. If my book sells, and has the run our critics expect, I propose to free myself of all future troubles of the kind, and bargain with you, if possible, for the rest as they come out, which will be every six months. If my book fails of success, the loss falls where it ought to do. The same motives which inclined me first to of

you this trifle, incline me to give you the whole profits of the sale (except what Mr. Kirksman sells here, which will be a great many), and to have them sold only at your shop, upon the usual terms in these cases. The book shall be printed here, and the impression sent up to you; for, as I live at York, and shall correct every proof myself, it shall go perfect into the world, and be printed in so creditable a way, as to paper, type, &c. as to do no dishonour to you, who, I know, never choose to print a book meanly. Will you patronize my book upon these terms, and be as kind a friend to it as if you had bought the copyright? Be so good as to favour me with a line by the return; and believe me, Sir,

Your obliged and most
humble servant,

(Signed) LAWR. STERNE.

P.S. All locality is taken out of the book; the satire general; notes are added, where wanted; and the whole made more saleable: about a hundred and fifty pages added; and, to conclude, a strong interest formed and forming in its behalf, which, I hope, will soon take off the few I shall print in this *coup d'essai*. I had desired Mr. Kirksman to write the purport of this to you by this post; but, lest he should omit it, or not sufficiently explain my intention, I thought it best to trouble you with a letter myself. Direct for me, 'Prebendary of York.'

PROFESSOR CROWE. (p. 245).

With Professor Crowe, of New College, I had the pleasure of a long rather than of an intimate acquaintance. But I saw and knew enough of him to assure me of the warmth of his heart and the attainments of his head, as well as of the extreme simplicity of his manners and address. Perhaps no man who wore the academic gown so long and so constantly, ever suffered so little of the rust of a rural life to be worn off. I used to think him at Oxford, especially in presenting to degrees, or in any Rostrum exhibition, a fine old Roman in his way; the broad Winchester style of pronouncing the *a*, giving great and good effect to his harangues. The Public Orator was a good Latinist, and some of his occasional sermons at St. Mary's, in that language, had a decidedly popular

effect. He was of all men one of the most original in his habits and modes of expression, and of a spirit so meek and gentle, that he would not, knowingly, tread upon the meanest insect. But the Public Orator was a post of no mean calibre. His poem of Lewesdon Hill can never be read but with admiration and delight. He had strong feelings and lofty conceptions about poetry, and his lectures upon that subject, at the Royal Institution, although many of them were too crudely planned and too hastily put together, showed him to be a master of his subject. The first, upon Hebrew poetry, was admirably got up and most effectively delivered. The Public Orator had been a liberty-boy in his way.

When the tide of Jacobinism, during the early stages of the French Revolution, ran strong and high, William Crowe was now and then disposed to smite William Pitt in a very rude manner, and once said—'If he could get no one else to cut off his head, he'd try and do't himself.' He was much thought of and sought after, about this time; but he hated display of any kind, and the 'digito monstrari' was an abhorrence to him. Once in a large circle at New College, it was expected that he would show off before some strangers, who were tacitly invited to meet the author of Lewesdon Hill. Crowe sate silent a long time; it was in summer, and very hot. At last, unbuttoning nearly the whole of his waistcoat, and placing his arm within, and balancing himself in the see-saw action of his chair, the poet, looking out on the lawn, exclaimed, 'Lud, lud! how green the grass looks!' These were the only words that escaped him during the symposium. In the early revolutionary war with France, and when things were looking dark and disastrous towards the Allies, the Public Orator would often thunder forth his predictions of disaster; and once, it is said, he carried this feeling so far in the pulpit, as to quote the following verse of Virgil by way of a *pun*:

Sæpe sinistra cava prædixit ab illice *Cornix*.

I remember the great delight manifested by the late Dean of Canterbury, when I mentioned this anecdote at his table. Wm. Crowe was Public Orator of the University forty-five years.

MR. COLERIDGE. (p. 253).

It was during my constant and familiar intercourse with Sir Thos. Bernard, while 'The Director' was going on, that I met the celebrated *Mr. Coleridge*, himself a Lecturer at the Royal Institution, at the table of the Baronet. I shall never forget the effect his conversation made upon me, at the first meeting. It struck me as something not only quite out of the ordinary course of things, but as an intellectual exhibition altogether matchless. The party was usually large, but the presence of Coleridge concentrated all attention towards himself. The viands were usually costly, and the banquet was at once rich and varied; but there seemed to be no dish like Coleridge's conversation to feed upon, and no information so varied and instructive as his own. The orator rolled himself up, as it were, in his chair, and gave the most unrestrained indulgence to his speech; and how fraught with acuteness and originality was that speech; and in what copious and elegant periods did it flow. The auditors seemed to be wrapt in wonder and delight, as one observation, more profound, or clothed in more forcible language than another, fell from his tongue. A great part of the subject, discussed at the first time of my meeting Mr. Coleridge, was the connexion between Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. The speaker had been secretary to Sir A. Ball, governor of Malta; and a copious field was here afforded for the exercise of his colloquial eloquence. For nearly two hours he spoke with unhesitating and uninterrupted fluency. As I returned homewards to Kensington, I thought a second Johnson had visited the earth, to make wise the sons of men; and regretted that I could not exercise the powers of a second Boswell, to record the wisdom and the eloquence which had that evening flown from the orator's lips. It haunted me as I retired to rest; it drove away slumber; or, if I lapsed into sleep, there was Coleridge—his snuffbox and his kerchief before my eyes,—his mildly beaming looks—his occasionally deep tone of voice—the excited features of his physiognomy—the secret conviction that his auditors seemed to be entranced with the power of his dis-

course. The speaker, however, it must be fairly admitted, did not give and take: his generosity was illimitable, for he would receive nothing in return. It is true, there were very few who could give as they had received: but, still, as an irritated hearer once observed by the side of me, 'fair play was a jewel.' The manner of Coleridge was rather emphatic than dogmatic, and thus he was generally and satisfactorily listened to. There was neither the *bow-wow* nor the *growl*, which seemed usually to characterise Johnson's method of speaking; and his periods were more lengthened and continuous: but they were sometimes richly dight in splendid imagery and resistless argument—not, however, betraying such a range of reading, or fraught with so much personal anecdote, as were those of Mackintosh. In fact, it might be said of Coleridge, as Cowper has so happily said of Sir Philip Sydney, that he was

— the warbler of poetic prose.

A love of truth, however, obliges me to remark, that Coleridge was a *mannerist*. It was always the same tone, and the same style of expression; not quick and bounding enough to diffuse instant and general vivacity; and the *chair* would sometimes assume the solemn gravity of the *pulpit*. In consequence, when heard repeatedly, this would have, and did have, the effect of tiring; but there was such rhapsody, originality, and marked emphasis, in almost everything which fell from him, that the hearer would, three times out of four, endure the manner for the matter. There was always this characteristic feature in his multifarious conversation; it was delicate, reverend, and courteous. The chastest ear could drink in no startling sound. The most serious believer never had his bosom ruffled by one sceptical or reckless assertion. Coleridge was eminently simple in his manner. Thinking and speaking were his delight, and he would sometimes seem, during the more fervid moments of discourse, to be abstracted from all and every thing around and about him, and to be basking in the sunny warmth of his own radiant imagination.

LETTER FROM LADY HESTER LUCY STANHOPE, TO MR. HEBER, WRITTEN A SHORT TIME BEFORE MR. PITT'S DECEASE.

Montague-square, Thursday night.

DEAR SIR,—Finding that I must send early to-morrow to my friend Townshend (your neighbour), I have put off conveying the intelligence I promised you to-day, by the penny post. Mr. Pitt left town for Bath the 7th of December, and returned the 11th of January. He arrived at Putney the evening of that day, accompanied by Charles and Sir Walter. Though nothing hurts me and enrages me so much as persons claiming Mr. P.'s friendship, who neither possessed nor deserved it, I am more than anxious that those whom he really loved should be known by the world to have enjoyed so great a happiness; as it ought to make them stand high in the estimation of every honest man. Might it not therefore be as well to particularly mention the affectionate manner in which he received *Lord Wellesley* on his return from India (the Tuesday he saw Lord Chatham), and to add, that the Marquis was one of his oldest and dearest friends; as this is really the fact: for, whenever I complained about the *fools*, he used to say, 'Have patience, Wellesley is coming home; and in him you will have all the talent and spirit you can desire. If *Canning* be mentioned in the sheet you did not bring, it may be fairly said, Mr. Pitt loved him as his own child; for, when he first introduced him to me, he said 'You must love him like a brother,' and I am sure I have obeyed.

Yours truly, H. L. S.

DR. JENNER. (p. 340).

It is not fitting that such a man as Jenner should sink into the grave without some general attestation of his merits and worth. Whatever be the feeling of the public, there is nothing which can or shall prevent the writer of this brief memorial from an unequivocal declaration of the virtues of the deceased. I hope his country will show a sense of his claims to immortality, by employing the chisel of Chantrey, or Westmacott, or Bailey; and that we may see the statue of Jenner in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the

side of that of Howard, and other great benefactors to their country. When all the prejudices, clamours, misconceptions, and absurdities, about the efficacy of Vaccination shall cease, *then* will the pre-eminent and undisputed merits of Jenner be estimated as they ought to be. With a mind the freest possible from quackery and everything bordering on selfish views, he devoted the strength of that mind to an accumulation of facts, carefully ascertained and carefully registered, from which he drew inferences, with all the confidence of an original and powerful intellect, that might operate to the benefit of mankind. He always lost sight of himself, of individual aggrandisement, in the prosecution of his celebrated studies on vaccination. He matured everything, as far as his own experience enabled him, before he gave it to the public, and he thought exclusively of that public good. He did not, as too many clever men now living, (with a little dash of selfishness and quackery in the composition of their character), nevertheless, have done; think how soon and how widely his reputation might be spread abroad: but he thought, exclusively, how safely and how permanently that reputation might be secured. Hence his very first publication on the Vaccine, left hardly anything to be added. The system was scarcely announced, when it was perfected. His trials, his experience, his experiments,—all proved the mind and the hand of a master; and he told the author of this memorial, that, on the night preceding his first trial of inoculating *one* human being with the vaccine virus from *another*, the least of the miseries he endured was the total privation of sleep. It was to make or to mar his whole system; but his triumph was complete. No one ever looked into Nature, in all her varieties and subtleties of form; in all her changes, gradations, or maturities, with a keener or more original eye. Naturally, Jenner loved seclusion, and a small circle of friends. He was singularly cheerful among those to whom he could freely unbosom himself, and was a very boy, like Windham, at the age of sixty. He was fond of music; and when some one in company with the writer of this article, urged him to be favoured with a

sight of the magnificent diamond ring which the Emperor of Russia's late mother had given him, 'Come, come,' replied Jenner, 'let us take a stroll in the garden, and hear the drowsy hum of the beetle.' He did so, and played at the same time one of his favourite airs on the flute,—which he blew with a singular felicity of *embouchure*. He was as philosophical an ornithologist as Buffon; his essay, yet in MS. on the music of birds, is perfectly original; and his dissertation on the cuckoo, is one of the richest gems in the collection of the Philosophical Transactions. While you were conversing with him, or staying in his house, you could not imagine that he was a man with whose fame all Europe rang from side to side. He never talked of his success,—of his reputation,—of his numerous and great friends,—of his correspondence or encomiastic letters, but would much rather converse on the fruits of the earth, or the properties of animals. He had the true test of greatness of character, inasmuch as he was simple and natural. He died somewhat suddenly, on the 25th of January, and in the 74th year of his age, leaving a son and a daughter to inherit his name and fortune. I had omitted to notice Dr. Jenner's passion for *poetising*—for so he would designate it. He wrote a number of little addresses, odes, and ballads; and if I mistake not, there is *one copy* in existence of these rare and original effusions, printed under the superintendence of our late common friend, the Rev. Thomas Pruen. I remember a very pretty poetical address by him to his *cigar*; and his ballad of *Hannah Ball* may be seen in the pages of the Museum, vol. I. 155-6.—*Note*. In pecuniary value, the present of the Empress Catherine of Russia was doubtless far below that of the British Exchequer; but Dr. Jenner was, perhaps, yet prouder of it as a trophy, or mark of respect, from a great foreign power. Its real pecuniary value was about 1500*l*. It consisted of a cluster of brilliants, with a very large one in the centre; the whole set in an oblong, and, to an English taste, old-fashioned way. We could never prevail on its owner to wear it, except on the birthday of one of his children. No man hated pomp and

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display more thoroughly than himself. His correspondence was latterly immense, and when, by the help of a secretary or a friend, he had got through his answers, and returned from paying his professional visits, so as to have the latter part of the day to himself, he would, when in the country, take his flute into the garden, play a number of simple tunes, (of which the 'Blue Bells of Scotland' was a particular favourite), saunter backwards and forwards, notice the flight of the bat and the owl, seeming to be absorbed in a sort of delightful reverie.—P. 199.

Ugo Foscolo. (p. 404).

I have met society at Mr. Wilbraham's table, such as I cannot hope to meet again; and Sir Joseph Banks, Sir H. Englefield, Mr. Payne Knight, R. Heber, and Foscolo were of the number. The latter was the petted and spoilt Marmozet of the upper circles in London. He had undoubted genius, but he had as undoubted vanity, which at times bordered on insolence. I have seen him return a rude *yaes* or *no* to a question very civilly put to him, from one to whom, in the earlier part of his sojourn amongst us, he exhausted the eloquence of his native tongue in expressions of the deepest gratitude; while upon others I have seen him turn his back, and scarcely vouchsafe an answer, as he was complacently contemplating his physiognomy in the glass, and elongating his fiery whiskers. Dandied by Duchesses, and caressed by Countesses, he at last became giddy, and lost both his balance and position in society. I fear he added ingratitude to his other more than peccadillos.—I once witnessed a skirmish between Mr. Wilbraham and Foscolo, both resolute champions of Italian literature, which had well nigh ended in a pitched battle; when the former observed, with admirable presence of mind and good-breeding, 'Mr. Foscolo, this is my house; I cannot insult any one while he is in it; but to-morrow we may speak our minds a little more freely *without* it; meanwhile, be pleased to fill your glass, and pass the bottle.' Foscolo sulkily pushed on the bottle, without filling his glass. 'Why,' says Mr. Wilbraham, 'I thought you were fond of this

wine? it is my best Burgundy; at any rate, you will allow me to drink your health in it.' Instead of brimming his glass,—which a warm-hearted and well-bred gentleman would have done,—the Italian sloped himself into an inclined-plane position—twirled his whiskers—gave one grunt, and afterwards maintained a dogged silence. I never saw the eye of mine host light up with a more kindling fire; it emitted scintillations. And yet, within twenty minutes, Foscolo had risen from the table (leaving the other guests sitting),

stood with his back to the fire, and seemed to treat the company as if they were only so many drivers of *viterines*. All that the host said, the next day, when I called upon him, was, 'Foscolo is an extraordinary man—but he sadly wants judgment, nor is he overburdened with courage.' 'I hope you have not heard from him, Sir?' 'Poh, poh! Foscolo knows *me* and *himself* too well to risk a duel. Our combats must be confined to Dante and Machiavelli dissertations.'—P. 407.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 10.*

IN your number for July you announced that a new edition of Bishop Hall's works was in contemplation, and requested any communications which might render that edition more complete. I know not whether the new editor—whether Mr. Pratt, or another—may think it best to give the last edition into the hands of the printer, or take, as his text, the edition which last appeared during the life of the author, and, it may be presumed, with his supervision. This, however, is the edition to which my ensuing notes refer, as I possessed it, read it, and made some notes, before Mr. Pratt's edition appeared, and which therefore was to me superfluous. It is desirable, that the *Peace of Rome* should be reprinted, as it is very scarce; and the same reasons which induced the Bishop to omit it in his collected works do not apply to the case of another editor. I wrote a letter on this subject, which appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1826. The new edition will not be complete without it, and it will occupy but a few pages. I know not whether the corrections which I have set down were, or not, made in the last edition; but I am anxious that this should be as much as possible without fault.

Yours, &c. J. M.

BP. HALL'S WORKS, fol. 3 vols. 1647,
&c. Vol. I.

Page 32, Meditations and Vows, Cent.
11. No. 97 at end—"least evil of af-
fiction"—should be *greatest*.
353. Epist. Decad. vi. Ep. v. lines 9, 10,
at the end of each, "the" and "me"
are transposed.

878. Contemplations, Lib. vi. Aaron and Miriam, in last sec. "differs" should be "defers," or perhaps "denies."
910. Cont. L. viii. Jordan divided, last sec. but one, "dry desert, overcome," should be *overflowed*.
946. Cont. L. ix. Gideon's calling, 8th sec. "Moses, Israel," should be, Moses, *not with Israel*. "So charity diffuses generalities, from its to all"—should be *particulars or particularities*.
975. Cont. L. x. Samson's End, near beginning "He *that* did not so much overcome," *that* should be omitted.
1002. Cont. xi. Eli and his Sons, sec. 3. "their white ephod covers *our* foul sins"—should be *over*.
1059. Cont. xiii. Michals Wile, sec. 4. should be "her father's wrath."
1075. David & Achish, sec. 5, "*prease*" should be *press*.
1154. xvii. Solomon's choice, sec. 6. "he had failed both of *riches* and wisdom," should be *honour*.
1156. The Temple, sec. 4, "and those that *cannot* do neither"—omit *not*.
1159. Solomon and Queen of Sheba, sec. 3, "them she had first *opposed*," should be *apposed*. Sec. 5, "assoiling," should be *absolving* or *resolving*.
1172. Rehoboam, sec. 5, near end, for "unreasonable"—*reasonable*.
1173. Sec. 7, about middle, "well *seasoning*"—*ed*.
1218. xix. Ahab and Michaiah, sec. 7, "glorious a *confession* of two kings"—*concession*.
1231. Elisha healing, &c. sec. 6. near end, "infused by others"—*not* or *but* should be before "infused."
1233. Sec. 12 "some man"—*men*.
1235. 4th line from beginning "*Elijah*," should be *Elisha*.
1285. xx. Uziah leprous, sec. 10. "*Censures*" should be "Censera."
1348. xxi. Mordecai honoured, sec. 11, "I shall die in *hate*"—*haste*.

VOL. II.

92. Contemp. N. Test. iv. John Baptist beheaded, sec. 1, "revive and peruse,"—*pursue*.

277. Sermon Prep. to Fast, before His Majesty, sec. 16, "an unanswerable extension of all parts," dele *un*.

VOL. III.

22. Hard Measure—"Jan. 30," should probably be *Dec.*, unless the date of the Letter from the Tower, p. 418, "24 Jan. 1641," is a mistake.

434. Soliloq. 26—"heavy to our *sullen*,"—*fallen?*

712. Select Thoughts xxix. end, "thankfull"—should be *thankless* or *unthankfull*.

949. Sect. xi. sec. 2, end, "run unto"—*turn*.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 8.

I beg to apprise J. R. (p. 157), that, with respect to Bossuet's Exposition, M. Barbier is with me no authority at all. He may be a giant in his books on Taste, Library Manuals, &c. but he is the shallowest dwarf in the subjects of Theology; aye, *worse* than a dwarf, for he is a prejudiced partisan in behalf of the Papacy, and therefore of Bossuet, who is so endeared to every Frenchman, as well for his advocacy of papal tenets, as for his anti-papal uncompromising assertion of the famed liberties of the Gallican Church. In a word—Barbier, who has pronounced that the celebrated Protestant Saurin's Sermons are "not exempt from the venom of heretics,"* is, in my humble opinion, a very poor judge indeed, to refute the alleged slanders of the "Heads of the Protestant Church in France," in respect to the *first* publication of the Exposition! I also assure J. R. that I did not at all rely upon the *Biographical Dictionary*, but substantially upon Archbishop Wake's multifarious and convincing accounts of the entire matter. Wake knew Bossuet and all his manœuvres thoroughly well, not only from his correspondence with him about the union of the two Churches, but also from his peculiar initiation and deep insight into the papal politics of his day. If J. R. prefers French authority, let him con-

sult "*Bossuet's Life of Bossuet*," 1814, tome i. p. 489; and "*Authentic Details of the Valdenses*" (Hatchards), in which are two Letters on Bossuet by Peyrani, the very justly eminent pastor of Pramol. But if plain English be sufficient, let him consult in addition to Wake, &c. the recent excellent work of Mr. Wendham, "*Literary Policy of the Church of Rome*,"—pp. 218—232, and 362 after the Errata. From the above high authorities, it will at once be found, that my *former* and *present* statement of the two *public* impressions of Bossuet's Exposition, being published in the *very same* year, with material alterations and express contradictions, is most substantially correct.

I was equally aware with Monsieur Barbier, that Bossuet declared that he "*never submitted the Exposition to the Sarbonne*,"—that he altogether denied its suppression by the same Sarbonne,—and that he asserted, *which* J. R. does not mention, that the *first* impression of the Exposition was surreptitiously filched, and altered from his manuscript.† But this tends, like everything else, to prove not only the perfect falsity of Roman infallibility in *general*, but also Bossuet's reckless faithlessness and unblushing duplicity in *particular*. The above authorities most abundantly prove that the *first* impression was suppressed at the direct instigation of the Sarbonne, and that it had the names of the following eleven French Bishops attached to it by way of a powerful resistless recommendation: Tellier, Rosmadec, Felix, Grignon, Ligny, Nicolas, Gabriel, Marc, John, Stephen, and Julius.‡ Their recommendation certified that the Exposition was quite consonant to Catholicism—was admirably calculated to edify the faithful, and put the reformed (oh! how charitable!) in the way of salvation. Now, Sir, let J. R. and his French critics, inform us how this can be hammered into any kind of consistency whatever with the unsupported statement about the "*Edition des Amis*," &c. Even a copy of this slyly suppressed edition, had, by some means, been rescued from de-

* Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût, vol. ii. p. 468.

† Bossuet, Ep. a Vin.

‡ Compare Gent. Mag. for July, p. 37.

struction, and fallen into Wake's own hands, and was actually produced, and at the time was triumphantly exposed also to many persons, both of the Romish and Reformed communions. Bossuet himself admitted in his second letter, that the manuscript from which the authorized impression was printed, differed, in a few things, from the copy, which he had so very conveniently called "surreptitious." Johnstone, a Benedictine, and the chief leader of Bossuet's defenders, did (and no doubt most unwillingly so) admit, that *perhaps* the Sarbonists, who were Bossuet's *kind* friends, might have made *some* corrections, additions, &c. Alas! for poor Barbier! How the detection also of this wholesale cheat brands Bossuet with the stain of the most perverse faithlessness! The pretended surreptitious edition was unanswerably proved to be *authorised*. Chamoisy, a person of character, property, and respectability, was its Editor. Chamoisy was no less than head Director of the King's printing establishment, and was even Bossuet's own bookseller. Now this self-same *first*, but repudiated, edition,

just like that which was afterwards circulated by Bossuet's express authority, was printed by the King's permission, and, as we above stated, was most warmly approved and recommended by the eleven French Bishops. Besides, this very Chamoisy *afterwards* published the Exposition, and all Bossuet's future works. This plain *fact*, without further comment, quite falsifies the ridiculous or interested manoeuvres of Bossuet, and all his Vindicators.

I heartily thank J. R. for giving me this good opportunity to make a fuller exhibition of Bossuet's personally clever but sly trickery, in addition to what we had before, in your Magazine of July, p. 36, established, namely—the sophistical silliness or jesuitry of Dr. Murray's recommending this Exposition to the Protestants of the Empire, and the really farcical display which all the circumstances connected with this Exposition give of the *blissful* unity, peace, love, and concord of Romish literary and doctrinal infallibility.

WM. BAILEY.

North Grove House,
Tunbridge Wells.

THEOBALDS PALACE.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I furnished you with the recapitulation of the history of Theobalds Palace, which accompanied the View published in your number for February last, I was obliged to defer, for want of space, my remarks on the visits of Queen Elizabeth, and other occurrences, which form the historical portion of the memoir. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the execution of my proposal; which now, with your permission, I will proceed to fulfil.

I must first, however, mention a very remarkable circumstance, connected with the view you have engraved. It was not previously unpublished, as Mr. Pickering supposed,

when he engraved the vignette in his edition of Walton's Angler, and as we all supposed when it was prepared for your Miscellany:¹ on the contrary, there is a folio plate of it, engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1765, but *under the misnomer* of RICHMOND PALACE, a very extraordinary instance of carelessness and want of research,² as there are two old views in existence of Richmond Palace, showing that its architecture was totally different in style to that of Theobalds.

From the propinquity of Theobalds to London, and our present ideas of rapid locomotion, it might be supposed that Queen Elizabeth would have

¹ It might have been remarked in Feb. p. 147 that the identity of the building in the back-ground of Queen Anne of Denmark's figure, in the tapestry at Houghton, with the palace of Theobalds, is fully confirmed by our view, though Mr. Lysons seemed to doubt it. Several features of identity may be recognised.

² The original painting was then "in the possession of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam at Richmond;" a circumstance which naturally led to the misnomer with inconsiderate persons.

visited her favourite Minister there with great facility, and perhaps several times in the course of every year. Such, however, was not the fact. Like her royal predecessors, she is known to have been continually in progress to the several mansions of her nobility, whilst in the splendour and expense of the entertainments which she exacted from her hosts, she surpassed every former sovereign. But she did not move without an enormous train, which, like an army of locusts, devoured "all the provision of bread," and meat, and every thing else; and not only made a constant transit indispensable, but did not leave the country behind it in a state to receive a second visit until after a due respite and the return of another fruitful season. In some degree this would apply to situations even so near the metropolis as Theobalds; at any rate, the royal tours had their settled course, and the turn for Theobalds does not appear to have generally recurred more frequently than once a year.

At the same time, in comparison with other places, Theobalds was considered to enjoy a large share of the royal presence; and the manner in which Lord Burghley's contemporary biographer speaks of the matter is as follows:

"His Lordship's extraordinary chardg in enterteynement of the Quene, was greater to him then to anie of her subjects; for he enterteyned her at his house twelve severall times; which cost him two or three thousand pounds³ every tyme; [the Queen] lyeing there, at his Lordship's chardg, sometymes three weeks, a moneth, yea six weeks together. But his love to his Sovereigne, and joye to enterteyn her and her traine, was so greate, as he thought no trouble, care, nor cost too much, and all too little, so it weare bountifully performed to her Majesties recreation, and the contentment of her traine. Her Majesty sometymes had straungers and Ambassadors came to her at Theobalds; where she hath byn sene

in as great royalty, and served as bountifully and magnificently as at anie other tyme or place, all at his Lordship's chardg; with rich shews, pleasant devices, and all manner of sports [that] cold be devised; to the greate delight of her Majestie, and her whole traine, with greate thanks from [them], and as greate comendation from all abroad."

Thus we see that, though in point of expense Lord Burghley's hospitality was exceeded by none, yet the number of visits is still limited, and in fact they were well known to have been altogether twelve.

With some research, I have been able to trace out most of them.

1. The first⁴ is thus mentioned by Lord Burghley in his Diary:

"1571. Sept. 22. The Queen's Majestie came to Thebalds, wher these verses following were presented to hir Majestie, with a *portrait of the House*."

This evidently shows that her Majesty came on this occasion to see the new House, or what was then erected of it. Neither portrait nor verses are known to be now in existence; but, should a copy of either be preserved among the papers of the Marquesses of Salisbury or Exeter, it is to be hoped that they and all similar curiosities will, as early as possible, be removed from the power which Ben Jonson personifies as "Master Vulcan," by means of the multiplication of copies,—lest in the next fire at Hatfield or Burghley they should be lost for ever.

It was expected that the Queen, during this visit, would be present at the marriage of his Lordship's elder daughter with the Earl of Oxford.⁵ This alliance proved unfortunate; for the Earl illtreated his wife, it is said to revenge upon Burghley the ruin of the Duke of Norfolk.

2. Of the second visit we have only this brief notice from Lord Burghley's Diary:

³ The Lord Treasurer's ordinary household expenses at Theobalds were 80*l.* a week.

⁴ It was before shown in Feb. p. 148, that the supposed visit of the Queen in 1564 was a mistake.

⁵ Hugh Fitzwilliam to the Countess of Shrewsbury:—"Thei say the Quene wil be at my Lorde of Burlyes howse besides Walton on Sunday nexte (the letter is dated, however, Sept. 21, the very day of her Majesty's visit); where my Lorde of Oxford shall marry Mrs. Anne Sicelle, his daughter."—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 83.

"1572. July 22. The Queen's Majesty was at Theobalds."

This was only one week after Burghley had been made Lord Treasurer. Mr. Nichols has stated, but without mentioning any authority, that this visit lasted three days;⁶ but there can be little doubt that, if that had been the case, his Lordship would have said so.

3. The third visit is thus recorded in the Diary :

"1575. May 24. The Q. Majesty was at Theobalds, and so she was afore in July 22, 1572."

4. The fourth in

"1577. May 14. The Q. Majesty was at Theobalds, and so she was in May 1575, and in July 1572."

In 1578 the Queen was expected to go to Theobalds, and to "tarry" three or four days;⁷ but we may conclude from Lord Burghley's Diary that her Majesty's fifth visit was in 1583, when his Lordship again recapitulates the former visits.

5. The fifth :—

"1583. May. The Queens Majesty at Theobalds the 27, 28, 29, 30 Maij.

"Nota. In the 24th May 1575 she was also at Theobalds; 14th May 1577, and in July 1572."

A list of the several lodgings the mansion contained, and the manner in which they were assigned on this occasion to the several attendants of the Court, is printed in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. ii. pp. 400—404.

6. In Lord Burghley's Diary :

"1587. June. The Queen's Majesty was at Theobalds."

7. The next visit was a more memorable one; at least much more has been preserved about it. Lord Burghley says :

"1591. May 10. The Queen came to Theobalds from Hackney."

On the day of her arrival, by the hand of Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor of England, she addressed a mock heroic epistle "to the disconsolate and retired spryte, the Heremite of Tybole." This was Mr. Robert

Cecil, Lord Burghley's younger and highly talented son. It was mentioned in the former article, that Theobalds was settled upon that distinguished personage by indenture dated 16 June 1577; and it appears from this burlesque epistle, that about March 1588-9 he had taken actual possession, whilst Lord Burghley himself had retired to his former smaller house, which Mr. Robert had for ten years occupied. Of this arrangement it is clear the Queen did not approve, and she seems to have commissioned Sir Christopher Hatton, in a playful way, to make her wishes known. Sir Christopher, with right good-will, began his epistle in the following style :

"ELIZABETHA Anglorum, id est, a nitore Angelorum Regina formosissima et felicissima: To the disconsolate and retired spryte, the Heremite of Tybole, and to al oother disaffected sowles, claiming by, from, or under the said Heremite, sendeth greeting: Whereas in our High Court of Chancery it is given us to understand, that you Sir Heremite, the abandonate of Nature's fair works, and servaunt to Heaven's woonders, have, for the space of two years and two moonthes, possessed yoorself of fair Tybollet, with her sweet rosary the same tyme, the re-creation of our right trusty and right well beloved Sir William Sitsit, Knt. leaving to him the old rude repoze, wherein twice five years (at his cost) yoor contemplate life was releived; which place and fate inevitable hath brought greefs innumerable (for lover greef biddeth no compare) suffering yoor solitary eye to bring into hiz house desolation and moorning, joyes destroyers, and annoyne frendes, whereby Paradice is grown Wilderness, and for green grass are comen gray hearz," &c. &c.

After further preamble in the same strain,⁸ the Queen commanded the Hermit to return to his "old cave, too good for the forsaken, too bad for our worthily beloved Coouncillour;" all which was wholly incomprehensible to poor old Strype, who thought "it would be a very difficult, perhaps an impracticable task, should one endeavour to write a commentary capa-

⁶ Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i. p. 309.

⁷ Letter of Gilbert Talbot. Ibid. ii. p. 93.

⁸ See the whole in Strype's Annals, iv. 77, and the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, ii. 75.

ble of explaining this singular piece :” nor, I believe, has any one yet remarked what that other mansion was which had the honour of being the more sequestered retreat of the great Cecil and his son. There can, however, be no question that it was a house in the parish of Edmonton, which Norden, in his Survey of Middlesex, briefly describes as “Pymmes, a proper little house of the right honourable Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England.”⁹

The Queen prolonged her stay at Theobalds at this time for ten days. On the 16th of the month she “dyed abroad,”—that is, out of her Privy-chamber, “in the chamber called the Queen’s Arbor, in company with the French Ambassador and L.”¹⁰ On her Majesty’s departure, on the 20th, she bestowed the honour of knighthood on Sir Robert Cecil.¹¹ “I suppose you have heard,” say Sir T. Wykes in a letter to Sir R. Sydney, on the 18th of June, “of her Majesty’s great entertainment at Tibbuls; of her knighting Sir Robert Cecil, and of the expectation of his advance to the Secretaryship. But so it is (as we said in Court) that the knighthood must serve for both.”

8. The next visit was in

“1593. June 13. The Queen came to Theobalds, and continued there to the 21st thereof.”

And then it must have been that Sir Robert Cecil, pursuing her Majesty’s former jest of the Hermit, “penned” “the Hermit’s Oration at Theobalds,” which is printed in Queen Elizabeth’s Progresses, vol. iii. pp. 241—245.

“I am the poor Hermit,” he said,

“your Majesties Beadman, who, at your last coming hither (where God grant you may com many years), upon my complaynt, by your princely favor was restored to my HERMITAGE, by an injunction, when my Founder, upon a strange conceite, to feed his owne humour, had placed me, contrary to my profession, in his HOUSE, amongst a number of worldlings, and retired himselfe in my poore cell, where I have ever since, by your only goodness (most peerelesse and powerful Queen), lived in all happines, spending three parts of the day in repentance, the fourth in praying for your Majestie, that as your virtues have been the world’s wonder, so your dayes may see the world’s end. * * *

“And now a little further to acquaint your Majestie with my happ (though I must arme myself with patience), my Founder, to leave all free for you and your trayne, hath comitted to my NEST¹² all his unfledged birds, being the comfort of his age, and his pretious jewells, being to some of them Grandfather, to others more, all derived from his good opinion of me. But such a wanton charge for a poor old man, as they now hear of the arryvall of such an admirable Worke of Nature, a man must pluck their quilles, or els they will daylie fly out to see your Majestie, such is the working of the Grandfather’s affection in them, and your vertue and beautie!”

Here the entries of Lord Burghley’s Diary fail us; but it may be readily imagined that during the five subsequent years of the Lord Treasurer’s life, the Queen made the four other visits which complete the number of twelve.

9. The occasion mentioned in the Memoirs of Sir Robert Carey (afterwards of Monmouth) when he found

⁹ Dr. Robinson, in his History of Edmonton, p. 60, says: This house was situated on the north side of Watery Lane; it is now entirely demolished. It took its name from William Pymme, who built it: the family were settled in Edmonton in the reign of Edward II. It is mentioned in the Inquisition on the death of Robert Earl of Salisbury, 1612; as in that of Lord Burghley (see Peck’s *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 189). “On the 12th July 1594,” says Lord Burghley in his Diary, “the Queen came to Robert Cecil’s house to speak with me.” This was probably Pymmes.

¹⁰ Lord Burghley’s Diary. Some commentator has added a note,—“Qu. who is L.?—Probably Lord Treasurer Burghley:” but it is much more probable that the meaning was, the Ambassador Extraordinary and the *Leiger* or Resident Ambassador.

¹¹ “May 20. Robert Cecill made Knight at the Queen Majesties removing.”—Lord Burghley’s Diary.

¹² i. e. to Pymmes; where, it may be presumed, one of Lord Burghley’s grandchildren died, being interred in the parish church of Edmonton, and thus recorded in the register: “Frances Vere, fil. Comitiss Oxfordiæ, sepult. September 12, 1587.”

the Queen at Theobalds, and followed her to Enfield, must have been in the year 1597, as it was about a year after his father's death, and when his brother had been appointed Chamberlain in the place of Lord Cobham, who died in March 1596-7. "The Queene lay at Theobalds; went that day to Enfield House; and had toiles set up in the parke to shoot at buckes after dinner."

10. On the 7th Sept. 1597 the Queen was again at Theobalds, and there gave audience to the Danish Ambassador. It was her birthday; and the Ambassador

"tooke thereby occasion to say, That sithen it had pleased God on *that day* to glorifie the worlde with so gracious a Creature, who had brought so great happiness to the Realme, and the neighbour Kingdomes, hee doubted not but that the Kinge his maister shoulde in that happy day have an happy answere of his request."

To which the Queen made this witty reply:

"I blame you not to expect a reasonable answere and a sufficient; but you may think it a great miracle, that a Childe borne at four of the clocke this morning should bee able to aunswere so learned and wise a Man as you are, sent from so great a Prince as yours, about so great and waighty affayres as you speake of, and in an unknowne tongue, by three of the clocke in the afternoone."

And so, "after using with him more prudent and gracious wordes, shee ended, and gave him leave to depart."

And here, after this confident testimony, from the Queen's own mouth, to her skill in languages, of which her

Majesty seems to have been not a little proud, we have an opportunity to notice an interlude written by the celebrated Sir John Davies, in which, among other topics of personal adulation, Elizabeth's accomplishments as a linguist are particularly alluded to, and which has been connected with the name of Theobalds. It is entitled "A Conference between a Gentleman Huisher and a Poet, before the Queene, at Mr. Secretary's House," and Mr. Nichols has printed it in his *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. iii. pp. 76-78, under the year 1591, supposing it to have been delivered "at Theobalds." But there is nothing to shew that Theobalds was here designated by the title of "Mr. Secretary's house;" and another similar "pretty Dialogue of John Davies, 'twixt a Maid, a Widow, and a Wife'"¹³ (of which no copy is known), was performed so late as Dec. 1602, at "Mr. Secretary's house" in London; which adjoined on the east to his brother's mansion in the Strand, called Burghley House, and afterwards Exeter 'Change, and was itself called Cecil House, and I believe afterwards Salisbury House.

Lord Burghley died in London on the 4th of August 1598; and the Queen is said to have been again at Theobalds on the 5th of the following month; but, as I have found, no subsequent notices of Elizabeth being at Theobalds, and have already written to a considerable extent, I will defer the further annals of the mansion, during the next and subsequent reigns, to another letter.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

¹³ "Usher.—Art thou a Post, and hast ridden so manie myles, and met with so many men; and hast thou not hard that which all the world knowes, that shee speakes and understands all the languages in the world which are worthy to be spoken or understood?"

¹⁴ See *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 601.

FONT IN SHORNE CHURCH, KENT.

THE Font represented in the accompanying plate, by the able pencil of Mr. Hollis, jun., is the same which was very inadequately delineated, fifty years ago, in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*.

Its architectural panelling shows it to be of the later period of Pointed ar-

chitecture; as well as the circumstance that its basin is not sufficiently capacious for baptism by immersion. Each of its eight sides exhibits a sculptured bas-relief, except one, which formerly stood against the wall. They occur in the following order: 1. the sacred name of Jesus, in its customary abbre-

viated form, placed on a shield within a quatrefoil; 2. St. Michael weighing a soul, an evil spirit being unable to pull down the balance; 3. St. John baptizing Christ, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove, directed by a hand from the clouds; 4. the sacramental chalice and wafer, the real presence being manifested by a small human figure with a radiated head; this panel of the Font is that opposite the altar; 5. the Resurrection; 6. St. Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, represented in pontifical robes and pall, holding a church on his right hand and a great key in his left, his head surrounded by a nimbus; 8. the Holy Lamb, the symbol of the Baptist; and made to exhibit the cross three times,—in the staff, the nimbus round its head; and the position of one of its fore legs.

It is remarkable that there is another font of the same pattern, with some slight variations in the sculptures, in the church of Southfleet, a few miles distant. We are informed it is of better execution than that of Shorne, though not in so good preservation. From the print and description given by Thorpe, we are able to particularize the variations. The most important is that instead of St. Peter, that in Southfleet church exhibits a figure of its own tutelar saint—St. Nicholas; who is represented as a bishop, with a mitre, but without a pall, his right hand raised in benediction, and a pastoral staff in his left. The figure of St. Michael has a small cross on his forehead. The Baptist has the customary dress of camel's hair, with the head (we believe intended for the camel's head) near his feet, and a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed *Ecce Agnus Dei*. Lastly, the holy Lamb is entirely surrounded with rays of glory, instead of the nimbus round its head.

The Southfleet font is of hard grey marble, and this of Shorne we presume is formed of the same material.

ON ARRESTING DEAD BODIES FOR DEBT.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 22.

IT is hoped that the intended Act of Parliament for regulating Arrest for Debt, will contain a declaration of
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the illegality of arresting dead human bodies, and prohibit that shameful practice by a severe penalty, for the vulgar error is not quite eradicated.

It is not long since I noticed in the papers the arrest of the corpse of a female at Barnstaple by a nephew for an alleged debt, and *that the money was paid*. These are the bare facts, but there were circumstances of great aggravation and malice. Another instance, not many years ago, was the perpetration of the like barbarous and illegal procedure on the corpse of the comedian Wewitzer.

About thirty years since an occurrence of this sort took place, I think at Hoxton. The vile act excited general indignation, and the consequence was, that the arrest was immediately withdrawn, the bailiff was dismissed, and he and the plaintiff were indicted and punished; the attorney in the action not appearing to be culpable: and yet, at this *enlightened day, when Reform and the March of Intellect are in full speed*, we have still occasional instances of this revolting experiment being *successfully* put in practice. Now, I submit to you, that plaintiff, his attorney, the sheriff's office, and all others concerned in such nefarious proceedings should be called to an account, and that this gross abuse of legal process should be legislatively prohibited under a severe penalty.

When the absurdity of the thing is considered, it is really incredible that it ever should have been obtained. At the time this practice originated, the Writ (which has lately been altered, though not materially as to the matter in question,) commanded the Sheriff to take A. B. and have his body in the King's Court on a future day, which was called the return day, and was sometimes distant several months. For instance, if the Writ was sued out after Trinity Term, which ended in June or July, it would be returnable the next Michaelmas Term, which ends in November. The Sheriff, by his Under-Sheriff, issues a warrant to his Bailiff to make the caption. The object of the arrest was expressed in the writ to be, either that A. B. might answer the claim of C. D. if the action was bailable, or that he should pay a sum that had been previously adjudged to C. D. when it was

the case of an execution, which is not bailable. How is it possible for a corpse to make any answer, or to pay a debt? What is to be done with the body seized upon perhaps in July? Is the Sheriff, or his officer, to keep it till the return day? Is he to bring the putrid remains into Court? and what is the Court to do with it when brought there?—The pretence for this abominable species of arrest is, that the Sheriff is ordered to bring into Court Defendant's *body*?—Yes, the living body, not the dead one. Possibly the word *body* was first used to shew that the party was not to appear by deputy or attorney; but it never could be meant that the inanimate body should be taken. We have never heard that a Writ not bailable was served on a corpse, though it would be much less objectionable than arresting it. The fact is, that the barbarous custom was intended to work on the feelings of the *deceased's* family. How can a Plaintiff truly swear that a debt is due from a person no longer in legal existence. Indeed, an affidavit may have been made, and a Writ sued out in the party's life time; but by death the action abates, and all proceedings cease. Enough, it is presumed, has been said to prove that the notion was irrational, contrary to law, barbarous, and unchristian.

Yours, J. P.



Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, Aug. 1.*

I BEG leave to forward you a sketch of an unpublished Penny of Eadred, which, among other antiquities, has been recently brought to light within the city of London.

It may not only, as far as I have been able to ascertain, be pronounced unpublished, but in reverse *unique*, and its high preservation greatly enhances its interest and value. The obverse has the usual inscription EADRED REX, but with the head; which is of very rare occurrence, as Eadred's coins without the profile are common. On the reverse we read ALBERTO AEMI, or LEMI, most probably for LEM-
ININGTVNE, or Leamington, as it is now spelt. Be the town in which it was coined what it may, it differs from any in the scanty list afforded by the coins of this monarch; and the moneyer's name also, I believe, does not occur in the long catalogue of his mint masters. This coin has been sold by its late possessor to the British Museum for 3*l.*, a sum certainly not above its value.

Yours, &c. CHAS. ROACH SMITH.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XV.

SHAKSPEARE'S MARRIAGE LICENSE BOND.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, 17th Aug.*

THE name of Shakspeare is a passport to any communication; and as a very interesting document relating to the "god of our idolatry" has recently been discovered in the archives of the Consistorial Court of Worcester, I hasten to preserve it in your pages, from a copy with which I have been favoured by the liberality of Henry Clifton, Esq. of that city, and which I have since compared with the original in parchment.

It is well known that the Bard of Avon married unusually early in life, and that in the first biographical account of him, founded by Rowe upon information obtained by Betterton on

the spot, it is mentioned that his wife was the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. Of this alliance there was no proof, and the period and place of their marriage has never been discovered. The Bard was then only eighteen; but his wife, of whose parents' Christian name we are still ignorant, was then twenty-six years of age. Mr. Malone correctly observes, that "they were not married at Stratford, no entry of their marriage appearing in the register of that parish; nor have I," says that commentator, "been able to ascertain the day or place of their union, though I have searched the registers of several of the neighbouring parishes for that purpose.

The tradition, however (continues Mr. Malone), concerning the surname of his wife is confirmed by the will of Lady Barnard, our poet's granddaughter; for she gives several legacies to the children of her *kinsman*, Mr. Thomas Hathaway, formerly of Stratford." This tradition is decisively confirmed by the document now sent, which contains the *earliest* notice of the youthful Bard, except his baptismal register; and is the bond entered into on the 28th of November 1582, by two sureties, on his applying for a license to be married to "Anne Hathway of Stratford, maiden." The bondsmen, Fulk Sandells and John Richardson, were two farmers of this town, marksmen, apparently friends of the poet, but no otherwise remarkable; and it may be reasonably inferred that he accompanied them to Worcester on the occasion, though being under age he did not join in the bond. That he was married soon afterwards is very clear, and also that the union which was to be celebrated with *once* asking of the banns, and not without the consent of her friends, took place within the diocese of Worcester, which includes Stratford-upon-Avon, probably at some church in its neighbourhood;* and not, as Mr. Malone supposes, at Weston-upon-Avon (three miles from Stratford), which lies in the county and diocese of Gloucester. The conjecture of Mr. Malone that our poet's wife was *not* of Shottery, a village in this parish and about a mile from the town, is strongly supported by her description in the bond; but it is, however, certain that the Hathaways held, if not resided in, the old and much-frequented house at Shottery previous to the birth of Anne

Hathaway, which took place before the commencement of our register; but they did not become its proprietors until the beginning of the seventeenth century. The cottage, then perhaps a comfortable farm-house, with other property at Shottery subsequently sold off, formed part of the manor of Old Stratford belonging to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, upon whose attainder in the first year of Queen Mary's reign it was forfeited to the crown; and it appears from the Warwickshire Survey Book (temp. Phil. and Mar.) in the possession of William Staunton, Esq. of Longridge House, near Warwick, that *John Hathaway* held by copy of court, dated 20 April, 34 H. VIII. a messuage (the house in question) and half a virgate in Shottery, called Hewland, and one messuage and one virgate previously in the tenure of Thomas Perkyns, and one toft and half a virgate called Hewlyns, at 23 shillings and eightpence rent. In the same Survey Book it also appears that Richard Hobbins and *George Hathaway* then held one messuage, one toft, and two virgates in Shottery, by copy of court dated 12 April, 34 H. VIII. at 21 shillings and fourpence rent. By letters patent 22 March, 8 James I. this property, at least that which was held by *John Hathaway*, was granted by the Crown to William Whitmore, of London, Esq. and John Randoll, of Preston Bagot, in Warwickshire, gentleman; † from whom it was purchased on the 1st of April, 1610, by Bartholomew Hathaway, of Shottery, husbandman, and to the descendants of this person it has continued uninterruptedly in a direct line to the present period.

R. B. WHEELER.

SHAKSPEARE'S MARRIAGE LICENSE BOND.

Novint Univsi p pntes nos Fulconē Sandells de Stratford in
Comit̄ Warwič agricolam et Joħem Rychardson iħm agricolā

* This information cannot be obtained at the Diocesan Court of Worcester, for unfortunately the transcripts of parochial registers preserved there do not commence till about 1660.

† In the Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1st edit. p. 591, Dugdale, in his account of Preston Bagot, near Henley in Arden, observes that there was "upon a grave-stone in the church this epitaph:—Here lyeth John Randoll, by birth a Somersetshire man, some time a student of the law, regardfull of his own and publique peace; who on the purification of S. Mary, in the yeare of our redemption, dyed, 1626."

teneri et firmiter obligari Ričo Cosin ġnoso et Robto Warmstry notario pū° in quadraginta libris bone & legalis monete Anglie Solvendē eisđm Ričo et Robto heredē execuť vel assignať suis ad quam quidem solučōnem bene & fideťr facieđ obligam° nos & utrūq, nřm p se pro toto & in solidū heredē execuťoř & administratorē nřos firmiter p pntes Sigillis nřis sigillať. Dat. 28 die Noře Anno Regni Dñe nře Eliz' Dei gratia Franč & Hiťnie Regine fidei Defensoř, &c. 25°.

The Condičōn of this obligačōn ys suche that if herafter there shall not appere any Lawfull Lett or impediment by reason of any pcontract consanġnitie affinitie, or by any other lawfull meanes whatsoev̄, but that Wiffm Shagspere one thone ptie, and Anne Hathwey of Stratford, in the Dioces of Worcester, maiden, may lawfully solemnize mřiony together and in the same afterwards remaine and continew, like man and wiffe, according unto the lawes in that behalf provided, and moreov̄, if there be not at this p̄sent time any action, suite, quarrell, or demaund, moved or depending before any iudge ecclesiasticall or temporall for and concerning any suche lawfull lett or impediment. And moreov̄, if the said Wiffm Shagspere Do not pceed to solemnizačōn of mariadg with the said Anne Hathwey without the consent of hir frinds. And also if the said Wiffm Do upon his owne pper costs and expenses Defend & save harmles the right Revend father in god lord John bushop of Worcester and his Offycers for Licencing them the said Wiffm and Anne to be married together wth once asking of the bannes of mřiony betwene them, and for all other causes wch may ensue by reason or occasion thereof, that then the said obligačōn to be voyd and of noue effect, or els to stand & abide in full force and vertue.

(Signed by a cross and another mark.) [L. S.] [L. S.]

THE NEW PINNACLE OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.
THE pinnacle recently erected at the south end of Westminster Hall is deserving of more notice than, as so small a portion of the stupendous pile to which it is attached, it is likely to attract. It will be in the recollection of every one conversant with the antiquities of Westminster, that some years since, and previous to the repairs of the principal front of the Hall, a circular or polygonal turret, partly ancient, but ending in a cupola of modern design and workmanship, disfigured the point the gable at the south end of the

Hall. This unsightly termination was then taken down, and the length of time which elapsed without any attempt at its reconstruction, would appear to sanction the conclusion that the Board of Works were at a loss for a design for a new erection to supply its place. Mr. Sydney Smirke, in his "Suggestions for the Architectural Improvement of the Western Part of London," published in 1834, gave a hint upon the propriety of the restoration of it by the following description of the turret prior to its removal.

"The turret which formed a finial to

uth gable of this Hall, being in im-
 at danger of falling, was taken down
 years ago, under the direction of the
 r, and presented the appearance of
 tagon turret with an ogee canopy ;
 : was found that this appearance was
 means its original one. Embedded
 ; solid stone work were discovered,
 ing *in situ*, two statues of kings,
 to back, with the orb in their hands.
 en groined canopy surmounted these
 s, which having been found pro-
 in a dangerous state, had at some
 period been filled in with masonry.
 e desire of Sir Benjamin Stephen-
 the then Surveyor-General (who in
 ficial capacity never laid aside the
 gs of a man of taste and an anti-
), these regal figures were deposited
 place of security. It is possible,
 rer, that since the dissolution of the
 l of Works, these mutilated images
 ave been credited as old materials
 ; metropolitan road commissioners."
 e fears of the author for the safety
 e statues were happily without
 lation. In the present year the
 ration has been completed, in a
 highly creditable to the architect
 ose care it has been entrusted.
 urret or shaft of the pinnacle is
 onal in plan, and is formed by
 rpendicular uprights moulded and
 ed by pinnacles, the intervals
 en them forming as many Gothic
 s, each having a cinquefoil head,
 ed with a canopy, the raking
 of which are incurvated and en-
 l with crockets, and the whole is
 ed with a spire, crocketed and
 g in a finial. Within the body
 aft of the pinnacle, which is per-
 open, are three regal statues,
 ing on the points of a triangle ;
 hole are united at the backs of the
 s, and each is placed opposite to
 f the open faces of the hexagon ;
 here is consequently an alternate
 t niche between every duplica-
 of the statues. The effigies are
 : the size of life, although,
 the height, they appear to be
 below it. The style of carving
 d and free, and well adapted to
 levated situation in which they
 aced. The originals may be seen
 late Speaker's Court, and they
 r to be very excellently copied in
 stored design.
 ; merits of the pinnacle are shewn
 l in design as in execution: placed
 : point of a gable, and necessa-

rily resting on the inclined sides of a
 coping, it presented a difficulty to the
 architect, who was very likely to fall into
 an appearance of awkwardness. The
 tact universally displayed by the an-
 cient architects entirely avoided this
 danger. A solid pinnacle would have
 appeared unsafe and unharmonious ;
 it would have reposed very insecurely on
 the canted sides of the coping, and in
 appearance at least would have seemed
 to be in danger of slipping off ; but one
 of a hollow construction, sustained on
 columnar supports, each of which occu-
 pied but little space, was particularly
 appropriate to the situation, and would
 stand most happily and securely on its
 singular foundation. The modern copy
 doubtless in this regard follows its
 predecessor. The design upon the whole
 somewhat resembles an ancient cross ;
 the hexagonal plan, and the triple ar-
 rangement of the statues, will not fail
 to remind the architectural critic of
 Waltham Cross. The canopies and
 finials are neatly and finely executed ;
 the detail of the age of Richard the
 Second : the spire, which is entirely
 new, is finished with a small and
 delicate finial, instead of the vulgar
 bunch of foliage, which is usually
 seen in modern works in a similar
 situation.

It may be urged that the pinnacle
 in question is not of sufficient import-
 ance to call forth so much criticism ;
 and there would be great shew of
 truth in the suggestion, if the import-
 ance of this species of embellishment
 was not taken into consideration.
 It is obvious, from the immense
 number of pinnacles which are seen
 about the new churches, on towers,
 and on angles, in place and out of
 place, that our modern architects are
 remarkably fond of this sort of de-
 coration ; but where do we meet a
 specimen on which the eye can repose
 with pleasure ? To form a design for
 an insulated object, in which two dif-
 ferent forms are united, is a task of
 too great difficulty for modern genius
 to accomplish. A cylindrical or a
 square shaft, with an obelisk upon it,
 would not be thought to offer a combi-
 nation so difficult as it would appear
 to be from the many failures we are
 compelled to witness in the designs of
 modern pinnacles ; in how many in-
 stances is any thing more than a

mere deformity produced? In the present instance the union of the two is a rare example of harmony. A comparison with the pinnacle at the other end, and the paltry lantern in the centre of the same hall, will be sufficient to shew its superiority over the routine of modern works. The northern pinnacle is square, with an octagon termination; it has four faces, in each of which is a niche; but there is no harmony, no union between the parts; and the needless and unsightly projection of the canopies destroy the little merit which the erection might otherwise possess. It is a favourite idea of modern architects to thicken a structure of this kind in the middle, making a gouty finish to the shaft, and out of this protuberance springs up the spire which, in consequence, instead of appearing like a natural termination of its base, resembles rather an extinguisher placed on the top, or a cap of that description which is usually accompanied with bells, a fit reward for the designer of such a structure. In both the designs above referred to, the pinnacle and the lan-

tern, the littleness and perfect independence of the spire, is strikingly apparent. The clumsy finial and the crocket of the northern pinnacle are in equally bad taste: how they suffer when compared with their recently introduced neighbour!

Let us, for the sake of the fine arts, and to wipe away a stain on the national taste, hope that in the erection of the new parliamentary buildings the obnoxious pinnacle will be altered, and the cast-iron piece of modern finery on the roof will be made to give way to a lantern like that which formerly graced the Hall; and whenever this is accomplished, it is to be hoped that the crockets, or whatever they may be called, on the northern gable, may be consigned to the chisel of the mason. Westminster Hall is a structure so perfect, that the introduction of every fantastic novelty should be religiously avoided, and denounced as an heresy in art, by every one who has a soul to appreciate the beautiful and the pure in architecture.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

RECORDS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Issues of the Exchequer; being payments made out of His Majesty's Revenue during the Reign of King James I. Extracted from the original Records, by Frederick Devon. 8vo. Lond. 1836. pp. 448. with Introduction, pp. xxix.

'*ECCE iterum Crispinus!*' We scarcely expected to have met our excellent friend Mr. Devon so soon again; but here he is, with a volume almost as thick, and, if we are not much mistaken, quite as heavy, as his last. We are delighted to meet with him; especially as it gives us an opportunity of clearing up a little unpleasantness which has happened between him and ourselves, respecting an article in our number for January last, upon his important work the Issue Roll of 44 Edward III. Our readers may remember in what highly flattering terms we mentioned that work; but, since the publication of our article, Mr. Devon has not only written to us, (such a letter!) but has sent us messages through our publisher expressive of his dissatisfaction with us; meaning, we suppose, that we did not praise him to his heart's content. If that was the case, we are really extremely sorry. We entertain a very proper opinion of Mr. Devon's talents as an historical writer, and it would grieve us exceedingly to say any thing that was not perfectly agreeable to him, either about himself, or any other person, or thing. If however it was our misfortune to err upon the occasion to which we have referred, Mr. Devon ought perhaps to take some little share of the blame upon himself; for, with all his admirable qualities as an author, he has occasionally a knack of saying odd things in a way so extremely odd, as to be quite puzzling to plain men like ourselves. This time, however, we doubt not we shall get on very well together, especially as his work relates to James I.—a monarch for whom, in common with Mr. Devon, we entertain a most profound veneration.

Mr. Devon remarks that,

"It is to be lamented that they [the Records extracted in the present work] have remained so long in obscurity, as they unquestionably would have afforded very great assistance to the biographer and historian of this period of our history. The truth of this assertion will appear upon referring to *some* of the undermentioned contemporaneous and subsequent writers, who might have found undoubted authority for many circumstances given upon suggestion only, and corrected errors they have fallen into for want of such authenticity."—p. xvi.

Now with all the good sense which we will take it for granted may be found in these sentences, the vein of oddity we have noticed may be traced even here. There is appended in a note a long list of 'contemporaneous and subsequent writers,' with all of whom Mr. Devon is no doubt well acquainted, but only '*some*' of whom, it will be remembered, have fallen into errors for want of what Mr. Devon calls '*such authenticity.*' Here then is a puzzle—a complete enigma, at the outset. Who are '*The some?*'

First on the list stands 'Winwood's Memorials of State Affairs.' That work consists of a collection of Letters from Ambassadors and others upon public affairs, without any connecting narrative. It was published in 1725. Now it is quite clear that these Letters could not have been altered, even if Mr. Devon had thrown the lustre of his genius over the seventeenth instead of the nineteenth century. This book therefore is not one of '*the some.*' 'The Cabala' and 'Rushworth's Collections' are well-known works of a character similar to Winwood. And what are 'The Miscellaneous State Papers,' and 'Howell's State Papers?' These, we are inclined to think, are books which Mr. Devon in one of his 'odd' moods has *made* for the occasion—make-believe volumes; such as, by the help of the carpenter, and the leather-letterer, fill up, what would otherwise be the empty shelves, of a would-be library:—a most ingenious contrivance, truly! As to the other works enumerated, such as 'Burnet's History' [which of them does not appear], 'Biographia Britannica,' and all the rest, we will humbly propose an enigma to Mr. Devon. It is this: 'What single error can you point out in any one of all these books which might have been rectified by the previous publication of your volume? To assist you in your inquiry, we have no objection to add to the catalogue Tom Brown's '*Miscellanea Aulica,*' and 'Howell's State *Trials,*' which we suppose to be the books you have misquoted as '*The Miscellaneous State Papers,* and 'Howell's State Papers.' To stimulate your industry, we promise you that if our publication were a pocket-book, and not a Magazine, and, if you could discover even so much as a letter which you have set right, we would reward you with twelve copies of the present number, in which we intend to sing your praises in such manner as we hope and trust will give you satisfaction.

Whilst Mr. Devon is turning our enigma over in his mind, let us proceed. He follows the sentence we have last quoted, with an assurance that he

"Feels convinced that the character of James I. has by *some writers* been very much misrepresented, at least so far as regards the domestic and private part of it."—p. xvii.

No one can follow Mr. Devon upon this subject without cordially agreeing with him. '*Some writers*' have gone far wrong indeed; but the reign of error is at an end. Mr. Devon has arisen to illuminate the world of history and dispel the dark insinuations founded upon the profaneness and indecency which abound in letters addressed by Royal favourites to this 'Prince after Plato's own heart for his learning, and, which is infinitely more worth, after God's *own heart,* for his religiousness and piety.* Mr. Devon proceeds thus:

* Baker's Chronicle, p. 423. ed. 1733. Quoted by Mr. Devon, but referred to p. 427.

"Many instances of this monarch's liberality and fondness for the arts and literature are deducible from the following pages, which may be offered as palliatives for some of the more grievous faults with which this King has been charged. It therefore may not be deemed irrelevant here to endeavour to adduce a confirmation of some of those acts of filial and paternal solicitude with which even his enemies must allow this Sovereign to have been endowed."—p. xviii.

Certainly, nothing can be more relevant; let us follow our author, and observe whence the confirmation of these 'endowments' can be derived. The first fact adduced is, that

"We find that nearly one of the first acts of this Monarch on his coming to the Crown of England, was the discharge of the filial and pious duty of directing the remains of his mother, the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, to be removed from Peterborough, and buried with the pomp suitable to her dignity, in Westminster Abbey. We have here the charges for placing an elegant and a splendid tomb over her remains."—p. xix.

James came to the throne on the 24th March 1603. Three years afterwards an agreement was entered into with the King's master mason to erect a tomb for Queen Mary. (Devon, p. 35.) At the expiration of six years from the time of making the agreement, the tomb was completed, and the corpse removed from Peterborough. (Ibid. p. 151.†) Four years afterwards the tomb was painted and gilded. (Ibid. p. 190.) Such is the transaction as it appears in the present volume. Some persons may think that the *thirteen years* which were allowed to pass over during its progress, do not intimate the breathless haste from which Mr. Devon would infer the strength of the Monarch's filial piety; but no doubt Mr. Devon knows best. The entries relating to the payments for this tomb exhibit the nature of a great portion of the book, and we will therefore state their contents.

Cornelius Cure, the King's master mason, contracted 'to frame, make, erect, and finish' the tomb for a certain sum. At p. 35 we find an entry of a payment of 200*l.* on account, with a memorandum subjoined by Mr. Devon, that he was shortly afterwards paid 100*l.* more. At p. 50 we find him receiving a further sum of 100*l.*, and at p. 75, 120*l.* The next entry, at p. 100, apprises us of his death, and the succession of William Cure his son and executor (or administrator, as he is termed at p. 168) to the office of master mason, and the liabilities of his father's contract. In these capacities William Cure received at that time 108*l.* 16*s.* and four years afterwards the account was closed by the payment of 85*l.* 10*s.* (p. 168.) All these sums amount to 714*l.* 6*s.*; but we find from the last entry that there was paid in the whole 825*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Devon must therefore have omitted some payments, so that we have not, as he says, 'the charges,' but only 'some of the charges' upon this occasion, and if it were not for the incidental mention of the total amount, we should have been misled as to the expense. This is a specimen of Mr. Devon's 'odd' way. He extracts various payments upon an account, the entries relating to which are all pretty much alike; but he takes no notice of how many are omitted; so that, unless it so happens that the total amount is fortunately mentioned, as in the instance alluded to, his readers are left to guess and blunder it out as they can. We have tried to do so in several other instances in vain. The mention made of the prices and quantities of a portion of the materials used in Queen Mary's tomb ‡ may furnish a reason for publishing at length the entries which contain those particulars; but as for the others, which merely import a payment on account, probably it may be thought superfluous to have inserted them fully. We beg to remark that this is quite a mistake. There are

† See an account of the removal in Stow, 1002.

‡ Ten shillings per foot was paid for '220 feet of touchstone, and 20 feet of *Raunce stone*' (p. 75.), and sixteen shillings per foot for 'five stones of white marble containing 136 feet' (p. 100).

excellent reasons for giving the whole of them, and, in confidence, we will mention what they are. If merely one entry had been inserted with a reference to the dates and amounts of similar entries, the trouble of editing would have been far greater, and the book would not have been nearly so large. These are reasons which our readers will no doubt appreciate as well as Mr. Devon. After all, however, some people may be hard-hearted enough to assert that such book-making does not constitute the perfection of editorship. If we were to say so, we should very soon have another letter inflicted upon us by Mr. Devon, and therefore, with the permission of our readers, we will merely call it '*The Devon*' or '*Odd System of Editorship*,' and bespeak their patience whilst we give them a few more specimens of its peculiar character.

At p. 151 we find that the expense of removing the Queen's body from Peterborough to Westminster was 178*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* which was paid to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

At p. 190 is inserted an entry of an order, from which we learn that an agreement had been made with '*James Mauncy*' for the painting and gilding of Queen Mary's monument, for which he was paid 265*l.* by virtue of a writ dated 14th May 1616. In the Appendix, at p. 320, we find a privy seal dated that very same day, for the payment of the very same sum, for the very same service, to '*James Manuty*'. Both these documents are inserted at length, and the proper names, '*Mauncy*' and '*Manuty*,' are printed twice in each of them. This is an obvious specimen of the '*Devon*' system. It is quite evident that both documents refer to the same transaction, and the same person; and that *somebody*, the careful editor will say we are personal if we mention whom, has mistaken the writing of either one or the other of them, and in that manner has manufactured two persons out of one, two payments out of one, two transactions out of one. In the Index, '*Manuty*' figures as well as '*Mauncy*;' and there are consequently separate references to both these documents. Any person acquainted with the handwriting used in the reign of James I. will at once see how this multiplication of existences arose between the '*u*' and the '*n*,' and the '*c*' and the '*t*.'

If the Index may be thought to be slightly redundant in the *Manuty* instance, ample amends are made in the other entries relating to this particular transaction; thus, although there are payments to Cornelius Cure at pages 30, 50, and 75, only the first of them is to be found in the Index, and of the two payments to William Cure, at pages 100 and 168, only the last. So that, between omissions and additions, the balance is probably kept pretty even under the '*Devon*' system.

We have thus considered the first confirmation of James's '*endowment with acts of filial solicitude*;' but lest Mr. Devon's readers should feel inclined to attribute more importance to it than it deserves, he adds, that this good King did just the same for Queen Elizabeth, which, considering that she abused him, and cut off his mother's head, we quite agree with our learned Editor in regarding as very pretty behaviour. Mr. Devon then suggests an interesting inquiry as to '*how far Elizabeth would have approved the removal of Mary's bones so near her own*,' but he abstains from entering into this question himself. It is merely thrown out to Elizabeth's '*admirers*' like a bone to pick. The ingenious Editor proceeds thus:

"The King is also here stated to have been no less kind to his ill-fated relative, the Lady Arbella Stuart, by allowing her out of his own revenue 800*l.* per annum. It appears that this lady, being of the blood royal, and nearly related to the King had committed one of the greatest political crimes of the age, by marrying and absconding with William Seymour, an inferior to her in birth, for the apprehension of whom proclamations were issued. The Lady Arbella experienced the kindest treatment from King James, who committed her to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry to be taken to Durham, under the direction of the good Bishop of that see. Over-

whelmed with her misfortunes, and worn out with sickness, she never reached her destination, though every indulgence was granted to her as a state-prisoner."—p. xix.

The whole paragraph is an exact illustration of 'the Devon system.' We must request a little attention to the justice it yields to 'Fair Arabella, child of woe,' and to its triumphant justification of the conduct of James;—conduct which has hitherto been regarded as a persecution of the most mean-spirited and heartless character, To convert such a circumstance into a subject for praise, is certainly a daring attempt, and exemplifies the ambitious character of the judicious Editor, and his noble contempt of previous opinions. Let us observe how he achieves his purpose :

'*The King is also here stated.*' A bold beginning, since there is no 'statement' upon the subject. '*To have been no less kind.*' There is no mention of any previous acts between which and his conduct to Arabella any comparison can be instituted. His 'duty' to his mother, and his 'respect' to his lion-hearted predecessor, are the only acts before mentioned. '*The Lady Arbella Stuart.*' How quaint and pretty to preserve this little affectation, in the same manner as a few pages farther on we find '*Inego Jones,*' that name being sometimes spelt incorrectly, in that manner, in the entries before us! * '*Allowing her out of his own revenue 800l. per annum.*' The circumstances under which this allowance was granted are unknown. Arabella was sole heiress of Charles Stuart Earl of Lenox, paternal uncle to James I. It is likely that, having been in ward to the Crown of England, the allowance was rather a payment out of her own property than a royal gift; a view which is confirmed by the only entry relating to it in this volume (p. 6) where it is called 'a rent,' and not a pension. Whatever it was, it was badly paid, and she was only occasionally relieved from debt and difficulties, by the capricious kindness of James. '*It appears that this Lady had committed one of the greatest political crimes of the age, by marrying and absconding.*' The pretended crime of Arabella, as every school-boy knows, was her marriage without the King's consent; her 'absconding' no more formed part of her crime than a carriage forms part of the horses which it follows. Besides, the 'marrying and absconding' were not one transaction. She was married in January or February 1609; she 'absconded' on the 3d June 1611, and the former was a considerable time before, and the latter a considerable time after, her committal to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry. From Mr. Devon's narrative it would seem that 'the marrying and absconding' were immediately consecutive; that they constituted one offence; and that both of them preceded the committal to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry. But with whom did she marry?—With whom did she abscond? '*With William Seymour, an inferior to her in birth, for the apprehension of whom proclamations were issued.*' Evidently some low-born scoundrel who had picked a Knight's purse and been pursued with hue and cry. Here is a disguise! Under this 'Devon' description, who could recognize the noble William Seymour—the eulogized of Clarendon—son of Lord Beauchamp—grandson of the Earl of Hertford—great-grandson of Frances Brandon Duchess of Suffolk—and great-great-grandson of Mary Tudor, Duchess of Suffolk, Queen of France, and sister of Henry VIII.? Who would imagine that this was the 'William Seymour' who within a few years afterwards became successively Lord Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, Marquis of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset?—The same from whose subsequent marriage with Frances Devereux, eldest sister and co-heir of Robert

* The laxity of our ancestors in the orthography of their proper names, is well known: 'Raleigh' was spelt in that manner, and also, 'Rawleigh,' 'Ralegh,' 'Rawley.' It seems a pity to lose 'Arabella,' if merely because with it we lose the point of the epigram addressed by Melvin to Seymour on his arrival at the Tower :

"Communis tecum mihi causa est carceris : Ara-
Bella tibi causa est : araque sacra mihi."

Earl of Essex, descended that thrice noble Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, whose death we recorded in our Magazine for July last, and in whom the most unbounded benevolence was united to the greatest nobility of blood?—Who would think that this 'inferior in birth' was the right heir to Lady Jane Grey, a descendant from Henry VII., through whom James himself claimed title to the throne, and that at the accession of James I. the father of this 'William Seymour' was the actual heir to the Throne of England according to the parliamentary enactments at that time in force.* Away, then, with all 'inferiority of birth,' and away with the stigma sought to be thrown upon this noble Lady, as if she had allied herself to a beggar who had fled from justice. This really seems carrying 'the Devon system' a little too far; but we trust this avowal will not bring down upon us the infliction of another letter from the learned founder of the system.

What did the King? '*The Lady Arbella experienced the kindest treatment from King James.*' Oh, thank you for that, Mr. Devon! Henceforth what care we if it be alleged that this amiable monarch separated her from her husband, determined to confine one of them at Durham, and the other in the Tower; insisted upon her travelling to the North in spite of a sharp illness occasioned by reflection upon her bitter wrongs, and, even when her physician pronounced that her life would be endangered by the meditated journey, declared, with his accustomed kindness, that 'go she should if he were King;' that after her escape and re-capture she was committed to close confinement in the Tower; that she was tormented with examinations before the Council; that James, out of mere benevolence of disposition, refused to receive as presents the little works with which she strove to amuse her solitary imprisonment; and that, in the end, after four years' close confinement, her mind as well as her body yielded to the benign influences of 'the kindest treatment from King James,' and, by the aid of Death, that sure friend of the wretched, the miserable, heart-broken maniac,

'Pass'd the guard and scap'd the Tow'r.'

All this may be true; but what care we? Mr. Devon, translator of the Issue Roll of 44 Edward III., Editor of Extracts from the Pell Records, and would-be Editor of we know not what other contemplated works, all published at the national expense, affirms that she received 'the kindest treatment from King James.' It was mere murder in kindness—'no offence i' the world.' Indeed, Mr. Devon's book affords a most singular and convincing proof of this extraordinary kindness, one which has never been noticed before, but which we cannot allow to pass without directing attention to it. It appears that so kind and considerate was this most benignant Monarch, that he actually gave orders for the embalming the body of the Lady Arbella fourteen months before her death. This curious fact is made apparent by an entry at p. 179 of the present volume, where we find recorded the payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Duncan Primrose, one of the King's surgeons, for charges disbursed about embalming the body of the late Lady Arbella, under the authority of a writ of Privy Seal dated the 25th July 1614. The Lady died in September 1615.†

* Upon this subject, see Hallam's *Constit. Hist.* i. 393., Nicolas's *Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey*, p. cxlvi., and Nicolas's *Chron. of History*, p. 320. In which last, by the bye, the grand-father of William Seymour is, by a mistake of the press, termed 'Earl of Hereford' instead of Hertford.

† If Mr. Devon's volume may be depended upon, which it is heresy to doubt, this Monarch was in the habit of proving his kindness to his family in rather an odd way. Not only did he take care of the body of the Lady Arbella before her death, but he actually bestowed honours and titles upon his son Henry after his decease. Any one who will refer to the title 'Henry, Prince,' in Mr. Devon's Index, p. 398, or to that of 'Wales, Henry Prince of,' p. 441-2. and inspect the entries there referred to, will see that Henry was created Prince of Wales in 1610, and again in 1616, although he died in 1612, as appears at p. 155. What a fine system this 'Devon system' is!

Mr. Devon illustrates his 'kindest treatment' thus :

'The King committed her to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry to be taken to Durham, under the direction of the good † Bishop of that see: overwhelmed with her misfortunes, and worn out with sickness, she never reached her destination, though every indulgence was granted her as a state-prisoner.' Now what are the facts? She was committed to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry at Lambeth, apparently about July 1610. She remained with him 'near about seven months,' when it was discovered that she had had the frightful audacity to correspond with her husband. To put a stop to such enormities, and in effect to divorce her from her husband, the King then, and not till then, determined that she should be conveyed to Durham, and for that purpose removed her from the custody of Sir Thomas Parry to that of Sir James Crofts. This determination so worked upon what James termed 'her impatient and unquiet spirit,' that she became seriously ill, and, despite of Royal injunctions, was unable to proceed more than a few miles from London. From this custody she escaped, and after a few days was re-captured at sea. She was then committed to the Tower, where she remained in close confinement until her death, which took place four years afterwards. Reader, compare these facts with Mr. Devon's statement, and you may judge of the accuracy which is necessary under 'the Devon system.'

We intended to have noticed the proof adduced of the King's parental affection,‡ and the *satisfactory* testimony of what Mr. Devon terms 'the King's martial propensities' (God save the mark!); but our space admonishes us to hurry on. The next point is James's encouragement of the arts.

Mr. Devon mentions the well-known fact that the Parliament took an inventory of the effects of Charles I. and sold all they could find purchasers for. He refrains from publishing the inventory on account of its length, but has noticed it :

"From the conviction that the original price of many of these articles may be traced in the Records now under consideration, together with the names of the artists, and the circumstances under which they came into the possession of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and subsequently obtained by him after the death of his father."—p. xxii.

How the pictures in the possession of Prince Charles, could yet be subsequently obtained by him after his father's death, we cannot divine; but we proceed to the only fact adduced by Mr. Devon with reference to the mode of tracing Charles's pictures.

"The picture of the Great Venus and Pard by Titian, referred to in this volume as copied by Daniel Mittens for King James I., appears to have sold for 600*l.*"—p. xxii.

This passage gives rise to three observations : I. The picture sold for 600*l.* was not termed '*The Great Venus and Pard*,' but '*The Venus del Pardo*;' a very different matter. We are quite sure that Mr. Devon is ignorant of the nature of *The Pardo*, and we really have not space to enlighten him. II. It is not quite clear that the *Venus del Pardo* was the picture copied by Mittens. It is said to have been 'a copy of Titian's Great Venus. § III. This proof of King James's encouragement of

† This 'good bishop' was Bishop James, whom his royal namesake abused so roundly that mere vexation brought on a disease which killed him. His fame rests principally upon two circumstances : I. That he was 'a prelate swayed by grovelling love of gold'; and II. The shabby lack-lustre appearance of his purple housings. (Surtee's History of Durham.)

‡ This proof is that James allowed his son Henry to send a present of armour to a foreign prince. Mr. Devon has probably confounded the identical suit of armour with one made for the Prince himself, of which a portion is now at Goodrich Court. (Vide Skelton's Illustrations of Armour' II. plate lxxviii.)

§ Our weekly contemporary, the *Athenæum*, having had its attention directed to the entry relating to this copy, enquires, 'Can the picture now exhibiting in Pall-Mall be the said copy by Mittens?' Upon referring to Vanderdoort's Catalogue of Charles's pictures, &c. we are enabled to say that at any event the Pall-Mall

the arts, and exemplification of the manner in which the history of Charles's pictures may be traced in these Records, fails; for the copy was not made for James but for Charles. The entry at p. 350 is a payment made to Mittens, 'his Majesty's Picture drawer,' on the 21st June 1626. Charles ascended the throne on 27th March 1625; Mittens was not appointed to the office of Picture Drawer under James, but under Charles (Rymer, xviii. 111); and the copy is said to have been made 'for his Majesty's use,' not for the use of 'his late Majesty,' or of 'his Majesty's late dear father,' the phrases applied to payments for services done for King James.

Mr. Devon further adds upon subjects connected with the arts:

"Amongst the payments for jewels herein noticed is 1,000*l.* for a diamond with the arms of the King engraved thereon: this entry excited the anxiety of the Editor to discover the name of the sculptor who had carried the art to such perfection as to be able to engrave on diamond. From the above entry he hoped to be enabled to trace the remarkable history of the diamond seal with the arms of England engraved upon it, which Herbert in his account of the last days of Charles I. states was found in the Court of Persia in possession of the Sophi. This seal had been offered for sale by Tavernier, who described it as a most extraordinary rarity. How Tavernier became possessed of it has never yet been ascertained, though D'Israeli (who gives the whole story) surmises that it may yet be discovered in the treasures of the Persian Monarch." p. xxiii.

A more perfect example of 'the Devon system' can scarcely be produced. I. The candid Editor carefully keeps out of sight the fact that the entry in his own volume (p. 180) relates to a diamond ring, whilst Herbert and Tavernier allude to a diamond seal; and Herbert's description fixes the fact that it was not a seal ring. II. It is not quite clear that the engraving referred to in the present book was upon the diamond; for although the very exact Editor states that it was 'a diamond with the arms of the King engraved thereon,' the entry has it 'a diamond ring with the arms engraved therein,' which may indicate quite a different thing. As altered according to 'the Devon system,' it is clear enough. III. The accurate Editor says, 'Herbert states that the seal was found in the Court of Persia, in the possession of the Sophi.' Herbert does not state anything of the kind; nor does he appear to have known the fate of the seal. Nay, more, it is quite uncertain whether it was ever in the possession of the Sophi. All that is known is, that Charles I. had a diamond seal with his arms engraved upon the diamond, and that Tavernier offered a seal of that description, with the arms of England upon it, to the Prime Minister of Persia; but whether he purchased it, or not, does not appear. It is scarcely necessary to point out to the admirers of 'the Devon system' the beautiful *sequitur* in the last sentence; 'how Tavernier became possessed of it is unknown, though Mr. D'Israeli surmises that it may be discovered in Persia!'

The diamond question having been now settled, the transcendent Editor proceeds thus:

"That both King James and King Charles were patrons of the arts, sciences, and literature in general, abundance of proof may be adduced from the payments contained in the Pell Records, but more particularly in the reign of the latter Monarch. *The Editor is, however, compelled to confine his observations to the period of the former Sovereign only; and selects from the following pages the names of some few eminent persons who were constantly in the service of the King, and receiving from him that encouragement and patronage which their talents so eminently entitled them to.*"— p. xxiv.

picture is not a copy of the Venus del Pardo, which is said to have contained 'seven entire figures so big as ye life, and some 4 more in a landskip, with some 6 dogs.' (Harl. MS. No. 4718.) This does not at all agree with the Pall-Mall picture. If therefore 'Titian's Great Venus' and 'the Venus del Pardo' were the same, the picture in Pall-Mall is not the copy by Mittens. Can our friend of the Athenæum tell us what collection is now enriched with the original Venus del Pardo?

Amongst the persons upon whom James is said to have showered his *patronage*, are Archbishop Abbott, Sir Edward Coke and (proh pudor!) SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH! Nor do the wonders cease here. The list comprises such *eminent* persons as Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Dr. Butler, Sir John Dodridge [Dodderidge], William Holle, Henry Weeks, various royal tradesmen, and others of the 'illustrious obscure' of that period; Nicholas Briot, who was employed by Charles, but never by James; Sir Francis Walsingham, *who died some four years before James's accession*; and Camden, whose name neither received nor needed such an honour, figures here as 'SIR William Cambden.'|| How much further can ignorance extend even under 'the Devon system?'

Mr. Devon adds that many 'more celebrated' artists might be added, and proofs be adduced of the estimation in which their works were held by James.

"Even from the payment to Daniel Mittens for his copy of Titian's Great Venus, to that for his portrait of *Jeffrey Hudson* the dwarf, which dwarf for his Majesty's disport is stated to have been served to him in a pie.'—p. xxv.

As Mittens is already in the list of persons patronized, there does not appear any thing very wonderful in this new proof; but we will confine ourselves to the facts. We have shown that the copy of Titian's Venus was made for Charles, and not for James; and as to Jeffrey Hudson, he was born in 1619, and was consequently only in the 6th year of his age when James died. He was first presented to Charles and his Queen when in his 9th year, and sat to Mittens in 1633, eight years after James's death.¶ Oh, the admirable 'Devon system!'

One more illustration and we have done. It has been at all times a favourite labour of dulness to endeavour to deprive learned men of the credit of their works, by insinuating what great assistance they received from others. 'Garth did not write his own Dispensary.' It is unnecessary to refer to what has been done in this manner with Raleigh. Many persons have been brought forward to share with him the credit of his 'History of the World.' Mr. Devon is desirous of adding to the number the name of Sir Thomas Wilson, 'who,' as he says, 'appears to have frequently visited Sir Walter Raleigh during his confinement in the Tower.' He adds that Wilson is in 'this volume described as Keeper of His Majesty's Papers and Records,' and 'is paid for service to Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower.' He further adds that 'Sir Thomas Wilson, from his historical knowledge, was eminently qualified to render Sir Walter assistance in his inquiries.' p. xxvi. Now, what are the facts? Sir Thomas Wilson, who is not described in the general terms quoted by Mr. Devon, but as 'Keeper of His Majesty's Papers and Records at *Whitehall*,' and who was in fact the first Keeper of the State Papers, appointed upon the institution of the office in 1578, (Vide Mr. Lemon's preface to 'State Papers,' vol. 1. p. xiii.) was paid in May 1620, a sum of 200*l.* on account of 400*l.* granted him by the King as a reward for various services, and, amongst them, 'for his service, sent for His Majesty's especial service to Sir Walter Raleigh at the Tower, where he remained by the space of six weeks, anno 1618.' p. 243) This is our Editor's only authority for his assertion that Wilson 'frequently visited' Sir Walter in the Tower, which turns out therefore to be a mere amplification of 'one visit' into many. But this one visit had in it something of a very peculiar character. The circumstances of its having been paid for, and having continued for six weeks, point it out as very unlikely to have been entirely of a friendly and literary character; but we are not left in doubt upon the subject. Its

|| Mr. Devon evidently delights to honour the antiquaries. At page x. we read of that eminent '*surveyor*' John Speed.—Poor Speed!

¶ Mr. Devon refers to Peveril of the Peak for the incidents of the pie and the violoncello case. Can he have read that work without perceiving that the former of those adventures occurred in the reign of Charles I. the latter in that of Charles II

history has been discovered by two recent literary inquirers, whose works would have been consulted upon a point connected with the life of Raleigh by any one who had not studied under 'the Devon system.' We allude to Jardine's 'Criminal Trials,' and Tytler's 'Life of Raleigh.' These two writers have investigated this foul transaction, with a minuteness which we regret we cannot follow, on account of the brilliant light which it throws upon the character and conduct of James. Wilson went as a spy. The exclusive custody of Raleigh was committed to him, and his endeavour was to insinuate himself into the confidence of his prisoner, by a pretended compassion for his misfortunes, and promises of the King's mercy. He hoped in that manner to worm out of him some facts which might be converted into a justification for putting him upon his trial a second time, and thus sending him to that grave to which it was determined he should descend, without having recourse to the sentence of death passed fifteen years before. From the 11th September 1618 to the following 15th October, Wilson remained at his post; his wife, upon his own request, taking his place, when it became absolutely necessary for him to be absent. No other person was allowed to approach the prisoner 'except such as were necessary for his diet;' even Raleigh's own servant was discharged, and a person appointed by Wilson put in his place. Wilson professed piety, and encouraged Raleigh to converse in a familiar and confidential manner. He kept a diary of such of his conversations as contained any thing that could be distorted to his prejudice, and from time to time reported to the King and the Secretary of State the results of his artful and dishonest proceeding, accompanying his letters with most malicious comments upon the conduct of his prisoner. The plot failed. Not even an idle word was dropped that answered the purposes of these disgraceful persecutors. This is the visit from which Mr. Devon has inferred that Raleigh derived literary assistance from Wilson! It is clear that our well-read Editor has never seen the 'History of the World,' or he would not have imagined that the knowledge of a keeper of English State Papers would have been of any use in its composition. Even, however, if every inference were in favour of Wilson's assistance, instead of against it, there is one fact which is conclusive: *Wilson's visit took place in September 1618; The 'History of the World' was published in April 1614.* Oh, rare Devon system!

We have now gone through about ten pages of the original portion of the work—enough surely to enable us to judge of the consummate ability of its Editor. We have commented upon almost all the valuable information those ten pages contain, and we trust we have satisfied Mr. Devon by the manner in which we have displayed his learning, his accuracy, and the peculiar excellence of his editorial system. We now take our leave of him, and beg permission to address a few words 'aside' to our readers; to Sir John Newport, whose name is mixed up with this publication; and to the Lords of the Treasury, who, as far as we understand, have directed the series of publications of which this is one, to be paid for out of the public purse. If Mr. Devon should chance to overhear our 'aside,' we really must protest against his punishing us with another letter on account of any thing we may happen to say in that confidential manner.

To our readers, then, whom we are at all times bound to address first, we say that this is really a very foolish book; the extracts are all but worthless; the editing most careless;* and the Editor a person profoundly ignorant of English historical

* For the satisfaction of the curious in such matters, we have strung together the few following pearls, some of those upon which we have lighted as we waded through the work. P. 18. 'barbarous demand in arresting the Lady Kenuden;' probably 'barbarous demeanour;' it is indexed p. 405. 'demand for arresting;' p. 22. 'groveporter' for 'groom-porter;' p. 144. 'Hamhaugh,' indexed 'Hambraugh,' for 'Hamburgh;' p. 159. 'postage of 30l. 4s. 8d. for 'portage;' p. 198. a payment made on the 19th

literature. If we could devote our whole Magazine to Mr. Devon, we might fill it with proofs of his incompetency; but really we have given already far more space to his trumpety work than it deserves. We should never have thought of allotting half a dozen lines to it, if it had not been one of a series of publications at the public expense. When we last met Mr. Devon he promised us *one* more book; *he now does the same*, and no doubt he will go on with 'another and another' so long as the holders of the public purse are willing to pay him for editing.

To Sir John Newport we say, truly and seriously, that we regret to see a name which time has rendered venerable, and patriotism honourable, mixed up with a publication in every way so paltry and insignificant.

And to you, my Lords of the Treasury, we would say, Is it not the duty of those who direct the outlay of the public money, to ascertain whether the public work is skilfully and carefully done by the public servants? Inquire into the character of this work, and that of its predecessor. Ascertain for yourselves whether they are creditable, or, rather, whether they are not scandalously discreditable to our historical literature, and to every one connected with them. If any one, competent to give an opinion, tells you, after a careful examination, that this series of works ought to be continued, then pray go on with them, and when Mr. Devon next publishes a volume, 'may we be there to see.'

Mr. J. CUNNINGTON, writing from Braintree, remarks:—"This place has become somewhat famous of late from the number of Roman coins found in and about it. I have got, or have seen, those of upwards of twenty Emperors and Empresses from Agrippa A.D. 37, to Honorius A.D. 395; besides which, I have seen two British gold coins, said to be of Cunobeline, and have heard of a third; those that I have seen, however, are unlike any prints of his coins which I have been able to refer to, the principal difference being a superabundant head-dress; besides which, the face appears to me to be somewhat feminine."—On this we may remark, that it is extraordinary that the Roman coins should be found for so long a period as from Agrippa to Honorius. We have long heard that numerous Roman coins have been found in that neighbourhood. The British coins described are similar to some in the first and second plate of Ruding, of unknown British chiefs; that with the profile resembling a female, has been given to Boadicea; but, as no letters are found on these coins, their appropriation must be arbitrary.

Mr. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN remarks: "Among the many errors detected by the author of 'the *Biaviad*,' in the late Henry Weber's unlucky edition of Ford's Dramatic Works, was the misapplication of two commendatory poems to the muse of the celebrated Doctor Donne. Though Mr. Gifford detected this error, singular to relate, he found it not in the names of the parties. He told us not that John Donne and George Donne were two. Believing that one of the accomplished Editors of 'the *Aldine Poets*,' will shortly give to the world a new edition of the Poetry of the Dean of St. Paul's, accompanied by his *Life*, I here take leave to remind him that in the friend of Ford may be found the second son of the subject of his researches. This I am led to conclude from the circumstance of his cousin, Sir George Crymes of Peckham, Surrey—the *Miles* of whom Gifford could tell nothing,—having prefaced some verses to the same play that he has done. Verses by the same hand may be found in the volumes of Jonson and Massinger, and probably elsewhere."

April 1617 in pursuance of an order dated 27th '*October* 1617;' p. 200. 'in lieu and allowance,' instead of 'in lieu of an allowance;' p. 204. '*Pellis Callis*,' for '*Petty Callis*;' p. 246. an entry amounting to 82l. 10s. 10d., is made the merest nonsense in the world by the misplacing of stops; 21l. appears to have been paid for mason's work instead of 12l. 13s. 4d., that latter sum for wax-lights and candles instead of 16s. 8d.; and the whole amount is made 103l. 10s. 10d. instead of 82l. 10s. 10d. This entry is Indexed, as well as two others relating to the same person, Rowden instead of Rowdon; and immediately above is '*Rosomond's Pond*.' P. 357. a payment on the 17th December in consequence of an order on the 19th December of part of 421l. 8s. stated to be part of 431l. 8s. The Index is full of nonsense, and the whole book printed in a very extravagant manner.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ry of Europe. Vol. V. By Archibald Alison, F.R.S.E.

THIS volume is filled with some of the most important events in the history of modern Europe; beginning, as it does, with the peace of Amiens, and ending with the battle of Jena and the cession of Prussia. Nor is the historian without praise. His work is written we think with sufficient ease, and his narrative is animated and clear. His style is sometimes a little declamatory for history, and sometimes it is not sufficiently accurate; but on the whole it is to be commended. His political principles, such as we esteem sound and salutational; at the same time, he rebukes them without intolerance of party, and may justly be called an impartial writer. The xxxixth chapter, chiefly occupied in the naval campaign of 1805, which ended in the victory of Trafalgar and the death of Napoleon. The author defends, and we think with justice, Sir Robert Calder against the obloquy thrown upon him: he justly refers much of the public blame to the *unfortunate suppression of the Admiral's dispatches and accounts published by the Admiralty*. The passage published was: "My enemy are now in sight to windward, and when I have secured the disabled ships and put the squadrons to rest, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any further opportunity that may offer, to give a further account of the combined squadrons." The subsequent paragraph is this: "At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard against the combined fleets off Ferroll, as I am led to believe that they sent off one or two of the crippled ships last night to that anchorage, possibly I may find it expedient to make a junction with you, to cut off Ushant with the whole fleet." On this, Mr. Alison forcibly and justly remarks: "Had this paragraph been published after the manner in which it would have revealed the situation of the British admiral, the fourteen ships of the line, and the ion, in presence of a combined
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squadron of eighteen, hourly expecting a junction with two others, one of fifteen, the other of five line-of-battle ships (i. e. 38 ships). In these circumstances, no one can doubt that to return to the Channel Fleet was the duty which the safety of England, with which he was charged, imperatively imposed on the British admiral. It is the most pleasing duty of the historian thus to aid in rescuing from unmerited obloquy the memory of a gallant and meritorious officer; and it is the greatest consolation, next to the inward reward of conscience, of suffering virtue, when borne down by the torrent of popular obloquy, to know that the time will come when its character will be reinstated in the eyes of posterity, and that deserved censure be cast upon the haste and severity of present opinion, which in the end seldom fails to attend deeds of injustice. Let us hear what the French writers say: "Admiral Calder," says Dupin, "with an inferior force, meets the Franco-Spanish fleet; in the chase he brings on a partial engagement, and captures two ships. He is tried and reprimanded, because it is believed, that had he renewed the action, he would have obtained a more decisive victory. What would they have done with Calder in England if he had commanded the superior fleet, and had lost two ships in avoiding an engagement which presented so favourable a chance to skill and valour?"

As to the intended invasion of England by Napoleon, and his flotilla at Boulogne, there is a very remarkable passage in this volume, which shows how clearly Admiral Collingwood, and he alone, had penetrated into the designs of the Emperor. Now first we will give Napoleon's own account of his design from a note which he left on the subject:

"I wished to assemble forty or fifty ships of the line in the harbour of Martinique, by operations combined in the harbours of Toulon, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Brest; to bring them suddenly back to Boulogne; to find myself in this way, during fifteen days, the master of the sea; to have 150,000 men encamped upon the

coast; 3 or 4,000 vessels in the flotilla; and to set sail the moment the signal was given of the arrival of the combined fleet. That project has failed. If Villeneuve, instead of entering Ferrol, had contented himself with joining the Spanish squadron and instantly made sail for Brest, and joined Admiral Grantham, the army would have embarked, and it was all over with England."

"The stratagem," says Mr. Alison, "was completely successful. Not one person in the British dominions except the sagacious Admiral Collingwood penetrated the real design. The French fleets returned from the West Indies in safety to the European latitudes, leaving Nelson *three weeks* in the rear: and when the Emperor was at Boulogne in August 1805, the head of 130,000 men, sixty ships of the line were assembled in the Bay of Biscay, when the united British squadrons did not amount to much more than half their force." Now the following is an extract of Collingwood's letter to Nelson, July 21, 1805.

"We approached, my dear lord, with caution, not knowing whether we were to expect you or the Frenchmen first. I have always had an idea that Ireland alone was the object which they have in view, and still believe that to be their ultimate destination. They will soon liberate the Ferrol squadron from Calder, make the round of the bay, and taking the Rochfort people with them, appear off Ushant, perhaps with thirty-four sail, there to be joined with twenty more. This appears a probable plan; for, unless it be to bring their powerful fleets and armies to some great point of service, some rash attempt at conquest, they have only been subjecting them to chance of loss, which I do not believe Buonaparte would do without the hope of adequate reward. The French Government never aims at little things while great objects are in view. I have considered the invasion of Ireland as the real mark and bent of all their operations. Their flight to the West Indies was to take off the naval force, which proved the great impediment to their undertaking."—Collingwood's *Memoirs*, vol. 1. p. 145.

The "history of Europe," says the historian, "does not contain a more striking instance of political and warlike penetration."

Speaking of the battle of Trafalgar, the author remarks:

"The battle of Trafalgar affords a de-

cisive proof that it is owing to no peculiar manœuvre, ill understood by others, of breaking the line, that the extraordinary successes of the English at sea are owing; but that the superior prowess and naval skill of the sailors is alone the cause of their triumphs. In truth, the operation of breaking the line, whether at sea or on land, is extremely hazardous and critical, and never will be attempted, or if attempted, succeed, but by the party conscious of and possessing greater courage and resources in danger than its opponent. From its superior sailing, and the lightness of the wind, the Royal Sovereign was in action at Trafalgar when the rear of the column was still six miles distant, and full a quarter of an hour before another British ship fired a shot; and the whole weight of the conflict, for the same reason, fell upon the twelve or fourteen British ships which first got into action, by whom six-sevenths of the loss was sustained. So far from the French and Spanish fleets being doubled up and assailed by a superior force, the British fleet itself was doubled up, and the victory was in fact gained by half the force before the remainder got into action. The arrival of the remainder gave those engaged a decisive advantage, and enabled the ships which had hitherto borne up against such desperate odds, to overwhelm in their turn their dispirited and now outnumbered opponents: but had they not been from the first superior, and greatly superior to their antagonists, they must have been taken prisoners in the outset of the fray, and lain useless logs beside their captors when the rear of the column was getting into action. Would any but a superior enemy have ventured to plunge like Collingwood and Nelson into the centre of their opponent's fleet, and, unsupported, single out the hostile admiral for attack, when surrounded by his own vessels? What would have been the fate of Alava and Villeneuve, of the Santa Anna and Bucentaur, if they had thus engaged Collingwood and Nelson, the Royal Sovereign and the Victory, at the muzzle of their guns, in the middle of the English fleet, where three or four other hostile line-of-battleships were pouring in their shots on all sides? Would they not have been compelled to strike their colours in ten minutes, before the tardy succeeding vessels could come up to their support? In breaking the line, in short, whether at sea or on land, the head of the column must necessarily have been engaged with a vastly superior force before the rear and centre can get up to its support; and if from accidental causes their arrival, as at Trafalgar, is long delayed, it may happen

that this contest against desperate odds may continue a long time, quite long enough to prove fatal to an ordinary assailant. The conclusion to be drawn from this is, not that Nelson, Duncan, and Rodney did wrong, and ran unnecessary hazard of breaking the line at Trafalgar, Camperdown, and Martinique—quite the reverse; they did perfectly right; but that it is the manœuvre suited only to the braver and more skilful party, and never can prove successful but in the hands of the power possessing superiority in courage and prowess, though not in numbers. It will succeed when the head of the column can sustain itself against double or treble its own force before the centre or rear get up; but in no other circumstances. The case is precisely the same on land. The party breaking the line there, runs the greatest risk of being made prisoners, if not able to bear up against superior forces, before support arrive from the rear; and an antagonist who can trust his troops in line to resist the head of the column, will soon obtain a decisive advantage by assailing the attacking column on both flanks. This is what the Duke of Wellington felt he could do, and constantly did, with British troops; and accordingly Jomini tells us, that the system of attacking in columns and of breaking the line, never succeeded against the close and murderous fire of the English infantry. It was the same with the Russians. Napoleon's system of bringing an overwhelming force to one point and there breaking the line, answered perfectly, as long as he was engaged with the Austrians, who laid down their arms, or retired, the moment they saw an enemy on their flank; but when he applied it to the Russians, he soon found the attacking column firmly assailed on all sides by the troops among which it had penetrated; and the surrender of Vandamme with 7,000 men, in the mountains of Bohemia in 1813, taught him that it is a very different thing to get into the rear of an army drawn from the north, and one from the south of Europe."

The XLth chapter contains the campaign of Austerlitz; told with spirit and force. Of Mack, whose temerity and ignorance so early lost the flower of the Austrian army, and inflicted a blow from which she could not recover, our author says:

"Though totally deficient in the decision, promptitude, and foresight requisite for a commander in the field, Mack was by no means without a considerable degree of talent, and still greater plausibility in arranging on paper the plan of a

campaign: and so far did this species of ability impose on Mr. Pitt, that he wrote to the cabinet of Vienna, recommending that officer to the command of the German army."

Certainly his utter deficiencies as a practical commander of an army, or a conductor of a plan of a campaign, especially against such an opponent as his, is most clearly shown. There was no treachery; but there was an utter want of commanding talent and knowledge, such as his adversaries possessed. Mr. Alison also observes:

"The whole disaster of the campaign was not to be visited on his head. The imprudence of the Imperial Government, the faults of the Aulic Council, have also much to answer for. Mack's authority was not firmly established in the army. The great name of Archduke Ferdinand overshadowed his influence. The necessity of providing for the safety of a prince of the imperial House, overbalanced every other consideration; and compelled, against his judgment, that division of the troops, to which the unexampled disasters which followed may be immediately ascribed. It is reasonable to impute to the unfortunate General extreme imprudence in remaining so long at Ulm, when Napoleon's legions were closing around him, and great weakness, to give it no severer name, in afterwards capitulating without trying some great effort, with concentrated forces, to effect his escape. But there appears no reason to suppose, as the Austrian Government did, that he wilfully betrayed their intentions to Napoleon; and it is to be recollected in extenuation of his faults, that his authority, curtailed by the Aulic Council, was in some degree shared with an assembly of officers; and that he was at the head of troops habituated to the discreditable custom of laying down their arms on the first reverse, in large bodies.

"The Aulic Council, from whose errors the European nations have suffered so often and so deeply, had, in the general plan of the campaign, committed three capital faults: 1st, that of commencing a menacing offensive war in Germany with the wreck of their two armies: 2nd, that of remaining on the defensive in Italy, in presence of inferior forces, with the greatest army which the monarchy had on foot: 3rd, that of retaining in useless inactivity a considerable body of men, with no enemy whatever to combat, on the Tyrol, which might at different times have cast the balance in the desperate struggles which took place at the north and south of its mountains.

While Mack was, with 80,000 men, pushed forward to bear the weight of the grand army of double its own strength, in the valley of the Danube, the Archduke Charles, with above 90,000, was retained in a state of inactivity on the Adige in presence of Messina, who had only 50,000; and 20,000 more were scattered on the Tyrol, when they had no more formidable enemy in their front than the peaceful shepherds of Helvetia."

As regards the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz, the historian appears to us, with great justice, to have observed the grand error of the Allies in giving battle at that time :

"It was evident even to the most superficial observer that the imprudence of the Allies in giving battle at Austerlitz, had extricated Napoleon from the most perilous situation in which he had stood since the commencement of his career. At Marengo, Italy alone was at stake; and his retreat, in case of disaster, was open by the St. Gothard and the St. Bernard. At Campo Formio, the principal army of France was still unengaged, and Moreau with a vast force was endeavouring to advance to his support through Southern Germany; but before the battle of Austerlitz, his last resources had arrived. The Archduke Charles, with 80,000 men, was menacing one flank, while Prussia, with an equal force, was preparing to descend upon another, and the Emperor of Russia was on his front with a host, hourly increasing, and already nearly equal to his own. Delay, in such circumstances, was ruin; advance, with such a force in his rear, was impossible; retreat, was the first step to perdition. Vast as were the forces of France at the commencement of the campaign, they were fairly over-matched by the banded strength of Europe; great as the talents of Buonaparte were, his daring stroke at the vitals of his enemies had brought him into a situation, from which extrication, save by their imprudence, was impossible. They had nothing to do but to retreat towards Poland or Hungary, and the invader must, to all human appearance, have been enveloped and destroyed. To hazard a battle when such chances were accumulating against him, after the experience they had of the progress of his troops, appears such an act of imprudence, that one is almost tempted to believe that Providence, as part of its great design for the government of human affairs, had struck the allied chiefs with judicial blindness, in order that the mighty drama might end in a deeper tragedy—a still more righteous moral retribution."

But Prussia and England also, the author considers as having an equal share in bringing about the common calamity :

"Hanover was the ill-gotten spoil which tied up the hands of Prussia; England, in conjunction with Prussia, suggested the unhappy appointment of Mack to the command; but also by abstaining from all continental hostilities till the campaign was decided, permitted that accumulation of force, by which he was overwhelmed. Great Britain, secure in her sea-girt citadel, had then 500,000 men in arms. Had she dispatched 20,000 of this vast force early in the campaign to a decisive point; had her troops marched to the coast of Kent, when the legions of Napoleon broke from the heights of Boulogne for the Rhine, and boldly attacked the enemy in Flanders: the march of the troops which cut off the retreat of Mack would have been prevented, and Prussia would probably have been determined, by such a demonstration, to have thrown her weight into the scale, in time to prevent the subjugation of Europe."

In his view of the character of Mr. Pitt, whose death soon followed the close of the campaign we have described, the author considers his errors to have consisted, 1st, in an undue extent of the funding system; and viewing, as he must have done, a prospect of a protracted warfare, in not raising a considerable portion of the supplies in the year:—2dly, in a niggardly use of the military forces of England on the continent:—but the greatest, he considers to have been, the system of borrowing in the 3 per cents.; or, in other words, inserting the public creditor for 100*l.* in the books of the Bank of England in consideration of only 60*l.* as advanced to the nation. If this whole debt was to be paid at par, the nation would have to pay about 250 millions more than it ever received. Mr. Pitt looked to the Sinking Fund as a remedy for these evils; and he contemplated the entire extinction of the debt by the year 1846.

"Had," says Mr. Alison, "Mr. Pitt's system, attended as it was with this vast expenditure of capital, instead of income on the current expenses, made no provision for the ultimate redemption of the debt thus contracted, it would, notwithstanding the prodigious and important results with which it was attended, have been liable to severe reprehension. But any view of his financial policy must be

imperfect, if the *Sinking Fund*, which constituted so essential a part of the system, is not taken into consideration. Its great results have never been completely demonstrated by experience; and there can be no question, if it had been adhered to, the whole debt might have been extinguished with ease before the year 1846, i. e. in nearly as short a time as it was created. Great as were the burdens of the war, he had established the means of rendering them only temporary: durable as the results of its successes have proved, the price at which they were purchased, admitted, according to his plan, of a rapid liquidation. It is the *subsequent abandonment* of the Sinking Fund, in consequence of the unnecessary and imprudent remission of so large a portion of the national taxes, which is the real evil that has undone the mighty structure of former wisdom; and for a slight and questionable present advantage, rendered the debt, when undergoing a rapid and successful process of liquidation, a lasting and hopeless burden to the state. The magnitude of this change is too great to be accounted for by the weakness and errors of individuals; the misfortunes thus inflicted on the country, too irreparable to be ascribed to the imprudence or short-sighted policy of subsequent governments. Without exculpating the members of the Administrations who did not manfully resist, and if they could not prevent, at least denounce the growing delusion, it may safely be affirmed, that the great weight of the responsibility must be borne by the nation itself. If the people of Great Britain have now a debt of 770 millions with hardly any fund for its redemption, they have not to blame Mr. Pitt, who was compelled to contract it in the course of a desperate struggle for the national independence, and left them the means of its rapid and certain liquidation; but the *blind democratic spirit*, which first from its excesses in a neighbouring state, made its expenditure unavoidable, and then from its impatience of present sacrifice at home, destroyed the means of its discharge. 'All nations,' says M. Torqueville, in his profound work on American Democracy, 'which have made a great and lasting impression on human affairs, from the Romans to the English, have been governed by aristocratic bodies: the instability and impatience of the democratic spirit, render the states in which it is the ruling power incapable of durable enactments.' The abandonment of a system fraught with such incalculable future advantages as the Sinking Fund, but requiring a present sacrifice for its maintenance, affords decisive evidence that the balance

of the constitution had become overloaded in reality before it was so in form, on the popular side, and that the period had arrived when an ignorant impatience of taxation was to bring about that disregard of everything but present objects, which is the invariable characteristic of the majority of mankind. With the prevalence of aristocratic rule in England, that noble monument of national foresight and resolution, progressively prospered; with its decline, the efficiency of the great engine of redemption was constantly impaired, amid the general influence of the unthinking multitude; and at length, upon its sacrifice by the great change of 1832, it finally, to all practical purposes, was destroyed. *Irretrievable ultimate ruin* has thus been brought upon the state; for not only is the burden now fixed upon its resources, inconsistent with the paramount maintenance of the national independence; but the steady rule has terminated, under which which alone its liquidation could have been expected.'

We have only to add to this too clear and melancholy statement, that Lord Bexley did his utmost, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to persuade the House to consent to such a continuance of taxation as would have insured the reduction of the debt; and we believe the term, so much misunderstood and so much maligned,—'ignorant impatience of taxation,' was his. What the rapidly increasing wealth, population, and trade of the nation may effect, in rendering the burden lighter, as the resources are increased, may also be considered; but assuredly our author is fully justified in the view he has taken. We may add, also, that the present Lord Ashburton, when Mr. Baring, gave nearly the same statement which our author has, of the great reduction which by this time would have taken place in the Debt had the Sinking Fund been preserved; and other effective and salutary financial measures been instituted. Thus we part with our author. The last chapter of his work contains a very lucid account of the Prussian war of 1806; the campaign of Jena—a campaign begun and finished in a fortnight, with the humiliation of the monarchy and country. Even in that downfall, that true patriot and soldier, Blücher, saw the seeds of future victory; and his life was preserved to lead on these resources, and head that renewed

energy of his country, which he had anticipated amid the deepest gloom, would one day burst forth in the light of freedom and victory.

St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Napoli di Romania. By M. Von Tietz. Vol. II.

PETERSBURG, with its winter-palaces, and its Hermitage, and the Statue of Peter, and the Russian Quay, and the Park at Katherinhof, the Grand Duke Michael and his amiable wife, are so well known to every Englishman living within the sound of Bow-bell, that it is not necessary for us to dwell on them; but we must depart on the wings of the south, to the 'Point of the Golden Horn,' and the 'Valley of Sweet Waters,' which are before us; and we will alight at the Hotel d'Europe, where stands its master, Signor Tolomei, ready to receive us. Being now in the city of Constantine, we will mention, that we have heard much of late of the diminished bigotry and intolerance of the Mahometans; and we think the following anecdote will show that some alteration of character has taken place in the children of Mahomet:

"I was so annoyed," says the Prussian gentleman, our author, "by the above-mentioned accident (a fall from his horse), that, when Hassan extricated me, which no doubt he did as gently as possible, I, in my impatience, almost as if he had been the cause of the misadventure, *struck him*. On finding himself, in his Mussulman pride, thus treated by a Giaour, he instinctively half drew his scimitar from its sheath; then, suddenly recollecting himself, he said, 'I have undertaken to protect you on your journey; I have concluded a friendship with you, when we smoked together out of the same pipe; I will strive to forget that you have insulted me.' And from that moment he was again the same kind travelling companion as before. I do most sincerely confess, that I have often reproached myself for my behaviour towards this worthy old man."

Mr. Von Tietz may consider himself very lucky that his head was not rolled into the Bosphorus, for we believe this to be almost a solitary instance of a Mussulman forgiving a

blow. As regards the army, M. Tietz says—

"The Sultan has selected the colour of the Prussian uniform, namely dark blue and red, as most agreeable. The Turkish uniform, accordingly, both of cavalry and infantry, consists of the Cossack pantaloons, with a red stripe, and a round blue jacket with a red collar. All that remains Oriental is the red fez—a high cap, with a blue silk tassell. The officers wear blue coats embroidered with lace, which also have a red collar; on the left side of the breast is a small metal star, which distinguishes the rank. Thus the corporals and sergeants have bronze stars; the Lieutenants and Captains stars of enamelled gold; the Majors similar ones, but larger; and those of the Colonels are set with diamonds, and hang from the shoulder by a gold chain, upon the breast. The officers of the staff have, in addition, full gold epaulets. The girdle for the car-touche and sabre, is white in the infantry and black in the cavalry. The artillery wear, on parade, instead of the fez, a black satin cap, with a yellow brass plate, upon which a cannon is represented. Although strict discipline has been introduced into the Turkish army, by means of the numerous foreign officers in that service, yet it struck me as singular that the ranks are not arranged according to sizes, but great and little men stand together promiscuously; the rules by which they are placed, I am unacquainted with. The examination of the officers of artillery (the examiners are chiefly French officers), is more severe than might be expected. Not long since, a case occurred, wherein a German officer (now Captain of artillery in another country), who wished to enter the Turkish service in that department, could not pass his examination. I should add that it is no longer necessary in these cases to become converts to the Mahomedan faith."

Of the Armenians, our author does not present a very favourable picture:

"With respect to the Armenians, their industry and activity are extremely praiseworthy; but, beyond that, they are as great knaves as the Jews or Greeks, and are besides of filthy habits, conjoining therewith rudeness and want of taste in the last degree. By the size of their ears, indeed, one might almost class them with the asinine genus: and Nature has furnished them too with colossal hands and feet. There is a proverb which says, the Persian is gross, the Greek shameless, the Turk tasteless, but the Armenian all combined; and it speaks the truth. The

female Armenians are usually of luxuriant form; but their features are too strongly marked to be deemed pleasing. Their marital conduct presents a point, with respect to which they may well be called the *frail sex*, as more scandalous gallantries are not spoken of in the whole of Constantinople than those of the Armenian women."

Mr. Tietz records his visit to Santa Sophia; but, as there is nothing remarkable in his observations, we must pass on to his description of the Avret-bazaar, or slave-market; a place forbidden to the Christians, but which he bribed his guides to open to him.

"In the row of the fruit-dealers booths there is a gate, built in a high dark wall, which leads to the market of female slaves, generally; and through this we ventured. Not far from the entrance stood, enclosed by low palings, some young female negroes, from 12 to 14 years of age, who were but scantily furnished with clothing. That they were of the gentler sex I was soon apprised by my companions, who had sharper eyes for this purpose than I. Two old Turks were occupied in closely inspecting the luxurious figures of these poor creatures, whom the slave-dealer recommended to them as meritorious articles. The black Venuses had scarcely caught a glimpse of me, when with loud cries, they entreated me to purchase them, by which they exposed me to the notice of the two virtuosi and the slave-dealer, the latter of whom ran up to me with many reproaches, and urged me immediately to quit the place. This, however, I did not exhibit the least inclination to do, and when the Turks saw they could not persuade me to quit the market, one of them disappeared, shortly after returning with an officer, who seemed to be on guard, and who loaded my companions with abuse for having guided me thither. He also apprised me politely in Italian, that it was by no means, nor under any circumstances, permitted to a Christian to visit this market; and informed me at the same time, if I wished to purchase a *donna*, I must apply to a true believer, who could conclude the bargain for me; as a *giaour*—which term, however, he instantly exchanged for a *Christiano*,—was not allowed to buy for himself. Thinking that he was probably not much skilled in reading, I presented him with my firman, as a blind; which, however, he smilingly returned, with the remark that he had all possible respect for it; but that, from its being filled up expressly for the sacred Aja Sophia, it by no means extended to the unholy Avret-bazaar. I could say

nothing further, and was therefore obliged to content myself with stealing a few parting glimpses at this same flesh-market."

We find the sanctuary of the *opium eaters* has been broken down by the iconoclastic Mahmoud.

"In the vicinity of Suleimanié stood, some short time since, the booths where the Osmanlites of the old school, in the enjoyment of that poison, transplanted themselves for the space of an hour to the Seventh Heaven, enjoying in anticipation the happiness of paradise, and paying for such pleasures the sad price of awaking from a state of bliss, to one of earthly frenzy and despair. I felt a great inclination to indulge for once in this luxury; but the small opium-houses were destroyed, and in ruins before me, having been destroyed by the Sultan's express command. Hollow-eyed beings, consisting merely of skin and bone, glided about the ruins of their sanctuaries, sighing for lost delights, and even despising the houses which their present Sovereign had recommended them by way of compensation."

Our author, like every other person, is charmed, enraptured with the situation of the city of Constantine, and the scenery of the Bosphorus. Nature still covers her hills with eternal verdure; and cloaths her valleys with all the lavish fondness of a parent's hand. Beautiful, perhaps even more beautiful, than in her days of imperial splendour and sway, spread the long indented shores, from Marmora to the Euxine, rising like a magic picture, from the silver mirror of the waters; and soft and balmy comes the evening breeze, as it came a thousand years ago; but all that art added to nature is gone, perished—Constantinople is a painted monument standing in a cemetery of flowers. Hear what Winkelman says of her ancient magnificence:—

"In Constantinople, and there only, some relics still remained, spared after the general destruction in Greece and Rome; at Constantinople, even so late as the 11th century, stood the Pallas of the Isle of Lindus, carved by Scyllus and Depœnus, sculptors of the time of Cyrus. There existed there also, about the same time, that wonder of art, the Olympian Jupiter of Phidias; the beautiful Venus of Cnidus, from the chisel of Praxiteles; Lysippus' famous group, called the Statue of Opportunity, and a Juno of Samos by the same sculptor. All these were pro-

bably destroyed, on the conquest of the city, by the forces under Baldwin at the commencement of the 13th century, for we well know that the statues of bronze were then melted down and coined into money."

The author saw the Sultan going to Mosque :

"The procession began with the Court jesters in fantastic costume; the imperial cooks followed the fools, with high-pointed caps; then came the Kislak Aga on horseback, the chief of the black eunuchs, who was followed by his comrades, both black and white, all resembling their chief. I also observed the Grand Vizier, the Reis Effendi, and the other grandees of the empire. At last the Sultan himself appeared, on a splendid white Arabian horse. He has a fine expressive head, with a thick beard descending to the breast, which beard, sacrificing to vanity, he has had stained to a jet black colour, in order to drive away all signs of the snow of approaching winter. His costume consisted of a blue hussar jacket, with golden tassels and lace, light blue pantaloons, also decorated with gold, and descending into short black boots whereto small spurs were attached. By his side he had a costly scimitar; and the simple red *fez*, with a blue tassel, on his head. A dark violet carbonari cloak was thrown lightly over his shoulder, in consequence of the dismal rainy weather, but so placed that the dress was but lightly concealed. A long suite of pages and court domestics, among whom were recognised the never-failing pipe-bearers, closed the procession. The Sultan greeted the people as he went, but his nods were more friendly and familiar as he passed the small knot of Russian officers, amongst whom I stood. About an hour afterwards, we proceeded further into the city, to be present at a still more remarkable scene, which is generally connected with the return from the Mosque. In a warehouse, that transversely crosses the end of a long street, the Sultan sat quietly alone, smoking a pipe in perfect tranquillity. His suite and the military were so disposed in the two passages on each side, which led into the main street, that they were not visible—somewhat like actors behind scenes. Here the Sovereign awaited the complaints and petitions of his people; who, however, as far as I saw, either from content, or fear of the armed escort, were sparing in their addresses. After making a rich present to the possessor of the warehouse, which had served for royal occupation during half an hour, the Sultan again mounted his splendid steed, and rode back to the seraglio."

We must omit, for want of room, the history of this same renowned Sultan, with his 365 wives, falling in love with a young Christian damsel, Miss Tolomie, an innkeeper's daughter, and of his handsome offers of heart and hand; and of his astonishment at the young lady's declining the honour of his embraces; and of his subsequent melancholy thereupon, which nothing but the court jesters could remove. We shall now show a Turkish lady going out for her morning's drive :

"The carriages used by them to pay distant visits, afford a singular spectacle. Their vehicles are called, as with us, Kotschi,—coaches,—or Araba. The box is firmly fixed upon the axle, and as well as the wheels, is variously painted and richly gilt, but usually covered with red cloth. At the sides there are closed blinds, which, however, frequently open to let the curious Franks see that an interesting female reposes within upon comfortable pillows, and the thin veil (*Mahramah*) waves in order that she may do execution with her dark gazelle eyes. The entrance to the carriage is generally from behind, where a small gilt ladder hangs, to facilitate ascending and descending. Two oxen or buffaloes draw the set-out, and are strangely accoutred enough. On the brow of each hangs a square yellow shining plate; between the horns there is a smaller one, with two varicoloured horses' tails, and frequently both the head and neck of the animals are decorated with garlands of flowers. The walking coachman guides his phlegmatic steeds with a sharply pointed stick, and by way of guard, several armed domestics usually follow the carriage. Their rides frequently afford the Turkish ladies an opportunity of carrying on flirtation. There now and then falls from a beautiful hand a challenging rose, or other significant flower, at the feet of the beauty-admiring Frank. But he must remember well that he is not in a German capital, but in Constantinople. Indeed, old customs still prevail. The waves of the sea of *Marmora*, at the apex of the *Seraglio*, even now, frequently, in the silence of the night, reverberate the death-note of a too-severely punished frail one, and on the next morning, some amorous Frank pendulates, perhaps before his own dwelling, between heaven and earth."

We must end with a sketch of the Corps Diplomatique at *Napoli di Romania*.

"One Friday evening, in the month of March (during which heavy storms poured

down without intermission), a soirée was assembled at the residence of the Prussian ambassador, where, in the two first saloons, the junior members were engaged at the games of *ecarté* and whist; while in the third, small groupes of the elder branches were occupied in quiet conversation. Coletti, an heroic figure, with a dark, expressive countenance, sate on the sofa in his national costume, which he never exchanged, except when absolutely necessary, for the new-fashioned Græco-Bavarian dress. He held a serious discussion with his friend Baron de Rouen, the French Ambassador, who, although no longer young, was still a fine-looking man. From the whist-table, not far distant, the English minister, Mr. Dawkins, was earnestly, though not openly, listening to their colloquy; and, by consequent inattention and distraction in play, made one blunder after another, which gave his opponent, the Russian Ambassador, who is well known to be an arch wit, opportunity for several sarcastic remarks. The honest Baron de Rouen meanwhile continued his conversation. Suddenly, however, he manifested signs of uneasiness, and passed his hand over his brow. These tokens excited the curiosity of several of the company, for the Baron was understood to be a keen diplomatist, and not easily put out of countenance. Coletti must, in fact, have communicated to him something of importance. The disquietude of the Frenchman increased. Already there was a whispering that important dispatches had arrived, purporting that the alliance between France and England was tottering, or that Napoleon was come to life again, or some such fable. But when the Baron suddenly sprang up and rushed into the adjoining room with Coletti, curiosity rose to its highest pitch. All crowded together, listening or asking questions. Silently the Baron took our host, Count Lusi, by the hand, and led him back to the first chamber, where he developed the cause of his great excitement. *Through the ceiling above, rain was seen oozing down*,—it had at first only descended in drops, but by degrees poured more heavily on the head of the diplomatist, and had ultimately rendered his seat untenable. On its becoming general, this explanation occasioned universal laughter; which, however, soon changed into a less pleasant excitement, when it appeared, that *no part of the roof was water-proof*. At length, umbrellas were hoisted,—certainly an unusual thing in a diplomatic drawing-room. This, nevertheless, is the condition of one of the best houses in Napoli; for the seven rooms of which (after having, at an enormous expense,

put them into a habitable state), the Prussian Ambassador must pay about 24*l.* per month!"

1. *The Church, a National Establishment. By a Clergyman of the Church of England.*
2. *Proposals for rendering the Church Establishment efficient. By a Country Clergyman.*
3. *Charge to the Clergy of Nottingham. By Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D.*

AMONG the great and many difficulties surrounding the question of a Reform of the Church, assuredly none have arisen from the opposition of the Clergy; from supineness, or indifference, or vexatious contests against the feelings of the people or the will of the Legislature. The Bishops have laboured in the Commission, and the inferior clergy have come forward through the press, to suggest such means of carrying the designs of the Legislature into effect, as appeared to them most expedient. With regard to that part of *reform*, as it is called, which consists in the discipline of the Church, in its internal regulation, and in all that lies between the Bishops and their Clergy,—little difficulty or disinclination will be felt in the arrangement of what was before anomalous, and the supply of what was defective; but in the adjustment of the duty of the Church to the revenues, there indeed, from the nature of Church property, and its total incompetency to meet the growing demands made on it,—we fear that some injustice may take place.

The Venerable Archdeacon informs us, in his Charge (p. 17), that in every case where a living amounts to 150*l.* a year, and the population to 400, double duty will be insisted on. And he adds, that such measures will *seriously affect individual interests*; but that from the character of the clergy, he is warranted in thinking they will be *cheerfully* yielded to! Now, considering that such an alteration will be a matter of the greatest privation to some clergy, and of little less than *ruin* to others, we think that something more ought to have been said, besides the hope that they will *cheerfully* yield to a reduction of income that may deprive them of the very means of existence. One main object,

we imagined, of the Reform Bill, was to provide more efficiently for the *wants of the parochial clergy*. This at least was the feeling of the people. Now we cannot see in any manner, how that object has been secured, or advanced. It appears to us, that everything has been done for the higher orders of the Church, and that the lower will have *increased duty with diminished means*. To the Bishops has been given a rich and ample revenue; with the gift of the livings formerly attached to the prebendal and canonical stalls; and increased power in matters of discipline over their clergy;—but in what one respect the parochial clergy are benefited, we have yet to learn. Now, in regard to the point before us, we consider that, with the increased duty, the Bishop should find for the incumbent increased means. If a man had two adjoining livings, each of 150*l.* a year, conjoined they just enabled him to exist, if he had no family; if he had, he must look to some other source of revenue for the education of his children. According to the new law, one of his livings is taken away from him virtually; and he is reduced at one blow to 150*l.* a year; for, with the increased ratio of curates' salaries, we suppose almost all the 150*l.* would be conceded. Can a man be expected *cheerfully to see his interests so affected?* is it not to him a positive and great misfortune; perhaps changing all the plans of his life; stopping the education of his children; and, if he were not beforehand in the world, plunging him at one blow in embarrassment and debt? We think it a very cruel and unjust case. Before such demands are made by the Bishops on their Clergy, and such sacrifices required, we consider they ought to *prepare a fund whereby they may place the Clergyman in such a state as he previously was*. The Bishops themselves have not proposed, except in two or three instances, and that to a small amount, any reduction of their own handsome and affluent incomes, which are certainly large enough to afford them the luxuries as well as conveniences of life. We are quite willing they should possess them undiminished—but is it just in them, who say the demands of their stations can bear no reduction of their incomes, to issue an order which at

one blow shall sweep away from a clergyman half that income which could only at best afford him the mere necessities of life? What would the members of any other profession—what would all those who are earning their bread by the sweat of their brows and the activity of their minds—say, to being told to bear *cheerfully* the perpetual deprivation of half their incomes? If the object is beneficial to the Church, let it be done; but not at the sacrifice of the most laborious and useful interest in that Church. The life of a country clergyman, in a remote district, as very many live, without the society of equals, without a library of books, or facility of procuring them, without change of scene, without ease in his circumstances (and this describes a great portion of the parochial clergy), surely requires all the assistance that his superiors can bestow. It is a life of great self-denial, and subject to many very unpleasant circumstances; at any rate, of all systems of life, it is the one least relieved by change of scene and society. Let this be considered by the Bishops and all in authority under them; and, instead of asking fresh sacrifices from this very humble and poor class of men: let them endeavour to increase their wretchedly inadequate incomes, and to impart to them the means of that comfort and respectability which their education and attainments reasonably demand.

Extracts from the Correspondence of Richard Richardson, M.D. of Bierley, Yorkshire.

THE pious liberality of Miss Currier, and the learning and accuracy of Mr. Dawson Turner, the editor, have jointly favoured the public with this interesting memento of an eminent botanist and of his friends. The correspondence is edited with great care and ample illustrations; a very well-written Preface introduces it, to which is added a Memoir of the Author. We have perused the volume with great pleasure; and, as we proceeded, made a note or two which, though of no great consequence, we will transcribe, and present gratis to the public.

Page xxx. Mr. Turner says, that the cedar of Lebanon at Bierley, Dr. Ri-

Richardson's seat, is perhaps one of the finest and oldest in the kingdom. The trunk, at some distance from the ground, measured, in 1812, 12 feet 8 inches in circumference: it appears to have been planted about 1702." Now we take it that there are many cedars older than this one in England; though the exact date of the introduction of the tree is not known; and the best guides are the old Herbals. Parkinson does not mention them in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, in 1640. It appears from Evelyn that in 1664 the cedar was not cultivated in England. But Miller says, that those in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea were planted in 1683; of which four, two still survive. The most full and accurate account of the cedars now in England, with the size, was given in our Magazine for December 1835, p. 579, and which account was made with considerable pains, and the size of the trees given from the measurement of the persons or gardeners of the persons to whom they belong. Mr. Turner will there observe that some of the cedars at Wilton are *more than twice the size* of that at Bierley. We have only now to add to that account, the cedars at Lord Middleton's, at Pepper-Harrow, which are very fine; and we believe that this year completes their century of growth. But the finest collection in England, far beyond any comparison, is that planted by the Duke of Argyle, at Whitton, Middlesex, and still existing. We should calculate the number of cedars at between 40 and 50, all of large size, and all above 100 years old. A few of them rank among the finest in the kingdom; and in no other place are so many collected of such an age. They are now in the possession of persons who know their value. Their girth and height have been taken with accuracy; and to each tree a small *lead* tablet is affixed, containing the year in which the measurement was made. We believe that with the present addition, our account of cedars before referred to is the most complete that has been ever formed. It will thus appear, that the oldest cedar of Lebanon in England cannot much exceed 150 years (those at Chelsea being 153), and that the largest known is in girth between 27 and 28 feet.

At. p. 92, Mr. D. Turner has highly praised Baxter, the editor of Horace, as a critical scholar. Now we will give him some shot for his gun when he next fires—'Vir reconditæ eruditionis, Gul. Baxter, nuperâ sui Horatii editione.' Bentley, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20. 'Eruditissimus Baxterus,' Bentley, *Hor. Ep.* x. 19. 'Doctissimus Baxterus,' id. p. 479. 'Eruditum Britannum G. Baxterum,' p. 574. This is high praise, from a high quarter. 'Laudari a laudato.'—Now let us look at the reverse:—

'De more *nugatorium* agit Baxterus, v. Bentleium mille Baxteris, et Baxteri similibus prælucentem.' Wakef. ad Lucret. ii. 755.

'Baxterus, vanissimus et infructuosissimus, gerronum omnium qui cum tenui doctrina grande supercilium ad veteres Scriptores attulerint.'—Ed. iii. 1016.

'Baxterum vicissim oggannientem, et cornicantem de solito ineptissime.'—Ed. v. 1146.

'The bane and antidote are both before us.'

We think that Baxter's merit as a scholar lies between the two violent extremes of the critics. There is a life of him in Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. ii. p. 297.

P. 249. Walter Moyle was a very acute critic and intelligent writer, and his works may still be read with advantage. He is mentioned in Dryden's Parallel (v. Scott's ed. xvii. 312)—"Mr. Walter Moyle, a most ingenious young gentleman, conversant in all the studies of humanity much above his years."

P. 394. "The garden at Mile End, in the Essex Road." This ancient garden and nursery still exists, though shorn of its former splendour, under the care of Mr. Thomson. It possesses some fine specimens of exotic trees, among which the *Salisburya* is matchless. It is also noted for its fine Magnolias.

P. 393. Of all the splendid collection at Lord Petre's, at Thorndon, mentioned in this letter, as existing 1746, nothing now remains but one single (we believe matchless) specimen of the *Magnolia Acuminata*, the sole survivor, as we have heard, of a superb avenue. The fellow was not long since cut down, because it shaded a stove. The fine exotics being thus lost by negligence, as in revenge, a few years

since, a tremendous hurricane tore up by the roots the greater portion of the finest and most venerable oaks in the park. Thus the 'genius loci' is now left to mourn his desolation.

P. 402. "I have raised the *Azederach*." Some years since Mr. Eustace, who published his travels, affirmed that the trees on the Cheaia at Naples were orange trees. Mr. Hobhouse, in his Notes on him, laughed at this assertion, and affirmed they were acacias. Lo! and behold! when we were at Naples, and looking out of a window, opposite the place, we found the orange trees and acacias, to be the *Melia Azederach* and the *Dilanthus Glandulosus*. So much for travellers and critics!!

Opinions on the Eastern Question. By David Ross, &c. of *Bladensberg*, Esq. 1836.

THIS volume consists of translations and extracts from the most important papers which have appeared in periodicals and pamphlets on the designs of Russia and the interests of Turkey—a subject not without reason considered to be one perhaps superior to any other in importance at the present time. The designs of Russia, though originally flowing from one entire motive, yet branch out into two different channels; viz. her views on India, and her European policy or aggrandizement at home. As regards the former, much has been written by persons resident in that country, by those who have travelled to India, through the countries where an invading army would march, by others residing at the Court of Persia, by Indian officers on their return home; and the conclusion to which we come is, that such an expedition would be the most hazardous ever undertaken by any government in modern times; that its success is against all fair chances; and that, if it failed, it might exhaust the resources, and even hazard the safety, of the parent state. For while one army was marching over Hindostan, another must be opposing the enemies she roused in Europe, by an attack on their foreign possessions. Are her finances strong enough for this? Is her government stable and secure enough for it? Is her navy

able to defend her coasts and protect her commerce? At present, therefore, we consider the invasion of India a subject that may be considered by us with seriousness and proper prudence, but in no case with undue alarm. On this subject, one paper in Mr. Ross's work, extracted from Lieut. Barnes' Travels in Bohkhara, may be read with advantage. As regards the second point, her designs in Europe, as they are nearer to us in distance, so also do we think less remote in their design. To judge of the intentions of an individual, we look at his interests. So of a state. The acquisition of what is called New Russia, must have been of the most vital importance to Russia; as not only increasing her territory over a fine fertile district in a delightful climate, but as adding the command of the Black Sea, with admirable ports, commercial stations, arsenals, and every thing which either a warlike or a commercial country could desire. But the Black Sea, without the command of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, would be but a cul-de-sac; open only at the will of Turkey, and liable to be closed at any moment. Hence the subjugation of Turkey, or her dependance on Russia, became indispensable to the interests of that empire. Her end has been obtained, and the immediate consequence has been the rapid increase of the commerce of Odessa and her other ports, the formation of a naval arsenal at Sevastapol, and the building of a large and warlike fleet. What is to be the end and purpose of this does not yet appear; but we do not participate in the alarm that is felt by some who look only to the magnitude of the Russian empire, and the vast spread of her resources. We believe that she would dread a war against England, commenced as it must be, on her part, on the principle of aggrandizement, and carried on, as it must be, with the loss of half her commerce. It would, indeed, be a war of principle on our part; a war in which the safety and independence of half the states of Europe would be immediately concerned. Thus the whole *moral* peace of Europe would be with England in her attempt at resisting the unjust ambition and rapacity of Russia, whose territory in Europe already amounts to *half* that

division of the globe; and whose dominion extends from the walls of China, and the frontiers of Persia, up to the very gates of the House of Brandenburg. It is quite clear that such a power, wielded by such skilful hands, and directed with undeviating perseverance to the execution of gigantic projects, cannot be viewed without alarm by all who can look back on the misery from which Europe was liberated at the fall of one ambitious monarch; and who can justly expect similar effects to proceed from another dominion arising, not less artfully framed, and not acting with less power than the former. We look then to oppose Russia, her vast resources and her sagacious diplomatists, and her ambitious Sovereign, and her overwhelming armies, with the feeling and spirit of independence,—with the interests of the different nations,—with the general hatred of grasping tyranny and oppression,—with our wealth, our moral courage and skill, our invincible navies, and with our allies—the confederated children of insulted and endangered Europe.

Punishment of Death. Selected from the Morning Herald. 1836.

SOME very able papers having from time to time appeared in the Herald, strongly advocating the repeal of the Punishment of Death in cases of Forgery and other Crimes, they have been reprinted with illustrations in the present volume; and present a body of powerful evidence and sound reasoning on the important subject discussed. For our own parts we consider that it is impossible that any legislature can long resist the appeal to mercy and justice here made to them. *Laws* are of no account unless they go hand in hand with the *sentiments* of the people. A law becomes virtually a dead letter, if it is not universally considered *just*. It loses its essence, its being, its terror, its sanctity; in fact, it destroys itself. The great argument which we should bring to support the justice of this change in our code is, that the very act of harmonizing and softening the cruel severity of the law, will itself tend to diminish the enormity of crime, by humanizing and softening the character of the delinquent. Cruel laws make cruel subjects; and we can con-

ceive nothing so tending to demoralize and brutalize the character of the lower orders, than laws which they consider to be cruel, unjust, and capricious, or irregular in their action. Such feelings must produce a very disturbing effect upon their mind and conduct. At the same time, with a milder system of legislation, fitted for people improved and better regulated, take care by judicious *police-laws* to evince the sacred regard held by the Government to the rights of property and the protection of person; and by education to elevate the character and improve the minds of the people, so that they may be found worthy of the improved law, and of the benevolent feelings of their rulers and superiors towards them. Some of the worst crimes lately committed, have been those of *arson* in the agricultural districts; but there is no *class* of men in the kingdom so *ignorant* as the agricultural labourer. The mechanic far exceeds him in knowledge and civilization; the labourer in towns exceeds him; their masters, the farmers, are often as ignorant as himself—not ignorant as to their own advantage and as to worldly matters, but ignorant as to their duties to him, and not seldom looking on him as their enemy rather than their assistant. The farmer never establishes a village school, seldom, as far as we know, subscribes to one; his wife *seldom* looks after the poor in their cottages; in short, little sympathy is shown to them, except by the clergyman, or the landlord's family, if such are living with them. Thus ignorance and neglect led the way to crime, and by education and care it is to be diminished. Thus then, by a milder system of penal laws,—by the continuation or improvement of a domestic police establishment for the *prevention* of crime,—by a system of general education,—by removing to our distant settlements those who are unable through competition to find employment at home,—may we hope to see a moral improvement wrought on the character of the people; which shall *fit them for the gentler laws under which they will live*. At the same time, the country beer-shops and the town gin-shops must act as a dreadful counterpoise to the best efforts of the most humane legislature.

A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. 8vo, pp. 56. 1836.

AN exceedingly useful little work, very elegantly printed, and embellished with a number of beautiful woodcuts. The compiler, in his prefatory advertisement, says, his book "lays no claim to originality; the best authorities have been carefully consulted, and freely made use of, frequently in their own words, when the principle of conciseness, which has been rigidly adhered to, did not render alteration necessary."

The Glossary comprehends more than five hundred of the terms of art, as well ancient as modern, which are of common occurrence in every work upon Architecture; it is not confined alone to the Gothic style, but equally embraces the classical productions of antiquity, and the modern revivals of Palladio and his followers.

The necessity for a nomenclature applicable to Gothic architecture, having been felt by every writer on the subject, induced Mr. Rickman, Mr. Whewell, and Mr. Willis, to endeavour to supply the deficiency. The new language introduced by these authors finds a place in the present work, and every one who may in future attempt a description of any Gothic structure, will find the greatest assistance from the perspicuous division of the parts and detail of an ancient edifice, according to their various adaptations, which has been so systematically arranged by Mr. Willis.

An endeavour to meet this demand was made by the late Mr. Carter, who published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1802, 1803, and 1804, a Glossary of terms of frequent occurrence in English architecture: this compilation, from the well-known talent and extensive fund of information possessed by the author, might, we think, have been consulted with advantage by the author of the work now before us. However open to remark some of Mr. Carter's productions might be, on the ground of the dogmatic style in which some of his opinions and criticisms were delivered, the information which he brought forward on his favourite subject has never been exceeded by any author who has succeeded him. We

think, too, that Mr. Salvin's account of Catterick Church would have furnished some useful hints.

The embellishments are a series of beautifully executed woodcuts; which, in some instances, are printed with the letter-press, and in others are given as separate plates. The subjects are confined to the illustration of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture; and the examples selected are, for the most part, very excellent specimens of the styles which they are designed to illustrate.

These embellishments are principally borrowed from the work of Mr. Bloxam on "Monumental Architecture;" from Dr. Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford;" and from various publications on our national antiquities. In a future edition, they may be increased by the addition of subjects explanatory of the classical styles of architecture. The Triglyphs, Mutules, and Metopes of the Doric, and the Volutes and Helices of the Ionic and Corinthian, equally require the aid of pictorial representation, with the pinnacles, crockets, and corbels of the Gothic. The addition of such subjects is wanted to complete the author's design. We also suggest a few corrections, which may advantageously be made at the same time.

In the description of the Corinthian order, it is said the column is "invariably fluted;" the word *generally* would have been more appropriate. In many ancient examples the shafts are plain—for instance, the portico of the Pantheon; and in modern works the Church of St. Martin-in-the-fields. In the Greek Doric alone, the flutes seem to be an essential part of the column; but in every other order, we think it will be found that they were regarded merely as a decoration.

P. 49. *Sedilia*, "stone seats for the priests in the south wall of the chancel of many parish churches. The sliding seats, called *miserere*, were usually placed in their stalls," &c. The *sedilia* were not confined to parish churches; a very beautiful example exists at Exeter Cathedral, and another at Rochester; they were for the use of the priests officiating at mass to sit in during the performance of the choral parts of the service. The compiler adopts Milner's explanation of the *Miserere*, but misplaces it. This piece

of ancient church furniture was attached to the *stalls* in the choir, and which were appropriated to the canons or prebendaries in a secular, and the monks in a regular community. "On these," says Milner, "the monks and canons of ancient times half supported themselves during certain parts of their long offices, not to be obliged always to stand or kneel. This stool, however, was so contrived, that if the body became supine by sleep, it naturally fell down," &c.

It is an obvious error to suppose they were attached to the seats at the altar, it being very improbable that the clergy, actually engaged in the service of the altar, should fall asleep. There are not always three of these seats; in many country churches there is but one:—for instance, Chalk in Kent, where a fine example of a single seat with its *piscina* remains on the south side of the chancel.

P. 51. "We do not appear to have any Norman spires." On ancient seals and fonts, where representations of early churches occur, a low pyramidal capping appears on the tower, very like the present finish to most of the church towers in the city of Winchester; this covering appears to be the parent of the lofty spire. Whether it was ever executed in stone, or confined to timber, with a lead or other covering, is perhaps doubtful.

P. 36. *Lavatory*.—This is applied solely to the holy-water basin at the altar. The term is used for the cisterns used by the monks, and other members of a religious community, for the purposes of cleanliness. A fine one, watered by a running stream, exists in the cloisters at Wells Cathedral.

We think some further explanation than the following is necessary, "VASE, the body of a Corinthian capital; also an ornament." However necessary brevity may be in a work like this, the compiler departs from his object if he carries it to the extent of vagueness.

With the exception of these, and a few other instances, we may justly characterize the work as one of great utility, and which will afford much assistance to any one who may be disposed to view the works of our forefathers with more than a superficial glance.

ARCHÆOLOGIA; or *Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*, Vol. xxvi. Part II.

A Letter from John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director, to Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. communicating the recent discovery of Roman Sepulchral Relics in one of the greater barrows at Bartlow, in the parish of Ashdon in Essex.

THE success of the excavation of 1832, into the lesser barrows at Bartlow,* naturally led to the exploration of the larger. The loftiest of the tumuli were selected by Lord Maynard and Mr. Gage; its corrected dimensions are found to be, 45 feet in height, diameter 144; it was regularly constructed of alternate layers of earth and chalk, as appeared on making a section through the mound, of which the following interesting detail is given by Mr. Gage (p. 301):

"Experience having demonstrated that the *original sepulchral deposits of our tumuli lie in the centre of them, upon the natural soil*, a gallery or tunnel was directed to be cut through the largest barrow on that level to the centre of the hill. A section being made in the hill, to the extent of 16 feet, the excavation was continued by a gallery, the mouth of which was secured by a door. The gallery is elliptical, 53 feet long to the aperture of the place of sepulchral deposit, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 3 feet wide in the average, until within 13 feet of the deposit, when the width increased to 7 feet near the centre; the aperture takes a semicircular course, which was intended to be pursued, in order to give a better opportunity of finding the deposit."

This was effected ten days after the commencement of the excavation, when the indications of sepulchral deposition did not appear very promising. However, at length the pickaxes of the workmen broke into a hollow space, which had been occupied by one of those square chests, which, in wood or stone, were so commonly employed by the Romans for the preservation of the ashes of the dead with the ceremonial vessels that had been employed in the funeral rites.

On the 21st April 1835, the cavity was explored by the noblemen, clergy, and

* *Archæolog.* vol. xxv. p. 1 et seq.

gentry of the neighbourhood invited to be present at this most interesting revelation. It was lighted up for the occasion, looked like an oven, formed of alternate lines of chalk and earth; and was sufficiently large for the admission of one person in an inclined posture. It was perfectly dry, nor were there any marks of humidity in the air of the gallery. The explorators were enabled, from the distinct marks of the wooden chest that remained in the soil, to ascertain precisely its original position and dimensions. These were 4 feet 2 inches, by 3 feet 8 inches, and 2 feet in height. The contents of this cubus, loculus, or *bustum*,* as it is termed by Mr. Gage, were singularly perfect and interesting. Among them were: 1. one of the square bottles or urns of green glass, with a broad-reeded handle, so characteristic of the Roman make; this vessel was full of calcined human bones;—2. a bronze *præfericulum* or lustral vase, a sphinx adorns the handle, and a running pattern of inverted honeysuckle, encircles the lower part of the neck; this elegantly formed vessel is in the Greek or Etruscan style of workmanship, or indicates at least an early period of Roman art, derived from the Greek models;—3. a bronze *patera*, or rather pan, with reeded handle, terminating with a ram's head; in this lay the vase before described upon its side;—4. a bronze spherical vessel, probably for incense, beautifully enamelled with a running pattern of foliage, green, red, and blue;—5. a bronze lamp, or rather cresset, with a boldly designed acanthus leaf, placed at the back before the handle; this cresset is open, and had been filled probably with wax, because *oil* could not have been conveniently carried in it without spilling; the wick remained perfect;—6. a folding chair or stool of iron, with bronze ornaments; it had originally been covered with leather;—7, 8. two bronze strigils;—9. a long

narrow-necked spherical glass vessel filled with a liquid, of which a careful analysis was made by Dr. Faraday, but, from the great age of the contents, without any very conclusive result. We should imagine that milk, wine, and honey, for the manes, were probably the original articles. Some other glass vessels were found, and a small dark earthenware urn, probably an unguentary vessel. From a similarity of the contents of this sepulchre with those of the others previously opened, Mr. Gage seems inclined to refer them to the same period; and he concludes, from a coin discovered on the first occasion referred to, that this deposit was of the time of Hadrian, early in the second century of our era. The enamelled vase is a rare and splendid specimen indeed of the encaustum of the ancients. The burning-in of colours, Mr. Gage observes, is not unnoticed by the poets, and he cites from the *Fæsti* of Ovid these lines:

— *Et picta coloribus ustis*

Cœlestum matrem concava puppis habet.

But is not the preparation of the colours themselves here rather glanced at, than the mode of laying them on the ship's poop? We can hardly imagine that a ship was ornamented with encaustic painting, unless the poop, as well as the beak, were of brass.

Mr. Gage preserves a cautious neutrality in appropriating these remains to any historical characters of the Romano-British period; and, although he admits that the *sella* or chair might be an indication of the magistracy, and that it is described as *repositilis, ut portare ac ponere possis, or plicatilis*, and usually without a back; yet he seems to incline to the opinion that the chair being found with the strigils, the whole formed only the *balneæ* equipage of the defunct. It must, however, be remembered, that the curule chair became the *fald-stol*, or folding stool, of the middle age; an appendage

* See Mr. Gage's observation on this word, *Archæolog.* vol. xxv. p. 9; to which we would add, that in its strict sense it meant the funeral pile, or the place appropriated to the burning of bodies, otherwise termed *Ustrinum*. See account of the *Ustrinum* at *Litlington*, in the volume under consideration. The true and original import of the word was preserved in the charters of the middle age, where it meant a log of wood. *Ducange* identifies it with *bosca*. See his *Glossary in Vocibus, Busta, Bosca, &c.*

of regal dignity for our coronation ceremonies. This, with the lofty character of the principal tumuli, and the fact that the most eminent of these, on exploration, has produced numerous indications of superior magnificence in the funeral rites, would lead one to suppose that the Bartlow hills entombed some persons of high rank and authority in the Icenian province—they might have been the family depository of the British princes of the district, tributary to the Romans. Further excavations into the barrows, still intact, might lead to some well-grounded conclusions on this point, by the additional comparative evidence they might afford. These remains, seated in the heart of the Icenian territory, surrounded by stations, camps, and military communications, are, in our opinion, by the strongest probability assignable to the most important rulers or personages of those parts. The curiosity of the antiquary is stimulated to the highest pitch, for the solution of an historical mystery so inviting. One point may be pretty safely assumed, that a very numerous body of workmen were employed to construct these funereal mounds; and who were so competent to such operations as the Roman legionary soldiers? The exploration of the barrows at Bartlow has completely set aside the conjecture that they are the monuments of the contest between the Saxons and Danes in the ninth century, to which conclusion the similarity of the name of the neighbouring parish of Ashdon, with the Assandune of the Saxon Chronicle, had led several eminent antiquaries; although it is still possible that event might have occurred in the same neighbourhood. The zeal and exertions of Mr. Gage, in prosecuting these practical tests of historical conclusions, are highly praiseworthy. The graphic illustrations of the elegant relics from the Bartlow hills are of the most faithful and satisfactory character; and the coloured print of the beautiful enamelled vase, forms a splendid illustration of this valuable paper.

A brief Summary of the Wardrobe Accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 14th of King Edward II. By Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A.

The more minute facts of manners or of history, are ever interestingly
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illustrated by original records. When the dates of events or of charters are denoted by the years of the reigns of our monarchs, it is not perhaps generally understood that the calculation commences with the day of their accession; thus the regnal years of Edward II. begin on the 8th of July, and end on the 7th of the same month in each successive year. Mr. Stapleton having lately had the opportunity of perusing the account-book of the Comptroller of the Wardrobe for the 14th year of King Edward II. in the possession of Mr. Joseph Hunton of Richmond, in Yorkshire, has compared it with similar account-books for the 10th and 11th years of the same king's reign in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and abstracted from the whole such entries as fix the dates of transactions embodied in the narratives of our chronicles, supply the omissions of the genealogists of our royal and noble houses, or are curious in illustrating customs, &c. We give one or two examples. The following entry fixes the date of the discomfiture of the Earl of Arundel, Lord Warden of the Scottish borders, by the celebrated Douglas, on the haugh of Lyntalee, not precisely given by historians:

“To Thomas Grey, soldier at arms, of the King's gift, in compensation for the loss of his horse slain in the King's service at Lyntalye in Scotland, when in company of the Earl of Arundel, Warden of the March of Scotland, in the month of March in the present 10th year, by composition made with him at Westminster 8th of January, 11 Edw. II. 18l. 6s. 8d.”

The term *hales* often occurs in later accounts as signifying tents or sheds set up in the field for the accommodation of the King, his officers, stud, &c. We have, on occasion of the King's journey into France, the following notices of *halæ* (or *hales*), which term here appears to apply to the royal domestic offices in general—as—

“To Peter du Garde of Amiens, in whose house our lord the King was lodged, of the King's gift in compensation for all damage done to his dwelling, and in other respects during the King's sojourn there: Amiens, 8th July, 6l. 13s. 6d.—To Sanxia, in whose dwelling were the offices, *basse-halæ* and kitchen, 3l.—To a master carpenter to restore and repair all damage done by carpenters and others to the state-rooms (*superiores halæ*) and

other apartments of the Court by reason of the King's sojourn there, 4l." p. 333.

Mr. Stapleton evidently takes this term to signify chambers or rooms, and thus renders another passage of these old accounts—

"To the workmen taking down divers hangings (*tenta*) in the rooms (*halæ*), and taking them to the river, in order to their being conveyed to the place where they were repaired."

The derivative of the word would seem to ordinary etymologists the Classic *aulæ*, ἀυλή; but Ducange is disposed to deduce it from *hallis*, signifying dry boughs of trees with which the rude dwellings of the early ages were roofed; thence we suppose by slight transition the Saxon *hælan*, to cover over; from which the late Mr. Hamper's ingenious etymology for the word *oriel*, q. d. over-hele is well known.*

Of customs, the following are interesting traits:

"Sent by the King's order to be laid upon the body of the Lady Margaret late Queen of England by the hands of Sir John de Hausted, at Marlborough, the 8th of March, two pieces of Lucca cloth."

Also in the conventual church of St. Mary Overy's, Southwark; in the church of the Friars Minors, London, various other pieces of Lucca cloth were laid upon the corpse at masses said for her soul, and at her burial: hence the custom of the funeral pall.

At the marriage of the Countess of Cornwall, niece to the King, in the 10th year, 1317, the following oblations are noted as distributed in the presence of our lord the King in his chapel in the park of Windsor, for the nuptials of Sir Hugh de Audley junior, and the Countess of Cornwall, and those of John de Montacute and the daughter of Sir Theobald de Verdon, 13s. 6d.; and in oblations thrown over the heads of the said Sir Hugh and the said Countess during the said nuptials 3l.; by the hands of Dom Roger de Northburgh and Dom Robert de Wodehous, distributors of the said money, at Windsor the 28th day of April.—The 9th day of Feb. in money thrown by the King's order at the door of the King's chapel within the manor of

Havering atte Boure during the solemnization of the marriage between Richard, son of Edmund Earl of Arundell, and Isabella daughter of Sir Hugh le Despenser junior. Delivered for a veil to be spread over the above at their nuptials "one piece of Lucca cloth." In the 14th year, laid by the King's order upon the body of the Lady Beatrix late Countess of Pembroke, buried in the conventual church of Stratford on the 14th September, 5 pieces of silk, powdered with birds.—To John son of Alan Scroby, boy bishop, officiating on St. Nicholas day in the King's chapel [at Eltham].—To our lord the King to play at dice on Christmas night 5l.—Given by our lord the King to Sir William de la Bèch, king of the Bean (Rex Fabæ) as a new-year's gift on the day of the circumcision of our Lord, a silver chased basin with ewer to match, price 7l. 13s. 10d.—To William de Horsham and three others his companions singing before the King in his chamber at Westminster, 20 ells of striped cloth . . . to make garments of, 20s.—To Robert Daverouns, violist of the Prince of Tarentum, performing his minstrelsy in the King's presence, 5l. [This we may suppose was the Paganini of the day.]—To Vanne Ballard for pieces of silk and gold tissue, of fustian and of flame-coloured silk, *samit' ardens*, for the making of cushions, and for the chariots of the Queen and the ladies of her Court, 3l. 18s. 3d.

Numerous entries prove that it was customary to send disabled soldiers and other retainers in the King's service to religious houses, there to be maintained as in an hospital for a time or for life, as the case might require; another instance of the utility of these establishments in the darker ages, when the noble receptacles of Chelsea and Greenwich had yet no existence, e. g. "To Ralph de Avingburgh and Roger de Kygheley, slingers, coming from the garrison of Berwick to the King for relief, and sent to religious houses in order to have sustenance there during the rest of their lives," &c. This was called having *garison* in a monastery; that is, protection or support: to guarantee or warrant are cognate terms, from *garnir*, to supply or furnish forth.

* *Archæolog.* vol. xxiii. p. 116.

These brief and cursory notes will shew the nature and value of Mr. Stapleton's paper.

Further Account of the Anglo-Saxon Coins, called Styccas, recently discovered at Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, communicated by John Adamson, Esq. Sec. S.A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Clear and accurate representations, in outline, of no less than 214 of these rare coins of the Saxon era, are given in illustration of this paper; with those represented in the author's former account,* they make the number 941. The Saxon coinage, we believe, consisted of the silver penny *skeatta*, and the copper *styca*; the latter were struck only in the kingdom of Northumbria.

Observations on the History of Adeliza, sister of William the Conqueror, by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A.

A paper of much genealogical importance, in which Mr. Stapleton shews, from a contemporaneous charter, that *Adeliza Countess of Aumâle* (Albemarle), wife of Count Odo of Champagne, has been confounded with her mother of the same name, and that she was the *niece*, not the *sister* of William the Conqueror. The original document referred to was found by Mr. Stapleton, deposited among the muniments of the monastery of Aumâle, in the archives of the department of the Lower Seine, at Rouen. The following is extracted from his translation—“In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, in this charter are contained the benefices and rents hereby specified, of the Church of the Mother of the Lord, the Virgin Mary, and of St. Martin the confessor of Christ, which in the time of Richard fourth Duke of the Normans was founded near the town of Aumâle (Albamarla), in the vill which is called Auchy (Alcis) by a certain personage, to wit, Guerinfridus, who was also the founder of the castle which is called Albamarla, upon the river which is called Eu (Augus), in that part where it divides the province of Amiens (Ambianensis provincia) from the land of the Normans; and the same personage, to wit, the venerable

Guerinfridus, established in the above-mentioned church six canons to serve the Lord, and endowed it according to his means with lands and rents, tithes and advowsons, wherewith the clerks who ministered in the church might be supported; all which we have been careful to set down below by order of the Count (Consul) Enguerrand, (who was the son of Berta, dau. of Guerinfridus, named above,) and of the Countess Adelidis his wife, *sister to wit of William King of the English*, who wished them to be authenticated by writing, to the intent that none of the benefices of the church should be taken away by posterity, &c.” Then follows a specification of what was given in frankalmoign by the founder, and certain regulations consequent thereon, which Adelidis, *daughter of Adelidis, the Conqueror's sister above named*, was to enforce.

Ordericus Vitalis states the wife of Count Odo of Champagne to be the daughter of Robert Duke of Normandy, and consequently sister of the Conqueror; but various discrepancies pointed out by Mr. Stapleton prove that Enguerrand Count of Ponthieu married that lady, and by her was father of Adeliza wife of Count Odo of Champagne, and of Judith wife of Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon.

The remark of Mr. Stapleton, that fiefs held of the Crown by investiture, when the heir was not of sufficient age to undergo the ceremony of *girding on the sword* of the county, entitled the next of blood to the succession to the disinheriting the minor, is very judicious, and may be extended by some examples in our history to the descent of the Crown itself.

Description of an ancient Structure dug out of Drunkelin Bog, in the parish of Inver, county of Donegal, communicated by Capt. William Mudge, R.N.

Evidently an edifice of rude and aboriginal construction. The circumstances which overwhelmed it with boggy matter and thus secured its preservation invite the attention of the Geologist. It was found about the 20th June, 1832, in probing with long iron rods for bog timber. The upper part of the house was four feet beneath the surface of the turf. The

* Arch. vol. xxv. p. 279.

first part opened was the roof, which was quite flat, and composed of broad oak plank, varying in thickness from one inch and a half to three inches: these planks had evidently been split with wedges out of solid blocks, as all the fibres were to be seen as rough as in the common laths; the edges bore the round form of the tree, being untrimmed in any manner. The interstices were in all probability filled up with a composition formed of grease and fine sea-sand, as the floors of the house were most carefully stanchd with that composition. The house was composed of rough blocks and planks, and was 12 feet square by 9 in height, and divided by a second floor, making two separate rooms, each room being 4 feet high in the clear. On the floor of the house were found a stone chisel and wedge, used, it is thought, in its construction; and a large flat slab of free stone, in which was a hollow, probably a receptacle for nuts, which were cracked therein by a round shingle stone employed as a hammer. A profusion of hazel nuts and nut-shells were found scattered near, half-burnt sticks, peat, &c. From the building was a way, constructed of shingle stones imbedded in sea-sand, and laid upon a layer of hazel bushes and birchwood, which from other vestiges discovered authorised the conjecture that the edifice formed one of a primitive village. It may be worth while here to introduce the incidental observation that the old British Watling Street had, according to the vulgar tradition, its name from a similar mode of construction on wattles or twigs. The reason for this arrangement in the present instance was obvious, for digging below this way or path it was found to rest upon a bog; and the particulars of the whole discovery indicated, that when the house was originally constructed the adjacent level must have been thickly wooded. This therefore was a cabin of the native foresters or Gwythelians (see Mr. Kempe's communication on the Antiquities discovered in Deveril Street, Old Kent Road, May, p. 469), and their aboriginal character was further attested by the instruments of flint, an arrow head of the same substance, two inches long, with serrated edges delicately thin, and a wooden sword three

feet in length, found on the spot. Whether the whole of the building were found may admit of a doubt; for, in the moist atmosphere of the Western clime in which it was seated, we should not have expected to find the flat roof adopted. The period of these vestiges may be later than their rude character might at first lead us to suppose; for we know that Ireland was disregarded by the Roman colonists, and therefore probably preserved her primitive manners long after Britain was completely Romanized. Be that as it may, discoveries like these afford evidence whereon to build rational and conclusive inferences, and furnish solid materials to exercise the judgment of the philologist and historian.

(To be continued.)

Juvenile Researches; or a Description of some of the principal Towns in the West of Sussex, and the borders of Hants. 4to. pp. 130. 1835.

The History and Antiquities of Horsham. 8vo. pp. 80. 1836.

INDEPENDENTLY of their contents, these are very interesting little books. They are the result of very uncommon ingenuity and perseverance in a youth of less than sixteen; who, in the course of two years, has produced three little volumes (for there have been two editions of the first) by his own unassisted industry. With much attentive observation, and with little aid from books, he first set down his observations and reflections on the beauties of nature and antiquity within the circuit of his residence at Easebourne near Midhurst, with sketches of such objects as particularly attracted his notice. Having formed the wish to multiply his collections both of the pen and pencil, he then proceeded to imitate the arts of engraving on wood and printing; and his success is surprising, considering that, in both, his attempts were strictly imitations only of the products of those arts, without regular instruction. Having had a little press formed under his own direction, and having procured a few types, he set to work with his "Juvenile Researches," one page at a time, and at length perfected a little book, which is as creditable to his me-

chanical skill, as to his taste and good sense. His very limited edition was soon exhausted; strangers as well as friends desired copies; he re-printed with improvements, and some of the second edition are for sale.

Encouraged by the approbation he received, and still more by the great pleasure he derived from the employment, he has compiled on a larger scale a History of Horsham, and executed the printing in the same manner, with the addition of four lithographic prints, which are certainly more successful than many first performances we have seen in that art by older hands.

Such is the bibliographical history of these little books; the subjects and style of which will remind the antiquary of the untutored productions of Thomas Gent of York; though we may truly say that our young topographer has fairly beaten the old bookseller, partly perhaps from the better models placed before the eyes of all in the present day, and partly from his own natural good taste. Many of his rudest cuts display a very correct idea of the effects produced by light and shade.

With respect to the authorship, we do not desire to be very critical: we consider it to be a great merit that Howard Dudley's style is modest and unaffected; we think, further, his judg-

ment is very good for his years; and his descriptions are on the whole well arranged, and with fewer errors than might have been expected: altogether, there is every reason to hope that he may be encouraged to pursue his favourite studies to a more profound extent, and more manly results.

His first little volume comprises the towns and neighbourhoods of Chichester, Midhurst, Easebourne, Petersfield, Petworth, and Horsham; and, what still further enhances its curiosity, it is interspersed with pieces of poetry written by a sister still younger than himself, and which, if they evince no remarkable scintillations of genius, have full as much sweetness and smoothness as the general contents of our Annuals and periodicals.

The last book is devoted to a fuller description of the town of Horsham, and the villages in its immediate neighbourhood. It really contains all the information that ordinary readers require in a local history; and its wood-cuts comprise all the churches and public buildings, and a great many of the monuments. We think we have said enough to excite curiosity, and interest in those who have pleasure in encouraging the laudable aspirations of youth; and we believe the books themselves will increase those sentiments.

The Romance of Nature, or the Flower-Season Illustrated, by Louisa Anne Twamley. 8vo. 28 plates.—To the lovers of flowers and of sweet poesie, a most fascinating volume is here presented, admirably suited to grace the table of the drawing-room and boudoir. The fair authoress is a devoted admirer of wild flowers, and has accordingly selected her illustrations chiefly from indigenous plants; and doubtless many are the beauties to be found in Nature's own garden. Yet, after all, we like full as well the large-paper copies produced by cultivation. *Chacun à son goût*. The plates are engraved from drawings by the authoress, who evinces both taste and skill in her graphic portraits of these beauties of nature, and they are charmingly coloured. Many sweet and appropriate lines are selected from our old Bards—Spenser, Chaucer, Robt. Herrick, and Shakespeare; and the volume is interspersed with some original poetry of considerable merit, of which we add a pleasing specimen.

FLOWER FANTASIES.

CAN ye, whose eyes now rest upon my page,
Read souls in flowers?
Do ye delight to fancifully trace,
In the bright bowers
Of clustered blossoms that in gardens are,
Semblance of things as radiant and fair?
Ye should be "high fantastical," to feel
With perfect zest,
All the fine subtle fancies, that like dreams
Softly invest
The thought and memory of each bright bud,
That we do cull in forest, field, or flood.
Oh! there is music to the spirit's ear,
In every sigh
Heav'd by the rose's bosom to the air
That winnows by;
And there is poetry in every leaf
Whose blush speaks pleasure, or whose tears
tell grief.

There is romance in every stem that bends,
In motion soft,
Beneath the wind that rustles in the tall
Tree-tops aloft,
And mid their branches whistlingly doth blow,
While it but fans the flowers that sleep below.
We know they sleep; at eve the daisy small
Foldeth all up
Her blush-tipped rays; and the wave's em-
Her star-lit cup: [press * shuts

* The Water-lily.

And each fair flower, though some with open
Listens and yields to Nature's lullaby. [eye,

The nodding Foxglove slumbers on her stalk ;
And fan-like ferns
Seem poised, still, and sleepily, until

The morn, returns
With singing birds and beams of rosy light,
To bid them dance and frolic in delight.

The drowsy Poppy, who has all the day
Proudly outspread
His scarlet mantle, folds it closely now
Around his head ; [leaves distil,
And, lulled by soothing balm that his own
Sleeps, while the night-dews fall upon the
moonlit hill.

Now, rocked upon her fragile trembling stem,
The soft Harebell
Is slumbering light and dreamily ;—for sure
Bright dreams may well
Be thought to visit things so pure and fair,
Whose deaths no anguish have, whose lives no
care.

Oh ! that I were a flower to slumber so !

To wake at morn,
E'en with as lithe a spirit, and to die
As these return
Unto their mother-earth, when air and sky
Have caught their od'rous immortality.

The fragrance is the spirit of the flower,
E'en as the soul
Is our ethereal portion. We can ne'er
Hold or control,
One more than other ; passing sweet must be
The visions, gentle things ! that visit ye.

* * * * *

Passatempi Morali is a little volume consisting of a Selection of Moral Tales from the writings of Addison, Johnson, Mackenzie, and others, translated into Italian by a young lady, for the purpose of facilitating the study of that language. The translation appears to be neatly executed ; and the stories being familiar to the English reader, will materially facilitate the study of the Italian tongue.

Jerningham, or the Inconsistent Man. 3 vols. 1836.—Whoever reads the book we have just named, will, if he be a candid critic, pronounce the author to be a clever writer, and a person of education and accomplishment ; but at the same time he will hardly approve the specimen of his talents which he has here given to the public. For ourselves, we read it, though with painful feelings, occasioned by the scenes of guilt and misery we had to contemplate in our journey. The unnatural hatred of Frederic Jerningham—the character of Delavaulx—the misery of Sinclair—the insanity of Margaret—the wretchedness and death of Ellen Hervey—all follow so closely on one another—as to leave no breathing time for our sorrow. Nor do we think the outline correctly or skilfully filled up. The reformation and forgiveness of Frederic come too late ; and his and Margaret's happiness are huddled up at the end of the fifth act in

no very satisfactory manner. Such sudden conversions as Frederic's are not true to nature ; and we think his detection would ultimately have increased his aversion to the Brother who had unmasked him ; while Margaret's tendency to *insanity* is too fatally established to make reconciliation hold out prospects of future happiness. Ellen, too, the simple, the soul-confiding, loving wife, seems to fall a sacrifice to the evil passions of others ; and being the only amiable character in the story, meets the most forlorn and mournful destiny.

Illustrations of the Scenery on the line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway, in the North-eastern part of Yorkshire, from Drawings by G. Dodgson ; with a short description of the district and undertaking, by Henry Belcher. 8vo. pp. 124.—The greatest advantage of Railroads to the Tourist for pleasure (independent of the rapidity of locomotion, which is not always of the same importance to him as to other classes of travellers), is that they open to his view scenery which was before unknown and very difficult of access. Some of the railways will intersect the most picturesque portions of our island. The river scenery of the Tyne, viewed from the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, is exceedingly beautiful. Again, in the work before us, we are shown how grand is the mountainous and previously inaccessible country traversed by the railway from Whitby to Pickering. We congratulate the traveller that the hilly and inconvenient road between those towns is now in a great degree superseded by this railway, which opens a new line of country, through a succession of picturesque dales of great beauty and varied features. The numerous plates in the present volume are drawn with excellent effect, and engraved in the very best style ; and the vignettes are especially charming. The writer gives a popular account of Whitby, a descriptive tour by the railway through Eskdale, the vale of Goathland, Newton dale, &c. and concludes with an account of the town and neighbourhood of Pickering, in which he has availed himself of two unpublished surveys of the honour, preserved in the Duchy of Lancaster Office. Various ruins and other objects of antiquity are noticed in the course of his route ; whilst those matters which are interesting to the geologist and lover of natural history, as well as those which concern the friend of commerce and local improvement, are not neglected. A catalogue of the plants of the district is appended ; together with an account of the opening of the railway, on the 26th of

May last. It is not intended for steam-carriages; but the travelling is effected partly by horses, and partly by inclined planes; the rate of travelling on the latter is from 20 to 30 miles an hour.

The Lakes of England. By George Tattersall. *Post 8vo.* pp. 178.—This is a very desirable book for the tourist, on account of the excellent plan on which its plates are prepared. There is nothing more necessary among the ever-varying aspects of mountain scenery, than to have the fullest information respecting the prominent features of the landscape, until they become familiar in every point of view. The views before us form a species of horizontal and perspective maps: they are taken from the most commanding and interesting stations; and in the margin below are given the names of every individual mountain and leading feature of the scenery. This excellent idea (which we believe was first suggested by Colonel Barry, in his beautiful "Cities of Europe") is carried into effect in more than forty plates; and the spot and direction in which each prospect was taken is shewn in a map. We must add, that the plates are etched on steel by Mr. W. F. Topham, with great freedom, taste, and good effect. In its literary portion, this Guide seems well arranged and tolerably well written; though not always chastened by the soundest judgment, as for instance in the extravagant nonsense about Milnthorpe, in p. 17; and the assertion about Kendal Castle, in p. 21, that "this once powerful stronghold, which yielded to the destructive ambition of Cromwell, belonged to the family of Catharine Parr, the last queen of Henry VIII." Not to notice the awkward confusion of æras, we would ask Mr. Tattersall where he has learned that Cromwell's ambition was particularly directed to the destruction of castles?—but, beyond that, where has he learned that Cromwell had any thing to do with Kendal Castle? which was a ruin nearly a century before his time. He has mistaken as a particular truth the universal legend of the rustic *ciceroni*.

The Mascarenhas: a Legend of the Portuguese in India. 2 vols. By the Author of *Prediction*.—We think the defect of this tale to consist in a want of sufficient interest in the story, to sustain it through its length of narrative, and its complication of circumstances; but, be that as it may, there is very considerable merit in the manner in which a variety of agreeable incidents are introduced, in the description of oriental manners and scenery, in the formation of the characters,

and in the exhibition of the feelings and passions which are called forth through the varying drama of the tale. The authoress is certainly not deficient in richness of imagination or power of colouring. We have no room for an extract; and, indeed, none of a length that we could afford to give, would present a better specimen of the whole work, than a single column, of a temple. The work will well repay the perusal.

BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA; or, *Catalogue of Books and Tracts relating to the History, Literature, and Poetry of Portugal, forming part of the Library of John Adamson, M.R.S.L., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c. &c.* 18mo, pp. 120. (Privately printed at Newcastle.) Mr. Adamson, being sent to Portugal in early youth, with the view of his becoming a permanent resident at Lisbon, was induced to lay the foundation of this very valuable collection, which he has continued to enrich up to the present period. His translation of the play of Dona Igeez de Castro, and his *Life of Camoens*, have been proofs of his familiarity with Portuguese literature. The present Catalogue is classed, and is one of the most elaborate and interesting bibliographical performances we have ever seen. Mr. Adamson is now desirous to part with the collection entire.

A Hand-book for Travellers on the Continent; being a Guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia, and Northern Germany; and along the Rhine from Holland to Switzerland. *Post 8vo.* (Murray.)—Guide Books are next in utility to School Books, giving instruction on the actual roads, as the latter do on the figurative roads, of knowledge and intelligence. It is no wonder that, in classes of literature so popular and so indispensable, there should be hosts of assuming instructors for one safe mentor. The present work is intended to supply the information requisite for travellers, without their having recourse to the confusion and incumbrance of many books. It is an exceedingly just observation made by the author, that local writers are not competent to estimate the importance of their own curiosities: they direct the stranger alike to what is peculiar to themselves, and to what they possess in much inferior perfection to other places; or what, at least, the traveller may see with greater facility elsewhere. This Hand-book appears to us to be a well-considered, well-arranged, and well-compressed work. It combines every practical information as to passports, money, travelling, inns, &c. with satisfactory descriptions, and extracts

from the most accomplished travellers, unencumbered with the long historical details which not unfrequently are uselessly intruded into these manuals. The compiler's laudable object has evidently been to compress the greatest quantity of useful information in the smallest possible compass. The volume is complete in itself; but, if successful (as we think it sure to be), is to be followed by a Handbook for Southern Germany, and a Handbook for Switzerland.

The Scottish Steam-boat Pocket Guide is a very neat little pocket volume, giving

the stranger an account of all that is worthy of his notice in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, accompanied by two maps and several plates.

The Pocket Guide to the Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, is a corresponding production of the Glasgow press, intended for the more ordinary tour of the inland Lakes, of which it includes a map, and "embracing the sublime of Perthshire, the splendid of Inverness-shire, and the beautiful of Dumbartonshire; including the Falls of the Clyde, and many other such romantic scenes."

FINE ARTS.

PAINTINGS BY HOGARTH.

MR. URBAN, *Hammersmith, Aug. 20.*

In the edition of "Anecdotes of Hogarth, written by himself," 1833, is a list of original Paintings by our truly national painter, tracing, where possible, the pictures from the easel to their present possessors, and specifying the sums they have brought when sold. As I flatter myself this list is not without its use, allow me to lay before your Readers an account of a few pictures, either painted by Hogarth, or supposed by their possessors to be by his hand, which have come to my knowledge since that work was published:

The Mystery of Masonry brought to light by the Gormagons. The original painting has lately come into my possession. It is 12 inches high and 14 inches wide;* and resembles the well-known engraving by Hogarth, except that it has in the middle of the foreground an additional monkey, carrying on each shoulder a pillar, emblematic of masonry.

Mr. Tiffin of the Strand has a picture, representing *Ranelagh Grove*, leading to Lord Ranelagh's house and grounds at Chelsea, the spot so celebrated afterwards as a place of fashionable resort. In the foreground are several figures setting on two dogs to fight, painted in a style which reminds one of the "Stages of Cruelty." Behind which, a little in the distance, is a chariot richly ornamented with carv-

ing and gilding in the taste of the time, containing a lady and gentleman, drawn by two white horses. Another carriage is seen on the right, proceeding towards Chelsea through a lane lined with high trees (now entirely built upon). On the same side of the picture, in the distance, is a village fair, with a number of figures beautifully painted, among which may be recognised the fire-eater, seen in Hogarth's print of "Southwark Fair." On the left a man, strongly resembling the notorious Colonel Charteris, is conducting a young lady attended by two maids, near whom is inscribed the puzzling inscription, "KEE PONT HISS IDE" (keep on this side). The distance is a perspective view of a long row of trees with houses on each side, then, and to the present day, called Ranelagh Grove. The picture contains above fifty figures, and is altogether painted with wonderful spirit and truth. It measures 2ft. 9in. long, by 3ft. high, exclusive of frame.

Hogarth's capital picture of *The Coffee House Politicians* is now at Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis, auctioneers, (late Squibb's), in Saville-row. It consists of four figures as large as life, Old Slaughter and Dr. Monsey, seated; Hogarth with a cap on, and a gentleman, probably W. Lambert, standing. This picture deserves to be well engraved.

At Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, is a beautifully painted conversa-

* The first impressions of this Plate are without an artist's name. The second have "Hogarth inv. et sculp." The third, "London, Printed for Robert Sayer," &c. If Hogarth really composed this Plate, he borrowed nearly the whole of the figures from Coypel's *Don Quixote*. On reference to a small edition, London, 1747, the prints of which are evidently copied from Coypel, the figure D. in "The Mystery of Masonry," is taken from "Dolorida with the enchanted beard," iv. 26; the figure on the ass, the cook, and Sancho Panza, from "Don Quixote at the Puppet Show," iii. 207; the man with the sword, the boy with the light, and the girl between them, from "Don Quixote knighted at the Inn," i. 22; and the figure of Don Quixote, from "Basilisa's trick to obtain Quiteria," iii. 163.

tion piece by Hogarth. The gentleman in the red cap and the lady making tea, are Mr. and Mrs. Millan, at whose house the party were assembled. The gentleman on Mrs. Millan's right hand is Mr. Locke; the lady on his right is Mrs. Freke, wife of Mr. Freke, formerly a surgeon of eminence; on his right-hand is the late Henry Needler, esq. one of the Accountants-General of the Excise, the first gentleman violinist in London. He led the concert as first violin at the Musical Small Coal Man's. On his right is Mr. Freke. The gentleman at the bassoon is a Mr. Cottle, King's Counsel; the gentleman with the violoncello is Mr. Ditson. In the foreground, under the table, is a boy snatching a piece of music from a black cat, who is tearing it. The picture is about 2ft. 5in. wide, and about 2ft. high. [Is this the same picture, that was exhibited at the British Gallery in 1817, and then in the possession of the late T. J. Matthias, esq. and said to contain portraits of his family?]

Hogarth introducing his Wife to her Family after her Marriage, in which are portraits of Sir James Thornhill and Lady Thornhill, Fielding, and Justice Welsh. This picture was exhibited in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1833.

The Enraged Cobbler, 2ft. 7in. long by 2ft. 2in. high, was on sale at Mr. H. Gritten's, Carver, &c. Trafalgar Square, May 1834. It was purchased in the collection of Mr. Hamilton, of Norwood, about four years ago, at Mr. Forster's for forty-four guineas. The cobbler is opening the door of his room. He has a strap in his hand, and discovers his daughter, a beautiful girl, receiving the attentions of a diminutive old man tawdrily dressed, with a cocked hat and gold tassel. At a tea-table is seated the cobbler's wife and other females. A boy is sleeping on the floor, pointing to "The Pilgrim's Progress;" a little girl is standing by him; another boy is on a chair. Against the wall is a picture, on which is written, "The Robin Hood;" another paper has "Elegy." Out of the window is seen the steeple of a church, probably Bow Steeple. This picture was, I believe, exhibited at the Suffolk Street Exhibition.

Portrait of Mrs. Rebecca Wainwright. A clever portrait of this venerable lady was sold at the house of George Boone Roupell, esq. 46, Great Ormond Street, March 27, 1834; and is now in my possession. On the painting is the following inscription:

"Rebecca, Thomæ Wainwright, LL. D.
Vidua,
Fœmina quamplurimas prægrediens
Ætate, Sapientia, Meritis,
Inchoata, nondum confecta, Hac Imagine,
Obiit 20 8bris 1738, apud montem de Merion,
in Hibernia,
Exactis 81 annis, et omnibus Vitæ officiis:
Erat animi equi, excelsi, et firmæ valetudinis,
Nihil caducum, nihil mortale sentientis,
Donec ipsam Mortem.
O! Sanctissima Mater!
At dulcis patriæ reddita finibus
Qua lambit Veteris moenia Cestriæ
Lenis Deva quiescis
Cari conjugis ad latus."

It measures 2ft. 6½ in. high by 21 in. wide. She has a black hat lined with red, white cap and neckerchief. The portrait is in an oval border round which is:

"Καλον το αθλον και η ελπις μεγαλη."

This picture is evidently a memorial of the filial affection of John Wainwright, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland; who erected a monument in Chester Cathedral to the memory of his father and grandfather, both Chancellors of the Diocese, the inscription on which, with some Latin verses penned in a similar style to the above, will be found in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. i. p. 245. The old lady's husband was Thomas Wainwright, LL.D.; and the grandfather of the Baron was John Wainwright, LL.D.

A juvenile portrait of *William fourth Duke of Devonshire*, grandfather of the present Duke; at the top, in Hogarth's own handwriting, "The Right Hon^{ble} the Marquiss of Hartington, 1741;" at bottom, "W. Hogarth Pinx^t 1741." The Duke has a brown coat, with four immense gold frogs; he wears his own light hair flowing on his shoulders. It is one of Hogarth's most beautiful portraits, and was not known till recently discovered by Mr. J. Seguier, in the collection of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, at Latimers, Bucks. It measures 2 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 1 in. wide.
J. B. NICHOLS.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF
THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

The receipts of this Association, which has been for two years established, have in the year 1835-6 been 1270*l.* 10*s.* Of that sum, 868*l.* have been expended in the purchase of pictures painted by Scottish artists; and it is proposed to expend 250*l.* on a plate, to be engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. Robert Moore Hodgetts, (the only engraver in that style resident in Scotland), from a painting of the Taking Down from the Cross, by Mr. David Scott, S.A.

STATUE OF KING GEORGE III.

The Statue of George III. which has so long employed the labour and talents of Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, was opened to public view, in Pall Mall East, on the 3rd of August. It was originally intended to place it at the bottom of Waterloo Place; but it was not considered proper that the statue of the Duke of York should have the back turned towards the statue of his Father. The spot it now occupies was then selected. The ceremonial of inauguration was attended by the Duke of Cumberland, as proxy for His Majesty, and by many personages of high rank. On the arrival of the Duke, the curtains were withdrawn, and Sir Frederick Trench, on the part of the committee, delivered an address, from which we make some extracts, which briefly recapitulate the history of the statue.

“Soon after the death of George the Third, Mr. Wyatt proposed to form a monumental trophy, representing his Majesty in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses. A very beautiful sketch* was submitted to the public, and subscriptions were solicited: but, from want of adequate means, and from a combination of adverse circumstances, the artist was obliged to abandon this splendid and magnificent project. In Nov. 1832, a committee of subscribers was appointed; and, on considering all the circumstances of the case, they decided on employing Mr. Wyatt to make an equestrian statue. The means at their disposal amounted, in subscriptions paid, and interest, only to 3100l. The committee were aware how infinitely inadequate such a sum was to remunerate an artist for such a work: and, though they agreed among themselves to guarantee to Mr. Wyatt a sum of 4000l., yet they felt that, in truth, this sum was scarcely equal to the necessary expenditure attending such a work, and left nothing at all in the shape of pecuniary compensation to the artist. In confirmation of this opinion, I am informed that Sir Francis Chantrey received 8000l. for the statue of Sir Thomas Munro, a work precisely of the same size as that which we now see before us. The equestrian statue of George IV. cost 9000l.; the statue of the Duke of York, in Waterloo Place, 7000l. I have heard that the equestrian statue at the end of the Long Walk, at Windsor, cost 30,000l.; and, that the bronze figure in the Park, at Hyde Park Corner, cost as much. I do not pretend to be accurately informed; but, from what I have stated, it is quite clear

that the artist could not look for a pecuniary recompence. But still he did not decline the work; he hoped to obtain the approbation of the subscribers, the admiration of the public, and, above all, in executing this glorious but unprofitable work, he felt that he was discharging a debt of gratitude to his beloved patron and benefactor. Mr. Wyatt engaged to complete his work so that it might be erected on the 4th of June, 1836; and he laboured night and day, to the great injury of his health, for the accomplishment of his engagement; but in February, of the present year, a disaster † occurred, which almost blighted his hopes, and entailed upon him not only a heavy pecuniary loss, but incredible labour and fatigue. The mischief was not accidental,—it could not be accidental. From my own observation, I could venture to pronounce this opinion; but it was confirmed by the testimony of the most scientific men of the country. Still, Mr. Wyatt's zeal, and energy, and enthusiasm, overcame all obstacles, and the statue was ready for erection on the 4th of June. But now a new difficulty presented itself. A banker, residing in an adjoining house, declared that he thought an equestrian statue would be a nuisance. Two months of tedious and expensive litigation have succeeded; but the Lord Chancellor removed the injunction; and we are this day met to witness the interesting spectacle of your Royal Highness presenting to the public this exquisite memorial of your beloved and venerated Father. In the name of the Committee, I now beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness their thanks for the honour you have done them in assisting at this interesting ceremony. Contemplation of the Statue before us will touch the heart of every true Briton, as it now affects mine. It will immortalise the artist who has executed it; and I hope it will prove as imperishable as the recollection of the virtues it is intended to record.”

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland said:—“Instead of receiving thanks from the Committee, I feel that thanks are due from me, for being invited to assist at this most interesting and gratifying ceremony. No man in this country entertains a higher sense than I do of the virtues and great qualities of that illustrious and venerated individual; and it has been the study of my life to endeavour to imitate his example, and to conduct myself in such a manner as I think he would have approved.”

The Statue reflects high credit on the

* See an engraving of this in *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1822, p. 269.

† See our number for March, p. 288.

genius, taste, and mechanical skill of Mr. Wyatt. It is a faithful representation of George the Third, mounted upon his favourite charger. The horse is tightly reined back, and the artist has availed himself of the attitude to display a correct knowledge of the anatomy of the horse, and to portray it with a spirit that gives the animal the appearance of life and animation. The figure of the King has all the peculiarities of outline and general appearance by which the original was distinguished. The costume is precisely such as was worn by the good old King; and the countenance and whole person are expressed in a very felicitous manner, rendering the statue exact, even to the very minutiae.

Another excellence of the group is, that it is not supported by the adventitious but clumsy contrivance of a piece of rock, or an ancillary serpent, to uphold the legs of the horse; neither does the animal rest, like an opossum, upon his tail, in order to secure the back sinews of his legs

from being strained and broken. The whole is elaborately finished. The material is of the finest bronze, of a golden hue, and varnished to resist the effects of the weather. It is in height between ten and eleven feet, being of what is called the heroic size, but not colossal. It is placed on a pedestal of Portland stone twelve feet in height; and the following is the proposed inscription:—

“To his Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith. A Monarch who was the safeguard of Christianity, without the honours of a saint; and the conqueror of half the globe, without the fame of a hero; who reigned amidst the wreck of empires, yet died in the love of his People; when peace was established throughout his wide Dominions, when the literature and the commerce of his Country pervaded the world, when British valour was without a rival, and the British character without a stain.”

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New works announced for Publication.

A volume on the History and Antiquities of Suffolk, comprising the Hundred of Thingoe, by JOHN GAGE, esq. F.R.S. Director S.A. author of the History of Hengrave.

Parts vi. and vii. of the late Mr. FISHER'S Collections for Bedfordshire, which complete the work.

The Original Diary, from 1638 to 1648, of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart. who was beheaded by Oliver Cromwell in 1658; his rare tract, “A Father's Legacy,” and Family Correspondence and Papers, with Notices and a Genealogical Memoir. By the Rev. DANIEL PARSONS, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford.

The Student's Manual of Ancient History; containing accounts of the Political Condition, Geographical Situation, and Social State of the principal Nations of Antiquity. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D.

Remarks on Egyptian Antiquity, demonstrating the “Shepherd Kings,” their language, and descendants. By B. E. POTE.

Recollections and Reflections of a Public Writer in his sixty-fifth year. By T. NOBLE.

Memoirs of the late Baron Rothschild.

A Narrative of the Voyage to the Shores of the Polar Sea, with the Natural History attached to it. By Mr. KING, the Naturalist who accompanied Captain Back.

Major SKINNER'S Adventures during his Travels overland to India.

Sayings worth Hearing; and Secrets worth Knowing; partly original, and partly selected. Illustrated by Cruikshank, and the late Robert Seymour.

British Flora Medica, part V. By B. H. BARTON, and T. CASTLE.

Scientific Memoirs; selected and translated from Foreign Journals. Edited by R. TAYLOR, F.L.S.

Poetical Anthology of the Germans, by WILHELM KLAUER KLATTOWSKI.

Vol. II. of the Marquess of Wellesley's Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence, during his administration in India.

Golden Records, a Little World of Wisdom; consisting of the choicest sayings of the most eminent men, on the plan of a Pocket Dictionary.

Kidd's Book of Collective Wisdom; containing Gleanings from the choicest works of the most eminent writers, arranged in alphabetical order.

Kidd's Little Lexicon of Useful Knowledge; or, a Book for the Million; consisting of extracts from popular authors.

Introduction to Medical Botany. By T. CASTLE, M.D. Also, by the same, the Linnæan System of Botany; and the British Flora Medica, part VI.

THE ABBOTSFORD CLUB.

In our number for June, p. 645, we noticed the recent transactions of the *Mait-*

land Club; and in our last we made favourable reports of the Roxburgh-Club and Surtees Society. We have now to record the proceedings of a new Scottish society of the same description, the objects of which are not, like those of the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, restricted to Scotland, but are extended to the whole of Great Britain.

At a general meeting of the Abbotsford Club, held at Edinburgh on the 9th July, it was reported that there had been produced at the general expense of the Club:—

A volume of Ancient Mysteries or Miracle Plays, now first printed from the Digby MSS. in the Bodleian Library, No. 133, and edited, with an Introduction and Glossary, by Thomas Sharp, esq. author of a “Dissertation on the Coventry Mysteries.”

The following had been presented by individual members of the Club:—

I. The Presentation in the Temple, a Miracle Play, as originally represented by the Corporation of Weavers at Coventry; now first printed from the books of the Company, and edited by Thomas Sharp, esq. Presented by John Black Gracies, esq. W. S.

II. *Compota Domestica Familiarum de Buckingham et d'Angouleme*—1443-52-63—*Quibus annexa Expensa cujusdam Comititis in itinere, 1273.*—Presented by William B. D. D. Turnbull, esq. advocate, Secretary to the Club.

There were also laid upon the table specimen sheets of the following contributions now in press by individual members, and which will be delivered before the close of the present year:—

I. Letters and State Papers of Thomas earl of Melrose, afterwards of Haddington, from the original MSS. in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. To be presented by John Hope, esq. Dean of Faculty, President of the Club.

II. Memoirs of Transactions during the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, by Lord Herries. From the original MS. in Douay College. To be presented by Robert Pitcairn, esq. W. S.

III. Records of the Presbyterians of St. Andrew's and Cupar, from the original MSS. To be presented by George R. Kinloch, esq.

IV. Records of the Synod of Fife, from the original MSS. To be presented by Charles Baxter, esq.

V. Inventory of Monastic Treasures confiscated at the dissolution of the religious houses in England, from the original roll in possession of Mr. Rodd of London. To be presented by Wm. B. D. D. Turnbull, esq. advocate, Se-

cretary to the Club, as his *second* contribution.

An “Abbotsford Club Garland” was presented to the members by the Secretary; and the preparation of various important publications from original MSS. both relating to historical and romantic literature, to be printed at expense of the Club,—was remitted to him and the members of council.

MANUSCRIPTS OF ROGER BACON.

On the 6th of August, a gentleman, by the name of Cousin, made a verbal communication to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, at Paris, stating that he had just discovered some MSS. of great importance towards the history of the scholastic philosophy. They are the MSS. of the renowned Roger Bacon, the celebrated philosopher of the thirteenth century. He was a Franciscan monk, born in England, but passed almost all his life in France. He lived in the Convent of the Cordeliers; and he there suffered a long imprisonment, by order of the General of the Franciscans. This circumstance led Mr. Cousin to conjecture that there might be in France some MSS. of Roger Bacon, notwithstanding the silence of Montfaucon and other bibliographers. He has caused search to be made at Douay and St. Omer, where there were formerly English colleges. This search has proved successful. Hitherto we were acquainted only with the first letter addressed by Roger Bacon to Clement IV.; and which Bacon has entitled *Opus Majus*. Clement IV. patronised Bacon, and had asked him for some information respecting the state of learning in the thirteenth century. Having received no answer to his first letter, R. Bacon drew up a second essay, which he addressed to the pope under the title of *Opus Minus*. The second letter remaining unanswered like the first, Bacon revised his work, and addressed to the Pope a third letter, which he called *Opus Tertium*. The *Opus Majus* was published at London in 1820. There is in England a copy of the *Opus Minus*, and it has hitherto been supposed that there was no other. Mr. Cousin has just discovered at Douay a MS. which contains a considerable fragment of it. He does not think the work to be of much importance. It is not the same with the *Opus Tertium*, which may be considered as the last work of Roger Bacon, and of which Mr. Cousin has just discovered a MS. which is the only one in Europe. He has, besides, very recently discovered at Amiens, another MS. of Bacon's, of which nobody ex-

pected the existence. It is "Questions on the Physics and Metaphysics of Aristotle." These three MSS. on which Mr. Cousin is preparing a memoir, will throw much light on the history of scholastic philosophy.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Aug. 22. This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Association at Bristol, upwards of 1,100 members registered their names; many of them being persons of the highest distinction in the literary and scientific world. The different places had been selected as nearly as possible in one locality, so as to permit the members to go from one to the other, according to the subjects or communications in which they might take interest. At section A, for Mathematical and Physical science, held at the Merchants' Hall, Professor Whewell, the president, in the chair, papers were read on the following subjects, on each of which interesting conversations were held:—Sir David Brewster, a report on the rock-salt lens; Mr. Lubbock, a report on the progressive discussions of tidal observations, and on his views of the lunar theory; Professor Phillips, on the temperature of the earth; Professor Whewell, on the state of knowledge relating to the levels of the land and sea; Professor Wheatstone, on electric light; and Professor Sir Wm. Hamilton, a report on Mr. G. Gerrard's mathematical researches. Section B, for Chemistry and Mineralogy, was held at the Grammar School; the Rev. Professor Cumming presiding, the papers read being likewise of a highly interesting character. Amongst these were remarks on the salt called phosphate of soda, by H. H. Watson; on the effects of electricity upon potatoes, and of the diseases of potatoes, by Mr. F. Libson; on the means of detecting minute portions of substances in atmospheric air, by Mr. West; a report on mineral waters, by Dr. Daubeny; on

arsenical poisons, by Mr. Wm. Herapath; on the power of certain gases to prevent the action on platina of oxygen and hydrogen, by Dr. Henry; on an improved blow-pipe; and an accurate measure for gases, by Mr. Ettrick.

At section C, for Geography and Geology, held at the theatre of the Philosophical and Literary Institution, the Rev. Dr. Buckland, president, presided; when a paper was read from E. Charlesworth, esq. being a notice of vertebrated animals found in the Craig, and another by Mr. J. E. Bowman, being notices of some recent examinations of bone caverns at Cefn, near Denbigh. Sections D and E, the former of Zoology and Botany, and the latter for Medical Science, were held at Colston's school; at the former Professor Henslow, and at the latter Dr. Roget presided. An interesting paper was read at the former, on the zoology of North America, by Dr. Richardson, and by Mr. Rootsby, on the *Aranea arcularia*; and at the latter, contributions severally from the Dublin Committee, Sir David Dickson, and Drs. O'Beirne and Horston. At section F, for Statistics, held at the Chapter Room at the Cathedral, at which Sir Charles Lemon was President, was read a report by Dr. Cleland, exhibiting the past and present state of Glasgow. Section G, for Mechanical Science, founded on the last occasion of meeting, and held at the Merchants' Hall, under the superintendence of Davies Gilbert, esq., was occupied in a report from Professor Moseley, on certain points connected with the theory of locomotive carriages; as well as with a paper by Mr. Russel, of Edinburgh, on the application of our knowledge of the phenomena of waves, to the improvement of the navigation of shallow rivers and canals. A review of these several papers, with the discussions which took place upon them, were given by the various secretaries at the soirée, held in the evening at the Theatre.

(The following days in our next.)

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

An interesting Collection of Egyptian Antiquities formed by James Burton, jun. esq. during his travels in Egypt, were sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby on 25th July and two following days. The sale went off with much spirit, the principal competitors being The British Museum, Lords Breadalbane and Prudhoe, Sig. D'Athanasi, Drs. Hogg and Lee, Messrs. Gwilt, Hay, Humphrey,

Leathes, Millingen, Pettigrew, S. Rogers, Sams, Thorpe, Till, Warwick, Wilkinson, Winstanley, &c. The following is a List of some of the principal Articles, with the prices and purchasers.

Mummies, &c. A Cat highly preserved, in a curious envelope, 4*l.* 8*s.* Leathes.—A child, from Thebes, 3*l.* 5*s.* Humphrey.—Case of a Mummy, for a young person, 3 f. 8 in. long, 4*l.* 10*s.* Ditto. Never used, a vacant space being left for name of the deceased.—A Lamb, 2*l.*

A young Cynocephalus, and another larger Ditto, 7*l.* All three bought by Brit. Museum.—Another Cynocephalus, 3*l.* 16*s.* Hay.

Objects in Wood. A Painter's Pallet, with eleven divisions for colours, each with some in, and a place for brushes, 6*l.* Burton.—Two other Pallets were bought by Brit. Mus. for 2*l.* 8*s.* and 10*l.* The latter 16½ in. is very curious. It is engraved, with numerous other figures, in the Catalogue, and on it is the name of the scribe in hieroglyphics, Phathmes. A carrier's shoulder-pole, with one of the leather straps, 3*l.* Brit. Mus.—Folding Tablets for writing, called Pugillares by the Romans, 10 in. by 9½, 9*l.* 15*s.* Brit. Mus.—A Plasterer's Tool, and Mason's Mallet, 3*l.* 3*s.* B. Mus.—A set of Carpenter's Tools, with the Basket and Workman's Leather-bag, 25*l.* Brit. Mus.

Scarabæi. Three, with Cartouches of Osirtesen III. Thothmes III. and Rameses the Great, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Lord Prudhoe; and Four others with Cartouches, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Do.—Scarabæus of Lapis Lazuli, with ten lines of hieroglyphics, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Lord Breadalbane.—Scarabæus of Slate Stone, with seven lines of hieroglyphics, 3*l.* 10*s.* Brit. Mus.

Sepulchral Tablets. Of basalt, Cartouche gives the prenom of the Pharaoh Osirtesen the Second, 2 ft. 2 in. high, 20*l.* Lord Prudhoe.—Another Tablet, with the prenom of the Pharaoh Amun-M-Gori? 1620 years before Christ, immediately after the death of Joseph, 20*l.* Lord Prudhoe. These two Tablets are very interesting. They were found in a small Temple in the Wady-Jasoos, on the shores of the Red Sea.

Marble Bust,—from Memphis—supposed to be Plato, 4*l.* Dr. Lee.

Vases, &c. in Terra Cotta. An elegant Vase, with four handles, 14 in. high, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Brit. Mus.—Upper portion of a fanciful Typhonian Figure, surmounted by the cow, 16 in. high, 4*l.* Br. Mus.

Vases in Alabaster. A fine set of the four Sepulchral Vases, with covers representing the Genii of Amenti: 1. Netsonof, with the hawk's head, 2. Smof, with the jackal's head, 3. Hapee, with the dog's head, and 4. Amset, with the human head, 16 and 17 in. high, 44*l.* Humphrey.

Statues, and Musical Instruments in Bronze, from Thebes.—Statue of Hor-Phocrat, 16 in. high. The finest of this deity yet discovered, 24*l.* Marq. of Breadalbane.—The Sistrum or Musical Instrument used in the religious Ceremonies and Processions of the antient Egyptians, 16 feet high. A most precious relic of Egyptian antiquity, being

the largest musical instrument yet found. An engraving of this is given in the Catalogue, with a full description, which dates its age as high as Thothmes the Third, making it about 3300 years old, 50*l.* Brit. Mus.—A Four-stringed Musical Instrument carried by Females on their shoulders. Supposed to be the Sambuca described by Athenæus, 22*l.* Brit. Mus.—A Tripod Lamp of the earliest Christian Æra, 16 in. high, elegant. The cover singularly made, in two divisions. The ornamental portion of the upper part contains the Cross, 5*l.* 10*s.* Cureton.

Papyri. A thick Leathern Roll, 3 feet long, with 60 lines in the Hieratic character; from Memphis, 20*l.* 10*s.* Moreing.—A Funereal Roll of Papyrus, in the hieroglyphical character; from Memphis. Supposed to be 100 feet long. The texture is like fine linen. Probably 3000 years old. It appears to relate to a Scribe of high rank, a circumstance which accounts for its length, and from the detailed account it gives of all the funereal subjects constantly represented on the tombs of such persons,—viz. the introduction of the deceased, and his identification with Osiris, his offerings to the various deities, and the prayers, &c. always found written on the tombs. The name of the deceased appears to be Nibsenai, a scribe of the Temple of Pthah Sokar. His sister Sisnou, and daughter Tint-Menophre, are also introduced; from Memphis, 120*l.* Brit. Mus.

Antient MS. Volumes. A Quarto Volume, 356 pages, in the Coptic character, with Arabic Interpretations, 24*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—A small Quarto of 30 pages, in Coptic, with Arabic Interpretations and many illuminations, 12*l.* 12*s.* Thorpe.—Another Volume of 38 pages in Coptic, with Arabic Interpretations, 6*l.* 12*s.* Brit. Mus.—These three Vols. are of value, as facilitating the knowledge of the Coptic language.—A Quarto Volume of 150 pages in Coptic, on leaves of Papyrus, one of the largest and oldest MSS. in the Coptic Language; from Thebes, 84*l.* Thorpe.

Miscellaneous Objects. A Basket, with a Shirt, of the linen and dress of the period, with a blue border, 4*l.* 3*s.* Brit. Mus.—A prepared Feast, consisting of Two Ducks, upon the original stand; with a Dessert, consisting of cakes, of ground corn, and fruits, dom apples, pomegranates, dates, onions, raisins, and figs. These singular funereal objects are from Thebes, 15*l.* Brit. Mus.—An upright Vase in form of a Lotus Column, used for holding colour, 3½ in. high, of light blue glass striped with

white and yellow, formed for the toilette, and has some of the original colour used for the eyes, with the instrument of light-blue glass, to apply the colour, 20l. S. Rogers.—A Vase of light blue glass 4 in. high, from Memphis, 10l. 15s. Brit. Mus.—An elegant Vase of dark blue glass, with four handles, the body intermixed with ornamental waved lines of white, blue, and yellow, 20l. 5s. Brit. Mus.—A Vasette, of green porcelain, for colours, some of which remain. The lower part of this beautiful object has evidently been turned by a lathe, for the centre part has been worked out of the solid material, the outer portion having then been carved into open work, and the stand afterwards attached, 6l. 5s. Brit. Mus.

It will be seen by the preceding list, that many of the most curious objects have been secured for the British Museum. The late Parliamentary inquiry has drawn much public attention to that national establishment; which it appears has often suffered from want of funds to enable the Trustees to take advantage of opportunities like the present. This will, we hope, be remedied in future. Indeed, considerable additions have been made of late to the Egyptian department, since the acquisition of Mr. Sams's valuable collection; and we think that our National Museum bids fair soon to rival, in this particular, if not surpass, any collection on the Continent.

We take this opportunity to notice that the public will shortly be gratified by an exhibition at Exeter Hall, of an extensive and singularly curious collection of Egyptian antiquities, formed by Sig. Giovanni D'Athausi, who was employed by Mr. Salt in forming his celebrated collection, which was sold last year. Among other articles, is an unopened mummy from Memphis, of extremely rare occurrence; with writing on the linen, which no doubt describes the object it incloses. These mummies generally contain curiosities of great value. A very fine wooden sarcophagus, from Thebes, 6 ft. 7 in. long, 2 ft. wide and two ft. deep, with emblematic figures on all sides, inside and out. A sacrificial altar, of great interest, inscribed in three languages, enchorial, hieroglyphic, and Greek (similar to the Rosetta stone). When the collection is arranged, we shall with pleasure notice this exhibition more fully.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN EXETER.

MR. SHORTT has requested us to place upon record the addition to his collection of several Roman vessels and other an-

tiquities, besides those enumerated in our last number, pp. 156, 157.

A large scyphus or bowl, adorned with curious tracery and mouldings, and curiously embossed; the potter's mark is of. *MODESTI*.

A handsome cup (calix or cyathus) marked OF. *MOD*. On another piece of pottery *MARCLE*, impressed backwards.

A cup or chalice of Samian ware, inscribed *OPA*. . . . ; an unguent vase of the smallest size, of red clay; and two glass lacrymatories.

A small sepulchral unguent vase of dark blue clay, found at the Post-office inn, and rudely inscribed with the letters *NAMEVE*.

A mortarium, found at the Western Market.

A bronze fibula, of elegant shape and workmanship, with the letter *M* on it.

Two beautiful sepulchral lamps, of brown terra cotta, one ornamented with a galley or trireme having a formidable rostrum, and one square sail; and the other, with a lioness running. These lamps were found at the depth of twelve feet, with the blade of a sword, several pieces of glass vessels, and the cup and large bowl above mentioned.

A great number of coins, and about twenty more potter's marks, have also been found. The excavations are now nearly closed, and the Markets built over.

Forty silver coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, have been found at Wolfardisworthy near Tiverton.

Errata—in p. 155 *b*. line 28, read *quæstorio cusa*; p. 157, line 17 *a*. for *proprietor* read *proprietor*; line 33, for *Aulana* read *Alauna*.

ANCIENT CANNON.

Mr. Dean, the diver, raised at Spithead, about a mile to the westward of the buoy of the Royal George, a large copper gun, bearing this inscription:—“*Henricus VIII. Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, Invictissimus F F M. DXXXII. HR VIII. Arcanus de Arcanis Cesenea fecit.*” The value of its copper is about 120l. Mr. Dean has since raised several other guns from the same spot, some of which are made of strips of iron, welded over with circular hoops of the same. The smallest has on it the words “*Thys Colveryn Bastard.*” There is little doubt they formed part of the armament of the *Mary-Rose*, which foundered at Spithead in 1544 (two years after the date on this gun), during an engagement with a French fleet. We trust they will be purchased by Government, or the United Service Museum, and preserved as national curiosities.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 22.*

The English TITHE COMMUTATION Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord *Melbourne* moved the second reading of the IRISH TITHE Bill. In doing so, his Lordship repeated the details that were made in the Commons, as to the state of the Church in Ireland—the objects of the Bill—the amount of surplus that he calculated would be the effect of the working of this Bill—and the policy and justice of appropriating such surplus to national purposes, in promoting the general education of the people.—The Duke of *Wellington* said that he should not oppose the second reading of the Bill, as he approved of its general principle, admitting that the Church of Ireland might be strengthened by judicious corrections. There were parts of the Bill, however, of which he disapproved; and in the Committee he should endeavour so to amend them as at once to secure and advance the interests of the Church, and to benefit the people generally. He cautioned the Noble Lord against forming too magnificent a calculation of “surplus” but declared that any Bill which had his sanction, would not leave any surplus. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee.

July 25. Lord *Melbourne* moved that their Lordships resolve into Committee on the CHURCH OF IRELAND Bill; at the same time formally communicating his Majesty's assent to such parts of the bill as affected the interests of the Crown.—Lord *Lyndhurst*, in Committee, moved various amendments, all which were carried. Their Lordships debated at some length, and divided on the proposed amendment, to the third clause, reducing the bonus of 30 per cent. to the landlords for the collection, &c. of tithes, to 25 per cent., according to the original understanding when Sir H. Hardinge's Bill was about to be brought forward; but it was adopted on a division, by a majority of 78, there being—for the original clause 48; against it 126.—Lord *Lyndhurst*, on that part of the bill, which directs the appropriation of the Church revenues as certain portions of them fell in, being moved, proposed an amendment, for the rejection of whatever directed the appropriation of any alleged surplus to purposes other than those connected with the Church.—Lord

Melbourne said, if this part of the bill were negatived, he would wash his hands of the measure; and added, however, that, as far as he was concerned, he should retain his station, and proceed in his endeavours, so long as he had the majority of the House of Commons, and, as he imagined, of the country, to support his views.—The Bishop of *Exeter* denounced the measure as being urged upon the Government by those who had been guilty of tremendous perjury and perjury, who had alike violated pledge and oath.—Lord *Holland* supported the Bill, as the only way to support the Irish Church. On a division, the numbers were—for the amendment, 138; for the original clause, 47;—majority against Ministers, 91.

On the proposition that the 7th clause be omitted, a division took place, when it was carried by a majority of 88.

July 28. On the motion of Lord *Lyndhurst* the CHURCH OF IRELAND Bill was read a third time and passed, without any attempt on the part of the Ministers to restore the appropriation clauses, which had been expunged in the Committee.

July 29. Lord *Melbourne* moved the second reading of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH Bill.—The Bishop of *Exeter* expressed his approbation of the principle, but complained of many of the details of the Bill, especially of the septennial revisions, as calculated to cause constant agitation in the Church. He hoped they might be corrected in the Committee, and then, he believed, the Bill would be useful in sustaining the Established Church, the interests of true religion, sound morality, and real loyalty. After some remarks by the Bishop of *Hereford* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bill was read a second time.

Aug. 1. The STAMP DUTIES Bill was read a second time; and the REGISTRATION of Births Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Aug. 2.*

On the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the CHURCH OF IRELAND Bill, Lord *J. Russell* rose, and stated that as to the question of privilege, whether the Lords were justified in striking out the clauses regarding grants from the Consolidated Fund, he would waive all

objection on that ground, and found his present proposition on the desire to meet the main question in issue, the truth and justice of those portions of the Bill that had been rejected by the Lords. He adhered to his opinion on the subject—he could not consent to allow the alterations; and he now put the question in such a shape that the House had the opportunity of distinctly recording whether it concurred in those alterations. If the House should sanction such amendments, he had only to add, that he could not form one of the message announcing to their Lordships such acquiescence; on the contrary, he should deem it his duty to resign, on the ground that the House took from him the confidence which he deemed essential. If that were not the result, he should persevere in his endeavours to accomplish the objects of the Bill previously to its alteration, being convinced that public opinion, and truth and justice, were in its favour, and that ultimately they must triumph, and the House of Commons maintain its just influence as the representatives of the people. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Lords' amendments be taken into consideration that day six months.—Sir *R. Peel* said that the proposition of the noble Lord to defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments—was neither more nor less than the rejection of them. He complained of the injustice of that course, as deferring steps towards the adjustment of that question which had so much agitated Ireland; for though the Bill, as amended, might not do all that was contemplated by the resolution (regarding "appropriation") it did legislate regarding realities, and only omitted that which, after all, was in a great degree imaginary. As to the principle of "appropriation," in other language alienation of the Church property, he had opposed, and should continue to resist it, whether the amount were small or large. He viewed the principle as fatal to the independence of the Church Establishment; and he, therefore, should continue to offer it his most strenuous resistance in whatever form it was proposed. He thought the House ought not to reject the amendments because they did not go the full length of the resolution. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving as an amendment, that the resolutions of the Lords be taken into consideration.—Mr. *E. Denison* supported the motion.—Lord *Sandon* spoke against the motion, and in favour of the amendment. He denied that any practical benefit would accrue to Ireland from the Bill as it originally stood, and charged those who opposed

the alterations of the Lords, with making it a party question.—Mr. *Hume* replied at length to the arguments of Lord *Sandon*, and contended that neither Lord *Stanley's* nor Lord *Morpeth's* Bill for reforming the Irish Church went far enough.—Lord *Stanley* said that if they affirmed Lord *J. Russell's* proposition, it would be to declare that they would not even consider them. He denied that the Bill, even if it were carried in its original form, would "tranquillize" Ireland, as it was called. No Irish Member, or Member acquainted with Ireland, had ventured or would risk such an assertion. Then why should they support a Bill which its friends from Ireland only approved, on account of what they called the "principle" of appropriation, because it would serve as a lever for other purposes?

On a division, the numbers were,—for Lord *J. Russell's* motion 260; against it, 231; majority for postponement 29.

Aug. 3. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the second reading of the JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL Bill.—Sir *R. Inglis* opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read that day three months. A general discussion then ensued; and, on a division, there appeared—for the motion, 39; against it 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 4.

On the motion of Lord *Melbourne*, the MARRIAGES' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Aug. 5. On the question of the third reading of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH Bill, the Duke of *Cumberland* and the Bishop of *Hereford* spoke against, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Duke of *Wellington* in its favour. It was then read a third time, and passed.

Aug. 8. Lord *Melbourne*, on moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the NEWSPAPER STAMPS Bill, proceeded to describe it as intended not only to promote a more general diffusion of knowledge, but to put down the numerous unstamped publications which continued to exist in defiance of the law. His Lordship observed, that any amendment or alteration in the provisions of the Bill, would be fatal to it in the other House, as it was a Money Bill, and as such exempted from the interference of their Lordships.—Lord *Lyndhurst* expressed his concurrence as to the necessity of doing away with unstamped publications, and agreed to those parts of the Bill which were directed to that object; but the 11th clause, requiring the names of all the proprietors, be they ever so numerous, to be registered at the Stamp Office, was, he contended, as unjust and

arbitrary a clause as had ever been introduced into any Bill. He therefore entreated their Lordships to reject it, as having no relation whatever to the other parts of the Bill.—The Lord Chancellor defended the Bill, which he denied was either arbitrary or unjust, and, with respect to the clause objected to, no matter whether it related to money or not, it was a clause in a Money Bill, which the jealousy of the House of Commons would not allow to be altered.—After some further discussion, the Committee divided on the clause, which was negatived by a majority of 61 to 40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Aug. 9.*

The order for considering the Lords' amendments to the CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT Bill, respecting the Charitable Trusts, &c., having been moved, Lord *J. Russell* moved, that the House do disagree to these amendments; and after a short discussion, his Lordship's motion was agreed to without a division.

Aug. 10. The NEWSPAPER STAMP Bill, as amended by the Lords, having been presented, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Lords' amendments were undoubted violations of the Commons' privilege as regarded bills of aid and supply; and he therefore moved that the Bill be laid aside. This motion having been agreed to, the Right Hon. Gentleman then moved for, and obtained leave, to bring in a new Bill, to reduce the amount of Newspaper Stamps, in which the registration clause was omitted; and the operation of the Bill had been extended from the 1st of September to the 15th. The Bill was read the first time, and it was agreed that it should pass through all its stages on the following evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Aug. 11.*

The NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES' Bill having this evening passed through all its remaining stages in the Commons, was brought up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Members of the Lower House.—Viscount *Melbourne*, in moving the first reading of the Bill, said he hoped it was one which would suit their Lordships. There was no alteration in it except in two objectionable clauses, and an alteration from the day upon which it had first been agreed that the Bill should come into operation.

The Bill was then read a first time.

On the motion of the *Marquess of Lansdowne*, the IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES Bill was read a second time. His Lordship observed, that as there was

no objection to the principle of the Bill, it was not necessary to urge any thing in support of it.

Lord *Melbourne* then moved, that the subject of a message from the House of Commons, with reference to a "Free Conference" on the Municipal Corporations' Act Amendment Bill, should be taken into consideration. On the motion being agreed to, the Earl of Ripon, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lords Ellenborough, Wharnccliffe, Lyndhurst, Fitzgerald, and Abinger, were named to manage the Conference on the part of their Lordships. On their return from the Conference, the Earl of Ripon read a written statement of the reasons which had induced their Lordships to refuse their consent to some of the amendments of the Commons on the amendments of the Lords. After some discussion, a division took place, when there appeared—for the Lords' amendments, 40; against them, 29; majority against Ministers, 11.—Their Lordships then met the Commons in Conference a second time, to communicate to them the last determination of their Lordships' House on the subject of the amendments, but with no better result, as the Commons still persevered in their resistance to their Lordships' amendments.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, after the Free Conference with their Lordships on the Municipal Act Amendment Bill, Lord *J. Russell* reported that the Lords still adhered to their amendments. That being the case, he declared that he had no resource left to him but to move that the Lords' amendments be taken into further consideration "that day three months." The proposition was agreed to, and the Bill was consequently lost.

On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Lords in the ESTABLISHED CHURCH Bill. The Lords having struck out that part of the Bill which required the Welsh Bishops to possess a knowledge of the Welsh language, a division took place, when the Lords' amendment was carried by a majority of 51 against 45. The remainder of the Lords' amendments were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Aug. 12.*

The Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time; and, after the Standing Orders had been suspended, it was committed, reported, read a third time, and passed.

Aug. 15—21. The two Houses were chiefly occupied during the week, in the passing of numerous bills, many of a private nature, on which there was little discussion. The following, among others, received the royal assent:—the Slave Owners' Compensation Bill; Slave Treaties Bill; Registration of Births, &c. Bill; Marriages Bill; Medical Witnesses Bill; Pensions Duties Bill; Parochial Assessments Bill; Tithe Compositions (Ireland) Bill; Prisoners' Counsel Bill; Exchequer Suits Bill; Borough Funds Bill; Borough Boundaries Bill; Borough Justice Administration Bill; Lists of Voters Bill; County Elections Bill; Copyright Bill; Conviction Bill; Common Fields Inclosure Bill; Poor Law Loans Bill; Stannaries Courts Bill; Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill; Public Works (Ireland) Bill; Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill; and Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill.

Aug. 22. This day Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty in person, who delivered the following most gracious speech on the occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament: and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

"The assurances of friendly dispositions which I receive from all Foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed. I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that Country an exception to the general tranquillity of Europe; and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the Civil War, have not hitherto been realized. In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, I have afforded to the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my Naval Force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which was one of the main objects of the Quadruple Treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe. I am happy to be able to inform you that endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that

purpose I tendered to the two Governments, were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit; and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties. I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this Country with two great and friendly Nations.

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commission appointed to consider the State of the Dioceses in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations.

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labour brought to maturity Enactments upon the difficult subject of Tithe of England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

"The passing of the Acts for Civil Registration and for Marriages in England, has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of Religious Freedom, which, with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this Country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of Titles, and to the stability of Property.

It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crimes which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of Government will encourage this good disposition, and enable that Country to develop her great natural resources.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary Supplies of the year, but the additional Sums required to provide for an increase in my Naval Force. I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of the Compensation awarded to the Owners of Slaves in my Colonial Possessions, and that the Obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled. The increased productiveness of the Public Revenue has enabled you to meet these Charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce Taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my People, and others unequal in their

pressure upon various parts of my Dominions abroad.

"The present condition of Manufactures and Commerce, affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have

been engaged in Public Affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will there resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions; and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well being of every community."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Since our last, a very important change has taken place in the political aspect of the Peninsula. The Constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed in nearly all the important towns and provinces in Spain. The movement commenced at Malaga, where the populace murdered the governor. It was speedily followed up at Cadiz, Seville, Saragossa, Corunna, Bilbao, and finally at Madrid itself. Though, in the first instance, it was temporarily suppressed in the capital, by the energy of General Quesada, the Queen was eventually compelled, on the 13th, to submit to it, by an insurrection of two regiments of the royal guard stationed at St. Ildefonso for her protection. The Ministry of Isturitz was accordingly dissolved on the following day. On the 15th the Queen entered Madrid in military procession, and immediately issued an edict proclaiming the Constitution of 1812, "until the nation, represented in Cortes, should expressly manifest its will, or adopt another Constitution in conformity with its wants." In the mean time the ministers fled in disguise; but the Capt.-General Quesada, who had rendered himself extremely unpopular by his arbitrary conduct in dissolving the national guards of Madrid and proclaiming martial law, was taken prisoner, and most brutally murdered.

The above movement is likely to lead to important results. It is, in fact, a recurrence to the old-established condition of things—to the ancient constitution of the country. In Spain, the Cortes of Castile, which was composed of nobility, ecclesiastics, knights, and the representatives of certain cities, held the first rank during the time of the Spanish Monarchy. They were invested with the power of making war, and frequently exercised it in opposition to the throne. These almost Republican institutions were gradually circumscribed, and eventually nullified, by the usurpations of succeeding

sovereigns. Buonaparte, to extend his influence in the Peninsula, convoked, in 1808, a junta of the Cortes at Bayonne. In their last session they adopted, in the name of Ferdinand VII., the constitution of 1812, which provided that the Cortes should consist of twenty-five archbishops, twenty-five nobles, and one hundred and twenty-two representatives of the people. This was abolished by Ferdinand in 1814, but, constrained by the military, he again accepted it in 1820. The despotic powers of Europe, adverse to the infringement of regal prerogative effected by the Constitution, declared against it at the Congress of Verona, and it was at length put down by the French under the Duke of Angouleme in 1823.

According to this Constitution, the Cortes consists of only one chamber. It takes for its basis a declaration that Spain belongs to the people, and is not the patrimony of any family. The deputies are elected by an indirect election, but by a sort of universal suffrage, as all the citizens first voting in their districts choose electors, who again choose other electors to meet in the capital of the province and elect deputies for the Cortes. The Cortes meet every year on the 1st of March, without being convoked by royal authority. Their session lasts three months, and may be prolonged one month if two-thirds of the deputies concur in such a vote. The duration of the Cortes is two years. In opening the Cortes the Sovereign must come without a guard. No deputy can accept any reward, honour, or pension from the Sovereign. The Sovereign cannot refuse assent to bills, nor declare war, nor make peace, nor negotiate treaties, without the consent of the Council of State; he cannot refuse assent by a simple negative; the reasons for withholding it must be assigned. If the reasons are not given within thirty days, the silence is equivalent to assent. The rejected measure may be introduced next session, and if rejected,

then it may be brought forward a third time in the following session, and on being passed the third time it becomes law without any reference to the Royal assent.

PORTUGAL.

In Lisbon a sad disaster happened on the 14th of August, which nearly ended in a serious national calamity. At two o'clock in the afternoon the roof of the Treasury, situate in the Rocio-square, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every possible exertion was used to extinguish the flames, they raged with so much fury, assisted by a strong north wind, as to render them abortive; and at eight, P.M., this beautiful and spacious building was completely destroyed.

ASIA.

The Euphrates Expedition.—In our last number we briefly noticed the melancholy loss of one of the vessels employed in this interesting expedition. It

appears that the two vessels had proceeded prosperously along the stream, till the 21st of May, when they were then unexpectedly assailed by one of those sudden and terrible hurricanes which often rise in the deserts; and, unfortunately, while the Euphrates hardly escaped from wreck, the smaller vessel, the Tigris, which generally led the expedition, was overwhelmed by the tornado, and went down with all on board. In a few minutes, not a vestige of her was to be seen, and only a small portion of her crew, including Colonel Chesney, were saved from a watery grave. The place where this calamity happened is near Wordie, and about eighty miles from Annan; it appears that fifteen Englishmen, including three officers, and five or six natives, perished. Among those we have to deplore, are Lieut. Cockburn, R.A., Lieut. R. B. Lynch, of the Bengal army (a passenger, who had joined his brother, Lieut. H. B. Lynch), and Sarded, the interpreter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Established Church.—The Tithes Commutation Bill, which received the Royal assent on the 20th of Aug. having been so materially altered, in many of its material provisions, from its original form, the following recapitulation of its principal enactments, as it now stands, may be useful. Parochial meetings may be called, at which the owners of two-thirds in value may agree on the sum to be paid to the tithe owner, and such agreement will be binding on the whole parish; this agreement is to bear date on the day the first signature is attached to it, and must set forth in a schedule all the lands in the parish subject to tithes. Disputes as to liability or boundaries may be referred to arbitration; and agreements for commutation pending at the time of the passing of the Act, are to be valid. The agreements must be confirmed by the Commissioners; and land to a certain extent and in certain cases may be given as an equivalent for tithes. Valuers may be appointed to apportion the rent-charge. If a voluntary agreement be not come to in a parish before the 1st of October, 1837, the Commissioners may proceed to ascertain the value of the tithes, with a view of bringing the Act into operation, calculating the value of the tithes on an average of the last seven years. In extreme cases the Commissioners are to have power 'to diminish or increase the sum to be taken, by a sum amounting to not more than one-fifth part of the average value;' and where any modus, &c. shall have been made by competent authority, they are to act on the principle of such

decision. The rent-charge is to be apportioned and regulated according to the average value of wheat, barley, and oats—and it is to be liable to rates 'in like manner as the tithes commuted for such rent-charge have heretofore been'—and the expenses of awards are to be borne by the land-owners or tithe-owners as the Commissioners may direct. Where a tenant dissents from the payment of the rent-charge, the landlord is to stand in the place of the tithe-owner; but where the tenant does pay, if he holds his land by lease or agreement made subsequently to the commutation, he may deduct it from his landlord's rent. When the rent-charge, which is to be payable half-yearly, has been in arrear 21 days, it may be distrained for.

The Bishop of London lately issued an important circular, pointing out the deficiency of church room in London and its vicinity, as compared with the population of this vast metropolis, and appealing to the friends of the church for pecuniary aid to remove, if possible, the existing evil. The appeal appears not to have been made in vain. On the 6th of July, the first meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen who take an interest in this important object, was held at London House, and an immediate subscription, not much short of 50,000*l.* in amount, was the immediate result. His Majesty has contributed 1000*l.*, and has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of becoming patron to the fund. The Queen is a subscriber of 300*l.*, the Archbishop of Canterbury of 1000*l.*, the

Bishop of London of 2000*l.*, and one individual, who modestly conceals his name under the title of "A Clergyman seeking treasure in Heaven," of 5000*l.*; Brazenose College, 1000*l.*; Dr. Pusey, 1000*l.*; Rev. C. Golightly, 1000*l.*; G. Davenport, esq. Fenchurch-street, 1000*l.*; Anonymous (with the text Heb. iii. 13), 1900*l.*; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. 500*l.*; Messrs. Drummonds, 500*l.*; W. Cotton, esq. 500*l.*; Joshua Watson, esq. 500*l.*; Rev. Dr. Richards, 500*l.*; A. Gordon, esq. 500*l.*; Rev. W. Dodsworth, 400*l.*; Marquis Cholmondeley, 500*l.*; Lord Kenyon, 500*l.*; "A Candidate for Orders," 400*l.*; Rev. J. Lonsdale, 400*l.*; Mrs. Lonsdale, 100*l.*; Rev. H. H. Norris, 200*l.*; Archdeacon Cambridge, 200*l.*; B. Harrison, esq. 300*l.*; and no less than 36 private clergymen, 100*l.* each. In addition to these many other large subscriptions from noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen, and one from the Merchant Tailors' Company of 500*l.*, appear on the list. The business has been undertaken and hitherto conducted with a degree of energy and zeal suited to its importance.

The Chester Diocesan Church Building Society have printed their report for the present year, and, from that document, it appears that there is in—

	Population.	Church Accommodation.
Bolton Parish	63,000	7835
Bury Parish	49,000	5200
Whalley	98,000	11,860
Wigan	45,000	6900
Stockport	67,000	7440
Mottram	16,000	1000

The population of Lancashire and Cheshire has increased, in about 30 years, from 864,000 to 1,647,000. The Manchester Church Building Society, established last year, raised in two months the sum of 18,000*l.*, and at Glasgow above 22,000*l.* was raised in the course of the year. The Chester Diocesan Society has raised, chiefly in Liverpool and Chester, about 2000*l.* in addition to separate subscriptions for six new churches. The donations also for establishing Church of England schools at Liverpool, amount to 10,321*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and the annual subscriptions to 365*l.* 14*s.* The number of children receiving instruction in the schools already in operation exceeds 1100.

On the 11th of August, a numerous and highly respectable meeting took place at the Town-hall, *Wells*, for the purpose of forming a Diocesan Association, to act in union with and in aid of "The Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels." The

Bishop of Bath and Wells took the chair. The several resolutions were moved and seconded, in very eloquent speeches, by the High Sheriff, by Sir A. Hood, bart., W. Miles, esq. M. P., the Dean of Wells, the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, the Hon. and Rev. G. N. Grenville, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, and others. The Rev. W. Gunning, Provisional Secretary, read the rules of the society. The amount of donations, at the close of the meeting, reached no less a sum than 2166*l.* 12*s.* and annual subscriptions to 117*l.* 1*s.*

Newspapers.—According to the new regulations relative to newspapers, which will come into operation on the 15th of September, the price of the Stamp is to be reduced to one penny; and they are to pass through the General Post Office free from all charge, being no longer subject to penny and twopenny rates, as heretofore. But Newspapers sent by Twopenny Post to pay 1*d.*; as likewise those sent within limits of the delivery of Post-towns. Newspapers open at the sides, to and from the colonies, are free of postage if by Post Office Packets; if by other vessels, to be charged 1*d.* Newspapers to or from all foreign countries to pay 2*d.* except where the nation to which the newspaper is sent sends and receives papers free of postage, when no postage is charged, unless sent by other than a packet vessel, when 1*d.* is charged. No writing or marks, other than the address, allowed; and all papers to go free must be put into the Post office within seven days after their date, if going out of the kingdom. The Postmasters empowered to charge treble postage on all papers marked. Newspapers may be sent by any other conveyance than the post. Papers redirected, if not opened, are forwarded free.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper that the number of licensed brewers in England is 2,099, who consume 16,412,440 bushels of malt; of victuallers 54,551, of whom 36,962 brew their own beer, and consume 9,521,797 bushels of malt. There are 36,586 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, of whom 14,840 brew their own beer, and consume 3,702,417 bushels of malt; and of the 4,118 licensed sellers of beer not to be drunk on the premises, 987 who brew their own beer consume 218,616 bushels of malt. In Scotland 242 brewers consume 988,800 bushels of malt; and out of 17,026 victuallers there are 335 who brew their own beer, and consume 140,380 bushels. In Ireland there are 945 brewers, whose consumption of malt is 1,829,587 bushels.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 24. Wm. Henry Harvey, esq. to be Treasurer and Accountant-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

July 8. Wm. Rose, of Sandhills, Hants, esq. to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

July 12. Wm. Wilde, esq. to be Chief Justice at St. Helena.

July 29. 75th Foot, Major G. Watts to be Major; Capt. R. D. Hallifax, to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Capt. A. M. Fraser, to be Major.

Aug. 1. Joseph Barclay Pentland, esq. to be Consul-general in the Republic of Bolivia.—Wm. Penrose Mark, esq. to be Consul for the province of Granada.—J. C. Lees, esq. to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

Aug. 3. Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Aug. 10. The Rev. John Ryle Wood, to be Resident Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.

Knighted, Col. Patrick Lindsay, C.B. K. C. H.

Aug. 11. John Hodgson, of Edwicks House, co. Northumberland, esq. M.P. in compliance with the last will of Eliz. Archer Hind, of Orington-lodge, to assume the surname of Hind, in addition to that of Hodgson.

The most noble Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, to assume the surname of Gordon, in addition to his own family surname of Lennox.

Aug. 15. Right Hon. Lord John Russell to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Major Henry Alex. Scott, to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 19. T. H. Lister, esq. to be Registrar-general of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.—72d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, 99th Foot, to be Col.—99th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Thos. Arbuthnot, to be Col.—Brevet, Major Wm. Walde, R. Art. to be Lieut.-Col. in the army.

Aug. 22. William Blamire, esq. Thos. W. Buller, esq. and the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A. to be Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales.

Naval Preferments.—Rear-Adm. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H. to command the squadron at Spithead; Capt. Sir J. K. Rowley to the Cornwallis 74; Capt. R. Tait to the Dublin 50; Capt. Sir J. S. Peyton and Comm. W. H. Pierson to the Madagascar 46; Capt. J. Hayes, C.B. to the Inconstant 36; Capt. Hon. J. H. Rous to the Pique 26; Capt. W. H. Bruce to the Imogene 28; Comm. J. E. Erskine to the Harlequin 16; Comm. J. Robb to the Scylla 16; Comm. J. C. Dacres to the Salamander steam vessel. To be Captain, J. Macdougall, (b); to be Commanders, W. Allen, Hon. W. B. Devereux.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Carr, D.D. to be Bishop of Bombay.

Rev. R. A. C. Beadon, Cheddar V. Som.

Rev. W. Brooke, Kingston R. Cambridgesh.

Rev. R. S. Bryan, Brushford P.C. Somerset.

Rev. H. Clarke, Guisborough P.C. co. York.

Rev. E. Collis, Kilconnell R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. E. Dawes, King's Somborne V. Hants.

Rev. B. Evans, Glascombe V. co. Radnor.

Rev. A. M'Cauley Forrester, Church of Linton, co. Peebles.

Rev. H. G. Fothergill, Belstone R. Devon.

Rev. G. Gooden, South Barrow P.C. Som.

Rev. W. M. Heald, Birstall V. co. York.

Rev. W. Hull, St. Gregory P.C. Norwich.

Rev. J. Hurlock, Ixworth P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Kerr, Woodbastwick R. Norfolk.

Rev. P. H. Lee, Stoke Bruern R. co. Northt.

Rev. T. P. Lethbridge, St. James's P.C. Taunton.

Rev. T. A. Lyons, Ballysax R. co. Kildare.

Rev. T. Mosley, Cholderton R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Murray, St. Peter's V. Colchester.

Rev. T. Overton, Sessay R. co. York.

Rev. H. T. Parker, Blandford V. Dorset.

Rev. T. S. Phelps, Weston Bamfylde R. Som.

Rev. W. P. Pigot, Fugglestone St. Peter, cum Bemerton R. Wilts.

Rev. S. Powell, Stretford R. co. Hereford.

Rev. W. C. Risley, Deddington V. co. Oxford.

Rev. H. Saunders, East Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. W. P. Spencer, Badley P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. A. Steward, Wetheringset R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. B. Thorold, Haugham with Marston R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. Tomkins, Thorn Faulcon R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Wilder, Sulham R. Berks.

Rev. W. T. Worship, Holton R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. R. Pitman, Chap. to Duchess of Kent.

Rev. L. Tonson, Chap. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. H. A. Maude, to be Master of St. John's hospital, Huntingdon.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Commander John Washington, R.N. to be Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—John Hodgson, esq.

Sheffield.—John Parker, esq.

Warwick.—Hon. C. J. Canning.

BIRTHS.

July 11. In Clifford-street, London, the Rt. Hon. Lady Janet Walrond, a dau.—14. At Vienna, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.—

24. At Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, the wife of Capt. Charles Forbes, late 17th Lancers, a dau.—

At 49, Upper Brook-st. Lady Ashley, a son.—

25. At the Rectory, Dittisham, Devon, Lady Henry Kerr, a son.—

29. At Leamington, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Somerville, R.N. a dau.—

At Templemore, the wife of Major D'Urban, a son.—

At Brighton, the wife of Wm. Holme Sumner, esq. a son.—

In Langham-place, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Law, a dau.—

31. At Maristow, Devon, the lady of Sir Ralph Lopez, Bart. M.P. a son.

Latly. In Great George-st. Westminster, the wife of Dr. Lushington, M.P. a dau.—

In Grosvenor-sq. the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a dau.—

At Milford Lodge, Hants, the wife of Col. Henry Roberts, C.B. a dau.—

At Phoenix Park, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Colby, Royal Eng. a dau.

Aug. 1. At Stonehouse, the wife of Capt. Brutton, Royal Marines, a son.—

At Mersham, Lady Jolliffe, a son.—

2. At St. David's College, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Olivart, a son.—

In Montagu-pl. Mrs. General Barton, a dau.—

At Brighton, the wife of Philip Stewart, esq. a son.—

3. At Eden Hall, Lady Musgrave, a dau.—

In Belgrave-st. Belgrave-square, the Countess of Pomfret, a dau.—

4. At Dinon (France), the wife of Lieut.-Col. Eden, 56th regt. a son.—

At St. John's-hill, Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Professor Holmes, late of Bishop's College, Calcutta, a son.—

At the Rectory, Upton Warren, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. J. B.

Hooper, a son.—7. At Studley Castle, the lady of Sir Francis Goodrick, Bart. M.P. a son and heir.—10. At the Vicarage, St. Erth, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. J. Funnelt, a son.—11. In Park-lane, the Countess of Lincoln, a son.—12. The wife of the Dean of Hereford, a son.—13. At Tring-park, Herts, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Weguelin, a son.—At Scraftoff Hall, the Lady Angela Pearson, a dau.—14. At Henney Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas, a dau.—In Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a son.—15. In Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Lady Stirling, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a son.—16. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ashworth, a dau.—At Brighton, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At Clapham, Henry Nesbitt, esq. of Bedford Row, to Maria, third dau. of the late Dr. Smith, of Maidstone, Kent.—12. At Lyme Regis, Dorset, Geo. Fred. Codrington, esq. to Frances Henrietta, dau. of the late Major R. Vincent.—At Durham, Lord Chelsea, eldest son of Earl Cadogan, to Mary, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, and grand-dau. of late Earl Cadogan.—13. At Colchester, Joseph, third son of Samuel Hoare, esq. banker, London, to Anna Amelia, only dau. of the late Chas. Buxton, esq.—At Newent, Gloucestershire, the Rev. T. J. Cartwright, Rector of Preston Bagot, to Anna Cecilia, third dau. of the Ven. Archd. Onslow.—14. At Markham, Notts, the Rev. F. A. Jackson, Vicar of Riccall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. Kirke, of East Retford.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. the Hon. A. Duncombe, R.N. second son of Lord Feversham, to Delia, dau. of John Wilmer Field, esq.—15. At Stoke, Lieut. Atcherly, R.M. to Eliz. Hester Isabella, dau. of the late Major Loftie, 55th regt.—16. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. F. Du Boulay, of Shobrooke, to Sybella, fourth dau. of Dr. Philpotts, Bp. of Exeter.—John Marklove, esq. of Berkeley, Glouc. to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. C. Carrington.—19. At Ensham, the Hon. John Dutton, second son of Lord Sherborne, to Lavinia Agnes, dau. of the Hon. Col. Parker, of Ensham Hall, Oxon.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Hon. Edw. Preston, eldest son of Visc. Gormanston, to Lucretia, eldest dau. of the late W. Jerningham, esq. and niece to Lord Stafford.—At Grimsby, Rev. J. Penny, to Miss Mary Ann Gray, dau. of the late Rev. G. Gray, of Laceby.—20. At Clifton, Lionel Olive, esq. of Rodney-place, Clifton, to Eliz. Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. R.N.—21. At Astrop House, Northamptonshire, Henry Barton, esq. of Rangemoor House, co. Stafford, to Louisa, dau. of late Rev. W. S. Willes.—At Stindon hall, Surrey, Col. Leslie, R.H. to Lady Mary Dorothea Eyre, sister of the Earl of Newburgh.—23. Geo. Ogle, esq. of Brompton, to Philippa Wallis, eldest dau. of the late Capt. J. Lamb Popham, R.N.—At Lewisham, John Castendieck, esq. to Allison-Allen, dau. of the late Caleb Marshall, esq. of Dulwich.—In Dublin, H. Stewart Burton, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Sir F. Burton, of Carrigaholt Castle, co. Clare, to Alicia Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Veach Simpson.—At Wem, Salop, the Rev. W. F. Sanders, to Jane Ann, dau. of the Rev. F. Salt.—25. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Capt. Jekyll, Gren. Guards, to Julia, third dau. of Chas. Hammersley, esq. of Park-crescent.—At Tichborne, J. Benett, esq. only son of John

Benett, esq. M.P. of Pyt-house, Wilts, to Emily Blanche, youngest dau. of Sir H. J. Tichborne, Bart. of Tichborne, Hants.—26. At St. Martin's Church, the Rev. W. H. Tudor, to Julia Arabella Maria, fourth dau. of late Lt.-Gen. Campbell, Lt.-Gov. of Gibraltar.—At St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Chas. Grey, M.P. second son of Earl Grey, to Caroline Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Sir T. H. Farquhar, Bart.—At Islington, the Rev. W. Wales, M.A. Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to Frances, seventh dau. of Lancelot Haslope, esq. of Selly-hall, co. Worc.—28. At Kingston, the Rev. John Lukin, Rector of Nursling, co. Southampton, to Lucy Eliz. Byng, eldest dau. of the late Lord Torrington.—At Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's house, Portland-pl. the Duke of Somerset, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.—At Blakeney, Norfolk, the Rev. J. A. Tillard, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Cotterill.

Lately. At Depeigne, Surrey, Mr. Adrian J. Hope to Mademoiselle Emily M. M. Rapp, dau. of the late Gen. Rapp, and Mrs. Drummond of Melfort.—In Belfast, the Rev. W. Campbell, of White Abbey, to Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 5th Bengal N.I.—Aug. 4. At Mark's Tey, near Colchester, the Rev. Thos. Farley, Rector of Ducklington, Oxon, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. P. Wright.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major J. B. Thornhill, to Eliza, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Gordon, and dau. of the late R. Morris, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.—At Brixton, Paul, eldest son of Paul Storr, esq. of Bond-st. London, to Susannah, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Utterton, of Heath Lodge, Croydon.—At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, the Rev. John White, Vicar of Fairfield, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of late G. Baker, esq. and granddau. of the late Dr. Andrewes, Dean of Canterbury.—At Sunning-hill, the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, to Mary-Rachel, dau. of the late W. Desborough, esq. of Hemingford Grey.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Abraham George eldest son of W. A. Roberts, esq. M. P. to Eliz. Sarah, eldest dau. of the Lady Eliz. and the late J. H. Smyth, esq. of Heath, co. York.—8. At Langley, Bucks, the Rev. H. T. Attkins, of Langley House, to Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. G. Freeman, Rector of Milton, Cambridgeshire.—9. At Batheston, R. E. George, esq. of Bath, to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Thos. Brooke, Rector of Horton and Avening, Gloucestershire.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. Goodenough Lynn, to the Hon. Eliz. Lucy Fraser.—At Layton, Essex, B. P. Symonds, D.D. Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, to Lydia, eldest dau. of J. Masterman, esq. of Layton.—At Ryburgh, the Rev. A. Loftus, second son of the late General Loftus, to Mary Anna Ray, only child of the Rev. W. R. Clayton, of Norwich.—13. Major Harriot, of Twickenham, to Frances Eliz. eldest dau. of W. H. Ashurst, esq. of Waterstock, Oxon.—At Paris, Major Fraser, to Frances Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Rob. Hollingworth, esq. of Hayle-place, in the county of Kent.—17. At St. Martin's Church, Charles Kerry Nicholls, esq. nephew of the late Adm. Sir H. Nicholls, to Charlotte Matilda, only dau. of George Saunders Prestividge, esq.—At Achurch Rectory, Fred. Brooksbank Bicknell, esq. to Mary, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Powys.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Standish Barry, esq. brother of G. Standish Barry, esq. M.P. to Angelina Anne Maria, dau. of the late William Brander, esq. of Morden Hall, Surrey.

O B I T U A R Y.

**THE MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE,
BARONESS SANDYS.**

Aug. 1. At Roehampton, after a protracted illness, the Most Hon. Mary Hill, dowager Marchioness of Downshire, Baroness Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester (1802).

Her ladyship was the only surviving child and heiress of the Hon. Martin Sandys, a Colonel in the army, (younger brother to Edward second and last Lord Sandys, of Ombersley, of the creation of 1743,) by Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Trumbull, of Easthampsted park, co. Bucks, esq. (by the Hon. Mary, Blundell, daughter and coheiress of Montagu Viscount Blundell, of Ireland).

Her ladyship was married, June 29, 1786, to Arthur then Viscount Fairford; afterwards Earl of Hillsborough, on the creation of the marquise of Downshire in 1789; and, after the death of his father in 1793, the second Marquis of Downshire.

On the death of her uncle Lord Sandys in 1797, the Marchioness became heiress of the estates of that family; and by patent dated June 19, 1802, the barony was renewed in her person, with remainder to her 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and any other younger sons, and the heirs male of their bodies, and, failing such, to her eldest son. Her ladyship had been left a widow, Sept. 7, 1801, with five sons and two daughters. Both daughters and the fourth son are deceased; but four sons survive her. Her second son, Lord Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d dragoons, and one of the knights for the county of Down in the present Parliament, succeeds to the estates and barony of Sandys. He was born in 1792, and is at present unmarried.

VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.

The late Viscount Clifden, who was briefly noticed in our last number, p. 219, was the eldest son of James Agar, the first Viscount, by Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, esq. and widow of the Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, sixth son of the first Earl of Shannon. Previously to the death of his father, he for several years represented the county of Kilkenny in the Irish Parliament; and subsequently to that event, from 1793 until the death of his great-uncle Lord Mendip in 1802, (when he succeeded to that barony, and took the name of Ellis,) he had a seat in the English House of Commons for the borough of Heytes-

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bury. He was thus, perhaps, the only person who had sat consecutively in four different Houses of Parliament—the two houses in Ireland and the two in England.

“In his parliamentary life Lord Clifden has taken a prominent part upon all questions affecting the interests of Ireland, and has shown himself to be actuated by a constant love of that country upon every occasion. His Lordship’s style in speaking is straight-forward, and to the purpose, without attempting the ornaments of oratory. A patriotic feeling, as pure as it is strong, is the source of his unceasing efforts to promote our national prosperity. On the Roman Catholic question, Lord Clifden was an earnest and indefatigable advocate for the measure. He was charged with the presentation of, we believe, several hundred of the petitions in its favour, and he frequently addressed the House in support of them.” — Fisher’s National Portrait Gallery, where there is a portrait of his Lordship engraved by Scriven from a painting by G. Hayter, esq.

By his wife, Lady Caroline Spencer, who died Nov. 23, 1813, Lord Clifden had only two children, the Hon. Caroline-Anne, who died in 1814, in her 20th year; and the late accomplished Lord Dover, who died in 1833, leaving issue by Lady Georgiana Howard, second daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Henry now Viscount Clifden, born in 1825, two other sons, and three daughters.

SIR GEORGE ARMYTAGE, BART.

July 15. At Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, aged 75, Sir George Armitage, the fourth Baronet of that place (1738), for many years an acting Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding, D.C.L. &c.

He was the eldest son of Sir George Armitage, the fourth Baronet, M.P. for York from 1761 to 1768, by Anna-Maria, eldest daughter and coheiress of Godfrey Wentworth, of Wadley Park and Hickleton, co. York, esq.

He succeeded his father in 1783; and served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1791. He was Colonel Commandant of the Huddersfield Volunteers, and continued Colonel when the regiment became the Agbrigg local militia.

He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, July 5, 1793.

Sir George was twice married: first, on the 12th of August 1783, to the Hon. Mary Harbord, eldest daughter of Har-

bord first Lord Suffield; she died Aug. 13, 1790, having had several children who died in infancy. Sir George married secondly, in 1791, Mary, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. by whom he had issue three sons: 1. John Armytage, esq. who died on the 24th of May last, having married in 1818, Mary, only daughter of William Asheton, of Downham hall, co. Lanc. esq. and leaving issue; 2. Lieut.-Colonel Henry Armytage, of the Coldstream guards, who married in 1819, Charlotte Legendre, only daughter of the late Legendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd, co. Lancaster; 3. another son; and two daughters, Mary, married in 1815 to William Ponsonby Johnson, of Wolton house, co. Cambridge, esq. and Henrietta, married to Charles-John Brandling, esq.

Sir George is succeeded in his title by his grandson, now in his 18th year. His body was deposited in the family vault at Hartshead Church, Yorkshire.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY, BART.

July 14. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 58th year, Sir Matthew White Ridley, the third Baronet, of Blagdon, co. Northumberland (1756) M.P. for Newcastle.

He was born Aug. 18, 1778, the eldest son of Sir Matthew the second Baronet, by Sarah, daughter and sole heiress of Benjamin Coiburne, of Bath, esq. He was matriculated of Christ church, Oxford, April 24, 1795, and took his degree of B. A. March 9, 1798.

His father (of whom a brief memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1813, i. 671) was during eight Parliaments one of the members for Newcastle; and the late Sir Matthew, having been first elected upon his father's retirement, at the general election of 1812, had likewise sat during eight Parliaments, and for the space of twenty-four years. At the two last elections he had to encounter a poll; but the result proved the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. The numbers were: in 1832,

Sir M. W. Ridley . . .	2,112
John Hodgson, Esq. . .	1,686
E. Attwood, Esq. . . .	1,092

And in 1835:

William Ord, Esq. . . .	1,843
Sir M. W. Ridley . . .	1,499
John Hodgson, Esq. . .	1,254
James Aytoun, Esq. . .	988

His principles were those of the old Whigs, and in his address on the last election he declared himself a sincere and practical Reformer; but in the extreme measures which have characterized the

latter periods of our political annals, they inclined to Conservatism.

Sir Matthew continued the bank of Newcastle, long conducted by his family; and was the owner of extensive collieries as well as large landed estates. In 1818 he presented a large painting by Tintoretto, measuring 17 feet by 7, of our Saviour washing the Apostles' feet, as an altar-piece to St. Nicholas church, Newcastle; in which are the beautiful monuments, by Bacon and Flaxman, of his father and grandfather.

Sir Matthew married, Aug. 13, 1803, Laura, youngest daughter of George Hawkins, esq. by whom he had issue six sons and six daughters. The former were: 1. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1807, and still unmarried; 2. Nicholas-Henry, who died young; 3. Charles-William; 4. Henry-Richard; 5. William-John; and 6. George. The daughters: 1. Sarah; 2. Laura, married in 1835 to Charles-Atticus Monck, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles M. L. Monck, of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, Bart.; 3. Louisa, married in 1831 to Martin Tucker Smith, esq. late M.P. for Midhurst; 4. Marianne; 5. Janetta-Maria; and 6. Mary, who died an infant Jan. 1, 1821.

A portrait of Sir M. W. Ridley, painted by James Ramsey, has been published, drawn on stone by Weld Taylor.

SIR FRANCIS FREELING, BART.

July 10. In Bryanstone-square, in his 73d year, Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. F.S.A. Secretary to the General Post Office.

Sir Francis was born in Redcliff parish, Bristol, and commenced his official career in the Post Office of that city. On the establishment of the new system of mail coaches by Mr. Palmer in 1785, he was selected by that gentleman on account of his superior ability and intelligence, to assist him in carrying his improvements into effect, and was introduced into the General Post Office in 1787, where he successively filled the offices of Surveyor, Principal and Resident Surveyor, Joint Secretary (with the late Anthony Todd, esq.) and Sole Secretary, for nearly half a century.

Sir Francis Freeling possessed a clear and vigorous understanding, with a singular aptitude to seize upon whatever might be the main point in question—great patience in investigation—correctness of judgment, and the power of expressing his thoughts and opinions, both verbally and in writing, with force and precision. His address and manners were courteous

and affable, and no person was ever more ready than himself to bear testimony to the merits or to promote the just claims of others. The unremitting attention—the unwearied devotion which he bestowed upon the duties of his office—were features in his character which claim especial notice. From those duties, no private cares, no pleasurable engagements, could ever divert his attention. Though fond of society, and imparting much to its enjoyments, he never forgot, that, as a servant of the public, his time was not his own, and that the claims of official service were paramount. He was fortunate in obtaining that which to a faithful public servant must ever be the highest reward—the just appreciation of his services by those whose good opinion was to be coveted. He possessed the unbounded confidence, and the warm personal friendship of every one of the noble individuals, without distinction of party, who presided over the Post Office throughout his career. The following—the latest tribute to his memory from one of these noble persons, deserves a more permanent record than the columns of a newspaper. In a recent debate (Aug. 13) the Duke of Richmond remarked that, “Sir Francis Freeling had raised himself to an important station by his zeal and assiduity in this branch of the service of his country—by a private character unimpeached and unimpeachable, and with the esteem of every individual.”

He was much distinguished by his excellent master King George the Third, and the title he enjoyed was bestowed unsolicited by King George the Fourth, from whom he received other flattering testimonials of approval. The patent of his baronetcy is dated March 11, 1828.

Although an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt, with whom he was much in communication, and under whose encouragement and approbation those improvements were made in the system which have brought the Post Office to its present state,* Sir F. Freeling inflexibly acted upon the principle that a public servant in his situation ought not to be a political partizan. Of this we have a decided proof, as he had the gratification to number amongst his personal friends, many of the great

and leading men of that period, the most strongly opposed to the measures and policy of Mr. Pitt.

Few of the present generation can recollect what the Posts of the Country were at the time Sir Francis Freeling began to take a prominent share in their administration; some, however, there are, who can do so, and they will bear us out in asserting that their constant and gradual improvement under his management, has been attended with effects, though imperceptible in their operation, yet of the highest importance and value to the interests of Commerce and the prosperity of the Country.

In the intercourse and duties of private life, the qualities of Sir Francis Freeling were known and valued by a large circle of attached friends; the kindness of his heart was unbounded; he loved to do good silently and unobtrusively—the needy, who had seen better days, and the widow and orphan, have to bewail in him a friend and benefactor.

The few intervals which he could command from the labour of his official duties, were improved by his natural taste, aided by great quickness of apprehension, and an unusually retentive memory. He had formed a curious and valuable library, and from this Collection he derived one of his greatest amusements. Many were the hours of weariness and suffering in his latter days which were thus happily soothed. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1801 and he was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club, founded in 1812.

Sir Francis Freeling had been declining in health and strength for the last two years; and an affection of the heart, together with dropsical symptoms, had occasioned much anxiety in the minds of his family and friends. In the month of October last, he was considered in great danger; but the skill of his medical advisers, and the strength of his constitution, overcame the attack, and he survived some months in a state which, though it held out no hope of permanent recovery, afforded, in the language of Bishop Taylor, some “intervals and spaces of refreshment.” But, notwithstanding his enfeebled frame, his mental powers were unimpaired; and scarcely a single day passed, in which he was not for some hours occupied in the duties of his office, whilst others were devoted to those of a more sacred character.

For a great length of time, he had calmly contemplated the great change that awaited him, and to which he looked forward with resignation and pious confidence in the mercy of God, with devout aspirations towards his favour, and with

* “It was quite certain that up to this period the Post Office had been administered in a way highly beneficial to His Majesty's service; and he would say that, administered as it was, it was far better administered than any Post Office in Europe, or any other part of the world.” —Duke of Wellington's speech in the House of Lords, 13th Aug. 1836.

ferent gratitude for the blessings which he had so long enjoyed. His remains were interred, by his own desire, in the Cemetery in the Harrow Road, on Saturday the 16th July, followed by his sons, his nearest connections, and by a limited number of attached friends.

Sir Francis Freeling was thrice married. By his first lady, Jane, daughter of Mr. Christian Karstadt, he had issue two sons, the present Sir Henry Freeling, Bart. Assistant Secretary at the Post Office, and John Clayton Freeling, esq. Secretary to the Board of Excise, (both of whom are married, and have numerous families;) and one daughter, Charlotte, the wife of James Heywood Markland, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. By his second wife Mary, daughter of Francis Newbery, of Addiscombe, esq. Sir Francis had one daughter; and by his third wife, Emilia-Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, Bart. he had three sons, of whom two survive; and one daughter, the wife of Lieutenant Thomas Bulkeley, of the 1st life guards. Sir Francis became the third time a widower in 1812.

In concluding this slight sketch of one whose character and services were so long and so justly appreciated by the public and by his friends, we have only to add, that to his affectionately attached children, he has left the best inheritance; the character of their father, as a public servant—as a gentleman—and as a Christian in faith and practice.

An excellent whole-length portrait of Sir Francis Freeling was painted by George Jones, esq. R.A., and a fine engraving from it, by Charles Turner, A.R.A. was published last year.

LT.-GEN. SIR W. SHERIDAN, K. C. H.

April 22. Sir William Sheridan, K. C. H. a Lieut.-General in the army.

He was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the Coldstream guards, in June 1793; in Oct. following went with a detachment of the regiment to Flanders, where he remained as long as the troops were employed on that service. In 1795 he was promoted to a lieutenancy; and in 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and received a severe contusion on his foot, from a ball, at the Sand Hills.

In June 1803 he obtained his company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. In 1805 he embarked in an expedition under the orders of General Don, for the Elbe, and was some time stationed at Bremen. In 1807 he was employed in the Copenhagen expedition under Lord Cathcart; and in 1808 in the expedition under Major-General Sherbrooke, which

finally disembarked at Lisbon. He served the campaign in the Peninsula until the battle of Talavera, where he was most severely wounded, and was consequently made prisoner when Lord Wellington was obliged to abandon the hospital. He remained in captivity until the close of the war. He attained the brevet of Colonel in 1812, that of Major-General in 1814, and that of Lieut.-General in 1830.

LIEUT. W. I. POCOCK, R.N.

March 13. At Reading, in his 53d year, William Innes Pocock, esq. a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

Lieutenant Pocock was the second surviving son of Nicholas Pocock, esq. brother of Isaac Pocock, esq. late of Maidenhead, of whom a biographical notice appeared in this Magazine in December last. He was born in Bristol in June 1783, and went to sea in 1795, and performed several voyages to the East and West Indies, during which he distinguished himself in two severe boarding engagements with vessels of very superior force. In May 1805, he volunteered in H. M. frigate *Astræa*, and after frequent exchanges of shot for shells with the batteries at Boulogne, and other places on the French coast, sailed for Saint Petersburg with Lord Hutchinson as Ambassador. In the Sound she got on the Anholt Reef, and it was only by the unwearied exertions of all on board (Lord Hutchinson and his suite themselves working at the pumps) that she was got off, and reached Elsinore. Having there refitted, she took Lord Hutchinson to Copenhagen.

In May 1807 Lieut. Pocock removed from the *Astræa* to H. M. S. *St. Alban's*, in which he made three voyages: the first to Portugal, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope, the second to St. Helena, and the third to China. In the voyage home she encountered a tremendous storm off the Cape, which so much damaged her and several of the Indiamen under her convoy, that they were obliged to refit at St. Helena; and during his detention there, Lieut. Pocock made sketches of various parts of that island, which were afterwards published.

From Nov. 1810, when he left the *St. Alban's*, he was successively in H. M. ships *Africa*, *Lavinia*, and *San Josef*; and on the 5th of February 1811, receiving his commission as Lieutenant to H. M. ship *Eagle 74* guns, Captain Charles Rowley, he immediately joined that ship, and continued in her, serving as fourth, third, and second Lieutenant until the peace in 1814. Whilst on board the *Eagle* (which formed part of the

squadron in the Adriatic, co-operating with the Austrians under General Nugent, and eventually expelling the French from Fiume, Trieste, and Venice, and the adjacent coasts), Lieutenant Pocock had much arduous duty to perform, being frequently in actions of boat service on the coasts of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia. During that period it fell to his lot to command the boats of the *Eagle* at the attack upon Ragonitza in Dalmatia, and at the capture of Rovigno in Istria. In November 1813, with two boats of the *Eagle*, he brought part of a convoy of ten sail from off the beach, and from under the guns of a battery and gun boat at Volano on the coast of Italy, which had them so completely within their range, that several of the coasters were destroyed by their own guns to prevent his also carrying them off; and on this occasion he obtained and communicated to his Commander information that was of considerable use to the subsequent debarcation of General Nugent's army. He also served on shore in Italy; and being left in command of a party of seamen and marines at the mouth of the Po, he (in furtherance of the object specified in his orders) reduced a neighbouring fort of the enemy, making prisoners two superior officers, a serjeant, and sixteen men, and bringing off the guns (two twenty-four pounders and a brass field piece) with all the military stores and all small arms, (which were subsequently applied to the use of General Nugent's army) without losing any of his men, and laying that mouth of the Po open to our squadron for the future. Afterwards, in command of a smaller party, he occupied that post (Po Levante), and, in conjunction with the Austrian officers at Cape Capello, made a reconnaissance within range of the forts of Brondolo, and so conducted himself in an engagement with the French post there as to be mentioned in the dispatches of the Austrian general. He also served on shore as senior Lieutenant of the *Eagle* at the siege of Trieste, and the subsequent bombardment and capture of that city, his share of the duty there being to get the lower-deck guns into the battery and fight them.

He was also the Senior Lieutenant in the boats that towed the *Eagle* into the attack of the batteries of Fiume. Being anchored within point blank shot of the middle battery, the *Eagle* soon silenced it by her fire; Captain Rowley and Lieutenant Pocock landed immediately, and the town surrendered before the boats and men of the other ships in the squadron could get up. In all these operations the squadron in the Adriatic were so success-

ful that considerable prize money was afterwards distributed.

Up to the peace of 1814, Lieutenant Pocock's whole life had been devoted to the study and practice of his profession, and his hours of retirement subsequently were much occupied in plans for the advantage of the service. With a thorough knowledge of all the business of a seaman, he possessed also a cultivated mind, much taste, and great talents as a draftsman; his charts being models of accuracy and neatness, and his drawings of the various places he visited being in a very superior style. He was a good linguist; and his knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish, as well as his ability as a draftsman, was of much service to him in his profession on many occasions. In the leisure hours of his long voyages, he was constantly employed in the cultivation of his mind; and in 1810, whilst on board the *St. Alban's* in her China voyage, his experience having brought to his notice the great benefit that might accrue to the Navy by adopting the use of Tanks, he drew up a plan for "improving the structure and stowage of the holds of H. M. ships, and affording means of preserving them in many cases of great danger," which he afterwards printed and submitted to the consideration of several distinguished characters, both in and out of the Navy, who approved of his plan, which was partly adopted. He also wrote a paper on the subject of "Impressment of seamen," and a "Sketch of a plan for traversing the Arctic Sea;" and even during the last year of his life, although suffering from ill health, he was engaged in a plan for perfecting steam vessels for action in time of war, in illustration of which he had a model of a steam tug constructed.

Lieut. Pocock was twice married: first to Anne, the only daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Ives-place, near Maidenhead, esq. by whom he had three daughters, Anne, Mary-Innes, and Catherine-Elizabeth; and, secondly, to Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter of Dr. Richard Pearson, the eminent physician (of whom we published a memoir in our number for April last) by whom he had one son, William-Innes-Moreton, born in Paris the 28th of April 1834, both of whom, as well as his three daughters, survive him. His remains were deposited with those of his first wife, in a vault in Bray Church.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Esq.

July 28. At Frankfort on the Maine, in his 60th year, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, esq. of London, the greatest mil-

lionaire of the present or probably any other age.

The founder of the house of Rothschild, Mayer Anselm, was born at Frankfort, in the most vile part of that city, called the Jews'-alley, which is still separated from the remaining part of the town. He was brought up with the view of making him a priest. He studied with great application, and soon became one of the most learned archæologists. However, his father, contrary to his inclination, placed him in a counting house in Hanover. Mayer Anselm, although he did not renounce his taste for science, executed his commercial duties with skill and success. The Landgrave, since Elector of Hesse, tried his intelligence and his probity; he trusted several important affairs to him, and appointed him in 1801 banker to his Court. He had not placed his confidence in vain; for he was repaid by immense services. During the domination of Napoleon in Germany, his private fortune was saved by the devotedness of his banker. At the same time the house of "Rothschild" became one of the most celebrated in Germany.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving for inheritance to his sons not only an immense fortune and unbounded credit, but also the example of his life and wise counsels, which has been religiously followed. He especially recommended them to remain united, and it is sufficiently known that they have followed his advice. The five brothers have taken part in most of the great financial affairs of Austria, of France, of England, and of almost every country. They have formed among themselves an invincible phalanx.* By themselves, or by their agents, they have exercised a great control over the principal places in Europe, and, faithful to their habit, never to undertake anything separately and to concert all their operations, they have followed one unvaried and identical system. Their power was such, that at one time they were free to make either peace or war. Mr. Nathan Mayer of London was considered the chief of the family, although he was not the eldest. His brothers and nephews bore to him an almost filial respect. The five houses were conducted nearly in common, except that in London, which was under the exclusive direction of its nominal chief.

Of his father's ten children, eight

survive—the four brothers and four sisters. Their mother is also living; and she continues to inhabit the Jews' quarter at Frankfort; she loves her miserable people, and besides her benevolence, the sole thing which distinguishes her is the privilege which she reserves to herself to put clean curtains every month to her windows. She only leaves her habitation to visit the gardens of Anselm, her eldest son. She is proud of her children, proud of their wisdom, of their great fortune, and, we may say, of their glory—the mother of the Rothschilds may be paralleled with the mother of the Buonapartes.

The rise of Rothschild's fortune is all within the present century, and it did not make any decided progress till some time after it had commenced. It was not until the breaking out of the war in Spain, in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making the remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world in general. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father, for the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and other German princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. His youngest brother, James, then coming to reside in Paris, Mr. Rothschild was induced to fix himself permanently in London, where he has ever since remained.

His financial transactions pervaded the whole of the continent, and exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city either in the old or the new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. He had also, as well as his brothers, hosts of minor dependent capitalists, who participated in his loans and other extensive public engagements, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended, provided the

* Their names are, 1. Anselm, settled at Frankfort; 2. Solomon, who has divided his residence between Berlin and Vienna, but chiefly at the latter place; 3. Nathan Mayer, at London; 4. Charles, at Naples; and 5. James, or Jacob, at Paris. The last is much the youngest; and his wife, the Baroness, is daughter of his second brother Solomon, who is nearly eighteen years his senior.

project was a reasonable one for him, to undertake. Within the last fifteen years, the period during which his character for sagacity may be said to have been fully established, there has been, in fact, no limit to his means, taking the indirect as well as the direct means into account. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented. Mr. Rothschild may be said to have been the first introducer of foreign loans into this country; for, though such securities did at all times circulate here, the payment of the dividends abroad, which was the universal practice before his time, made them too inconvenient an investment for the great majority of property to deal with. He not only formed arrangements for the payment of the dividends on his foreign loans in London, but made them still more attractive by fixing the rate in sterling money, and doing away with all the effects of fluctuation in exchanges. All these operations were attended with a most remarkable degree of good fortune; for, though many of the countries which made loan contracts in this country became bankrupt, not one of those with whom Mr. Rothschild entered into contracts ever failed in their engagements. For this he was indebted occasionally as much to his own good management afterwards, as for his judgment in the original selection. If the dividends were not ready at the time appointed, which was the case in some few instances, his resources always enabled him to make the requisite advances, while his influence and perseverance afterwards uniformly enabled him to recover the money which had been advanced. Whatever may be said, therefore, of the ruinous effect of foreign loans, cannot with any justice be charged on Mr. Rothschild; on the contrary, they have proved to be the source of great national profit, as nearly all the stocks of the continental powers originally created here, have passed over for investment in the countries for which they were raised, at an advance of twenty or thirty per cent. or more, on the contract price. Besides his loan contracts, Mr. Rothschild was a purchaser and a large dealer in all the pre-existing European Government securities. Stock of any description, however unmarketable elsewhere, could always be bought or sold at his counting-house, and at fair prices. Besides his contracts with foreign governments for loans in money, he entered into numerous others, for conver-

sion into stocks bearing a lower rate of interest, and had various projects for further reduction under consideration at the time of his death, which he probably was alone able to carry through, and which will therefore fall with him.

Mr. Rothschild's loan contracts were not uniformly successful in the first instance. He was exposed to several very severe reverses, which would have proved fatal to houses of inferior means. One of these was Lord Bexley's loan or funding of Exchequer Bills in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, the first of that denomination introduced into the English market, and by which alone he is said to have lost 500,000*l.* At the time of the Spanish invasion by France in 1823, he was largely engaged in the French loans of that period, by which he was placed in great jeopardy; but, his resources enabling him to hold the stock, he came off ultimately without loss. The same cause shook violently the contracts with other European States then in progress in this market, and the stock of Naples in particular underwent so severe a depression that most of the subscribers, after the deposit, refused to go on with instalments. The London house was left, in consequence, to bear the whole weight of that contract.

Another event by which he was exposed to great danger was the project of M. de Villele for the conversion of the Rentes. Fortunately for him, the measure was lost by a single vote in the Chamber of Peers; but had it been carried, the convulsion in the money-markets of Europe which shortly followed it, would probably have proved fatal to him with such a burden on his shoulders, notwithstanding all his vast resources. Indeed, it was a common remark of his own at the time, that neither he nor the houses engaged in the undertaking with him, could have stood the shock.

Another most perilous contract for Mr. Rothschild was the 4 per cent. French loan made with M. de Polignac, just previous to the "three days," and which fell afterwards 20 or 30 per cent. or more. In fact, the stock was for some time in such bad odour, that no purchasers could be found for it. This contract was more detrimental in proportion to his subscribers than to himself, as the greater part of it was distributed among them, and it was at the time a matter of severe reproach against him that he did on this occasion leave his friends completely in the lurch. But this was answered by the remark that he had always been in the practice of dealing liberally with his subscribers in sharing his contracts among them, and that the revolu-

tion which followed and made this so ruinous an operation, was one that could not possibly have been foreseen by him. Since that period he has been in a constant course of successful operations, with the exception perhaps of that in Portuguese stock, which, however, was to him of very small amount and consideration.

Mr. Rothschild's great success in loan operations made it a matter almost of rivalry with all those States who wanted to borrow money, to obtain his co-operation. He uniformly refused, however, to enter into any such contracts for Spain, or the American States, previously the colonies of Spain. He contrived literally to steer clear of all the bad bargains which were made during the fifteen years, which may be called the zenith of his career as a banker and financial merchant.

Mr. Rothschild also avoided with great care the numerous Joint Stock Companies which had their rise and fall in his time. He might be said, however, to take the lead in their formation, by the introduction of the Alliance Insurance Company, which took place in 1824, just before the general mania, and which was peculiarly successful; but, with that exception, we are not aware of any in which he has been directly engaged.

Mr. Rothschild's operations in bullion and foreign exchanges have been on a scale probably little inferior to his loan contracts, and, devolving wholly upon himself and the family circle of his transactions of a similar kind, have formed, we suspect, a still more important feature in his general scale of profits. They continued at all times, and under all circumstances, and were subject to none of those reverses which occurred in his foreign loan contracts. His management of the business in exchanges was one of the most remarkable parts of his character. He never hesitated for a moment in fixing the rate, either as a drawer or a taker, on any part of the world; and his memory was so retentive, that, notwithstanding the immense transactions into which he entered on every foreign post day, and that he never took a note of them, he could dictate the whole on his return home with perfect exactness to his clerks. His liberality of dealing was another conspicuous feature of these operations, and many merchants whose bills were objected to elsewhere found ready assistance from him, and his judgment was proved by the very small amount of loss which he incurred in such liberality. To this class at any other time his death might have been productive of considerable embarrassment; but as trade is pros-

perous, and the state of credit good, little inconvenience is anticipated. This is under the supposition, too, that the business would now cease; but it is to be continued under the management of his sons, who have been for some time attached to the house, and have acquired, notwithstanding their immense prospects in point of wealth, the habits of the best-trained commercial men.

Mr. Rothschild married in 1806 Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Levi Barnett Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match. These doubts were infused by some malicious persons long after Mr. Rothschild had become an accepted suitor, and he was desired in consequence to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that, whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do better, as far as money and good character went, than give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild. Mrs. Rothschild, who survives, and whose talents in calculations and accounts have made her a true helpmate for her husband, was the mother of four sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter is married to a son of Baron Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfurt; and it was the marriage of the eldest son, Lionel, to a daughter of Baron Anselm, that called the deceased to Frankfurt.

Like the rest of his brothers, Mr. Rothschild held a patent of nobility; with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

He was attacked with illness some weeks before his death. He had a strong presentiment, it is said, that he should not return alive to this country. A suggestion was circulated, that better surgical assistance than that which was to be found on the spot might have saved him; but Professor Chelens, of Heidelberg, who attended him throughout his illness day and night, is a man too celebrated and too well known to require any observations. Mr. Travers's attendance was principally desired on account of his long acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the constitution of the deceased. He arrived only two days before his death.

The corpse of Mr. Rothschild, attended by the whole of his family, with the exception of his son Nathan, arrived in the

at London on the 4th Aug. and was buried in his house in New-court, St. Martin's-lane.

The funeral took place on Monday, the 8th. At a few minutes past one o'clock the remains were removed in a hearse drawn by six horses, which drew it into King William-street, at the head of thirty-six mourning, and forty-four private carriages; among the latter of which were those of the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Neapolitan, and Portuguese Ambassadors; Lord Stewart, Lord Bunsford, Lord Maryborough, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and many of the Aldermen of the City of London. In the coach next to the hearse, were the remains of the deceased as chief mourner, and in the other mourning coaches followed were the relatives and friends of the family. The procession proceeded into Cornhill, where the crowds were so great that it was with some difficulty the police could make a sufficient way for it to pass. On reaching White-church, the children belonging to the Jews' Orphan School in Bell-lane, and the Free School and Jews' Hospital in the End-road, joined the procession, and continued to move slowly until they drew up at the north entrance of the burial-ground belonging to the Great Synagogue in Duke's-place. Mr. Gifford, the minister of the burial-ground, officiated at the Hebrew service, and Dr. Lion Herschell, the High Priest or Rabbi, delivered in the English language a most feeling and eloquent address. In alluding on the generosity and benevolence of the deceased, Dr. Herschell said, independent of his subscriptions to every public charity, both Jew and Gentile, Mr. Rothschild had, from time to time, placed in his (Dr. Herschell's) hands many thousands, to be devoted by him to charity to needy and deserving persons. The body was then removed to the grave, which is near the west corner of the burial-ground. The outer coffin, of fine oak, was of considerable size, somewhat different in form to those made in this country, and richly and tastefully carved and decorated with silver handles at both sides and at the feet, that it appeared more like a cabinet or a piece of furniture than a receptacle for the dead. A raised tablet on the breast was carved with the name of the deceased. The four sons, forming the last melancholy ceremony of throwing three handfuls of earth into the grave, were very much affected.

The friends of the deceased, among whom were Mr. Montefiore his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuels, a fine old gentleman of ninety-six, and others, went through a similar ceremony, after which the grave was filled in, and covered with a large piece of granite, prepared for the purpose.

On the Sabbath following, Aug. 13, the four sons attended at the Synagogue in Duke's place, and after the service, severally made "offerings," for the benefit of the different charities belonging to the Synagogue, amounting altogether to two hundred guineas. Mr. Montefiore also gave fifty pounds, and other relatives different sums for the same object.

Mr. Rothschild's will furnishes no statement of the amount of his property, nor of the securities in which it is invested; so that upon that point public curiosity will remain ungratified. There are eight executors appointed, namely, the four brothers of the deceased, Mrs. Rothschild, one of his sons, his son-in-law, and Benjamin Cohen, his brother-in-law. The executors are strictly prohibited from prying into or interfering with anything in their official capacity beyond the line of their prescribed duties as administrators. The testator had given to each of his sons on their coming of age 25,000*l.* which the will directs shall be made up to 100,000*l.* in each case; the eldest son, lately married to his cousin-german, having already received his amount in full. The business is left to three sons that are now of age, without any distinction or preference, and the youngest son, not yet of age, is in every respect to be placed on the same footing with his brothers on reaching his majority. The three daughters of the testator are also each to have 100,000*l.*; this sum being already paid to the eldest, married to her cousin. The two youngest, yet unmarried, to have the same sum paid, provided they marry with the consent of their mother and brothers, and not otherwise. If they remain unmarried they are to have 50,000*l.* each on reaching the age of twenty-five, and on arriving at forty they are to have the other 50,000*l.* and no reversionary claim whatever on the residue of the property. The will throughout expresses the warmest affection for, and places the most unbounded confidence in, Mrs. Rothschild. She is secured an annuity of 20,000*l.* clear of all incumbrance, during her life, the town-house in Piccadilly and the country-house at Gunnersbury, with all their appurtenances, without any condition. The possibility of her again marrying is not once glanced at. The will declares that the testator had an interest in all the houses conducted by his brothers on the continent, and that they have a reciprocal in-

terest in the house conducted by him in London; that the joint business shall in future be carried on as heretofore by his sons, in conjunction with their uncles, for five years certain from his demise; that the sons shall be guided by the advice of their uncles, and enter into no new undertaking on their own account, without previously advising with, and obtaining the consent of, their mother.

The testator has bequeathed nothing to public charities, servants, or dependents. He has entrusted the whole of this arrangement to Mrs. Rothschild, to act upon her discretion, without any control from the other executors; there are very few legacies under the will, and the principal one is 10,000*l.* to his brother-in-law and executor, Mr. B. Cohen, with about 500*l.* to each of the testator's sisters, and a few small sums to others, not exceeding in the whole 15,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* Tokens of remembrance to other friends and relations he leaves entirely to the discretion of Mrs. Rothschild. There are a few other minor matters embraced in the will, but they are of no importance to the public. As we have above observed, the document breathes throughout the strongest feeling of affection for Mrs. Rothschild, whom the testator describes as being in the strictest sense a participator in all his joys and sorrows from the first day they had been joined together.

There is a very characteristic whole-length portrait of Mr. Rothschild, etched by Dighton; the "shadow of a great man," recently published, is also a close resemblance.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Brighton, Rev. *Henry Best*, M. A. formerly of the Close, Lincoln. He was of Magdalen coll. Oxf. M. A. 1791.

The Rev. *Nicholas Every*, Vicar of St. Veep, Cornwall. He was of Clare hall, Camb. B. A. 1817, M. A. 1820; and was instituted to St. Veep in 1823.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Mitchinson*, Vicar of Helpringham, Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted (in his own patronage) in 1799.

Aged 35, the Rev. *John Swinburn*, B. A. Vicar of Dearham, Cumberland, eldest surviving son of the late William Swinburn, esq. of Workington. He was instituted to Dearham in 1834.

June 24. Aged 82, the Rev. *William Singleton*, Vicar of South Wytham, and for 50 years Curate of North Wytham. He was presented to the vicarage of South Wytham in 1820 by Lord Huntingtower.

June 24. Aged 76, the Rev. *Nicholas*

Todd, Master of the Grammar School at Corby, and Vicar of Bitchfield, both in Lincolnshire. He was collated to Bitchfield in 1806 by Dr. Tomline, then Bp. of Lincoln.

June 29. At Dulwich, aged 47, the Rev. *Edward Smedley*, Prebendary of Lincoln. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Smedley, M. A. for many years one of the masters of Westminster school, and author of *Erin*, a poem, who died in 1825 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvi. ii. 284) and brother to the late Henry Smedley, esq. of whom a memoir is printed in vol. cii. i. 367. He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster in 1800; removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1809 as 10th Junior Optime, and having been elected a Fellow of Sidney, proceeded M. A. 1812. He obtained one of the Members' classical prizes in 1810 and in 1811; and subsequently no less than four of the Seatonian prizes for English Poems: the subjects were, the Death of Saul and Jonathan, 1814; Jephtha, 1815; the Marriage of Cana 1827; Saul at Endor 1828. He published a poem entitled *Prescience*, and some others; also a *History of the Reformed Religion in France*, 3 vols. 12mo. and was the Editor of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. His only ecclesiastical preferment was the prebend of Lafford or New Sleford, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, to which he was collated by Bishop Tomline in 1829, and of which the net income was only 14*l.*

July 2. At Harrow, in his 95th year, the Rev. *Samuel Newland Evans*, Rector of Holton, Suffolk, and for sixty years Rector of Beguildy, Pembrokehire. He was of King's coll. Camb. B. D. 1784; was collated to Beguildy in 1776 by Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of St. David's; and was presented to Holton in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor.

July 2. Drowned near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, together with his wife (both aged 37), the Rev. *Henry Watson Wilder*, of Purley hall, near Reading, Rector of Sulham, Berks. He entered as a commoner of Oriel coll. Oxford, in 1816, graduated B. A. 1820, M. A. 1822; and was presented to his living in 1823 by J. Wilder, esq.

July 3. At Bath, aged 67, the Rev. *W. Edwards*, late Curate of Kilmersdon, Somerset.

July 20. At Yarmouth, the Rev. *Richard Pillans*, of Larling, Norfolk. He was of Pemb. hall, Camb. B. A. 1811. His death was occasioned by knocking his head against a beam when driving in at the Angel gateway.

July 23. Aged 24, the Rev. *E. Mor-*

gan, B.A. Curate of Nafferton and Kilham, co. York, eldest son of the Rev. S. Morgan, Vicar of Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire.

July 24. At Dunton, Bucks, the Rev. *Henry St. John Bullen*, Rector of that parish. He was a native of Bury St. Edmund's, was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1795, as 10th Senior Optime, M.A. 1798, and was presented to Dunton by Earl Spencer in 1817. His death was occasioned by an accidental cut in the hand, which terminated in mortification.

July 27. Aged 25, the Rev. *James Draper*, Curate of Scarborough, and Rector of Easthams, Somersetshire, to which he was instituted in 1800.

July 28. Aged 40, the Rev. *R. P. Hasell*, Rector of Butcombe, Somerset, to which he was instituted on his own presentation in 1818.

July 29. At the residence of his brother Dr. Yonge, Plymouth, the Rev. *Duke Yonge*, Vicar of Anthony, Cornwall, and of Willoughton, Lincolnshire. He was formerly Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1808. He was presented to Willoughton in 1805 by that Society; and to Anthony in 1806 by the Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew.

July 30. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Oates*, of Aldfield, near Ripon. He had been upwards of half a century Incumbent of Winkley-cum-Grantley and Sawley, in the parish of Ripon; and for many years he conducted, with much success, the school at Bishopton, near Studley.

Aug. 2. The Rev. *Philip Gillard*, Perpetual Curate of Kingswear, Devonshire. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1809, and was presented to Kingswear in 1819 by the Vicar of Brixham. He was drowned when bathing near the Ebbery sands.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 11. In Kensington-square, after many years of severe suffering, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett. This respected individual was the warmhearted and generous promoter of whatever she believed could advance the good of her fellow Christians, or glory of God; the conscientious and firm advocate of charitable, loyal, and Christian principles; ever ready to assist her friends by her counsel and unwearied exertions; and ever willing, to the utmost of her means, (which, indeed, she abridged by her generosity) to relieve the poor. Nor was the counsel she gave

of ordinary value. It was that of a vigorous understanding—of a mind stored with various knowledge—and of a truly “wise and understanding heart.” Many of those who now weep for her loss have to bless God that she has trained them in the paths of humility and obedience, of discretion and peace, in the maxims of sound religion, and the lessons of true Christian piety.

April 1. In Fenchurch-street, aged 64, Harriet, widow of Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Wanstead, 3d dau. of James Jones, esq. of Great Gearies, Ilford.

May 19. Aged 64, John Matthie, esq. of Hans-place.

June 13. In Manchester-square, Anne, wife of I. H. Pope, esq.

June 18. In Connaught-pl. in his 15th year, Ralph-Spring-Rice, 6th son of Sir C. H. Coote, Bart.

June 20. In Harley-st. Charles Dolby, esq. of Brizes, near Brentwood.

Lately. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Elizabeth, wife of J. E. Pitcher, esq.

July 20. At an advanced age, Joseph Hudson, esq. of Fulham.

July 21. Martha, eldest dau. of Hugh Bishopp, esq. of Kensington.

In Finsbury-circus, aged 42, Thomas Geddes, esq.

In Lower Belgrave-st. aged 58, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Fielding, of Denbigh House, Haslemere.

In Craig's Court, aged 76, John Pearse, esq. of Chilton Lodge, near Hungerford, M. P. for Devizes from 1818 to 1832, and formerly a Director of the Bank of England.

At Edmonton, aged 88, Charles Cooper, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

At Islington, aged 90, W. Long, esq. late of Cannon-st.

July 25. Aged 37, J. R. Warner, esq. late of Winchester-pl. Southwark.

July 29. In York-pl. aged 71, John J. Holford, esq. and of Kilgwyn, co. Carmarthen.

July 30. At Clapham, aged 89, Sarah, widow of T. Styan, esq.

Suddenly, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Balfour, sister to Mr. David Cameron, of the Strand.

July 31. At Milman-street, Georgiana, widow of John Haxby, esq. of Worthing, and formerly of Josephat Davy Hardingham, esq. R.N.

Aug. 1. At Thayer-street, aged 70, James Newman, esq.

Aged 56, J. F. Layburn, esq. who was for thirty years one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Aug. 2. At Stamford-hill, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hanson English, esq. and formerly of William Lewis, esq.

In North-st. Westminster, aged 38, Maria Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Green, esq. of the House of Lords.

Aug. 4. In Bedford-place, aged 80, Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Aug. 7. At Manor-house, Peckham, aged 87, Ruth, widow of S. Maxey, esq.

Aug. 8. In Cadogan-place, J. Wayman, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 11. At Bayswater, Capt. Richard Burton, Commander R.N. He obtained a Lieutenant's commission in 1797, commanded the Tickler cutter, on the Falmouth station, in 1809 and 1810, and was made Commander in 1812.

Aug. 13. At Camberwell, E. White, esq. many years the indefatigable Chairman of the Society of Postmasters.

Aug. 14. At Islington, in his 92d year, Mr. John Wright, late of Lamb's Conduit-st. for upwards of fifty years Clerk to the South Sea Company.

Aged 30, Harriet Frances, wife of Mr. John Leslie, Bookseller, Great Queen-st.

Aug. 16. At Southampton-row, J. S. Foster, esq. late of the Navy-office.

At Greenwich, aged 77, the widow of William Miller, esq. for twenty years principal surgeon of Greenwich Hospital.

Aug. 17. At his son's at Kensington, Thomas Todd, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Aug. 21. At Bulstrode-st. in his 40th year, Edward Turner Bennett, esq. F.L.S. Secretary to the Zoological Society of London.

BEDS.—*Aug. 2.* Louisa, second dau. of Joseph Morris, esq. of Ampthill-house.

BERKS.—*July 20.* At Farringdon-hall, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowles.

BUCKS.—*May 13.* At Langley-lodge, aged 31, burnt by fire, Catharine-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Seaton Forman, esq.

Lately. At Liscombe-house, Sarah, widow of Sir Jonathan Lovett, of that place, Bart. who died Jan. 30, 1812, when the title became extinct. She was the only dau. of Jonathan Darby, of Leap-castle, esq.

At Eton, John Charles, eldest son of the late Col. Johnson, of Walbury, Essex.

CHESHIRE.—*May 12.* Aged 84, Henry Hesketh, esq. of Newton, near Chester.

June 20. At Hooton-hall, the seat of her son-in-law Sir T. Stanley, Bart. Frances, widow of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, the 5th Bart. of Haggerston-castle, Northumberland. She was the 2d dau. of Walter Smythe, esq. (brother to Sir Edw. Smythe, of Eshe, co. Durham, Bart.) by Mary, dau. of John Errington, esq. and sister, we believe, to the cele-

brated Mrs. Fitzherbert. She became a widow, Dec. 3, 1831, (see a memoir of Sir Carnaby in *Gent. Mag.* CII. i. 80) and has left an only child, Lady Stanley.

July 3. At Chorlton-lodge, aged 60, Thomas Tarleton, esq. He was the son and heir of Thomas Tarleton, esq. of Aidburgh and Bolesworth, by Mary, dau. and coh. of Lawrence Robinson, esq. of Clithero, and nephew to the late Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton and John Tarleton, esq. M.P. for Seaford. He married, in 1805, Frances, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, esq., and had a numerous family. (See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii. 372).

Aug. 18. At Birkinhead, aged 20, William-Henry, 2d son of Fred. De Lisle, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

CORNWALL.—*July 11.* Aged 82, William Carne, esq. of Penzance. This venerable man, by his own industry and enterprise, rose from humble life to a station of high respectability.

July 10. At Truro, aged 75, Mr. John Lander, father of the African travellers.

July 22. At Hackthorn, in his 86th year, Simon Uglow, esq.

Aug. 16. At Pillaton, aged 46, Sarah-Baker, wife of the Rev. Henry Woolcombe, Rector, sixth dau. of the late Rev. G. Rhodes, Vicar of Colyton.

DEVON.—*Aug. 8.* At Dartington Parsonage, aged 22, Mary-Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. R. Bogue, of Cornwall.

Aug. 9. At Fenton, in Holcombe Rogus, aged 69, Hugh Talbot, esq.

Aug. 11. At Teignmouth, aged 72, Christopher Purton, esq. of Clifton.

Aug. 18. At Devonport, aged 76, Daniel Little, esq. an eminent surgeon and accoucheur.

DORSET.—*Aug. 1.* Aged 83, William Boucher, esq. of Thornhill-house, late of the Close, Salisbury, a Justice of the peace for Wilts and Dorset. He was a useful assistant to Sir R. C. Hoare in his *History of Wiltshire*, to which he communicated many important documents.

DURHAM.—*July 31.* At Durham, aged 26, W. S. Constable, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 1. Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Ettrick, of High Barns, Durham, and of South-hill-house, near Bath.

ESSEX.—*July 28.* At Leyton, aged 4, Thompson, fourth son of the Right Hon. W. T. Copeland, M.P. Lord Mayor of London.

July 31. At Leytonstone, aged 16, William-Charles Hall, son of the late W. Hall, esq. of the Commissariat, and grandson of the late Capt. H. S. Amiel, 7th Hussars.

Aug. 7. At Little Waltham, aged 79, W. Napier, esq. late of the Grand Junction Wharf.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At Cheltenham, Edw. Brewster, esq. of Mount Temple, co. Dublin.

At Chambers-court, near Tewkesbury, aged 72, Charlotte, widow of A. P. Mainwaring, esq.

July 16. At Clifton Wood, aged 81, Thomas Whippie, esq. His name will be had in lasting remembrance by many of the churches, chapels, and religious institutions of Bristol and its vicinity, towards the erection of which he largely contributed.

July 27. At Wood Stanway, the residence of his youngest son the Rev. F. Aston, in his 80th year, Thomas Aston, esq. late of Ealing.

July 29. At Cheltenham, aged 71, Thomas Newell, M.D. a Magistrate for the county.

At Gloucester, W. Twyning, esq. of Bryn, and Lampeter House, co. Pembroke, a Magistrate for that county, and Capt. R. Art.

Aug. 6. At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edw. Ravenshaw, Rector of West Kington, Wilts.

Aug. 16. Edwin Grant, esq. surgeon, of Clifton.

HANTS.—*July 21.* At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 35, Capt. Oram, of the Royal Scots Greys.

July 26. At Mudiford, aged 26, the Hon. George Augustus Craven, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex, only brother to Earl Craven. He married Dec. 23, 1833, Georgina, dau. of the late Walter Smythe, esq. and has left that lady a widow with two children. His body was carried for interment to the family vault at Binley, Warwickshire.

July 26. At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. J. Lyons Nixon.

Aug. 2. Near Portsmouth, Sarah, youngest dau. of Colonel Durnford, Royal Eng.

Aug. 11. At the rectory, Silchester, aged 84, Frances, widow of C. Coles, esq. of Ditcham-park.

Lately. At Portsea, Mr. Peace, superannuated rigger from the Dock-yard. He sailed for several years with his present Majesty, and was the person who taught him to swim. His Majesty never visited Portsmouth but he inquired particularly after his welfare, and made him an allowance, independent of his superannuation, from his private purse.

At Pierpoint, near Farnham, aged 75, Craufurd Davison, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Aug. 14.* At Pudleston,

Court, aged 76, Jane, wife of the Rev. J. W. Duppa, M.A. of Christ Church.

HERTS.—*Aug. 14.* At Nunsbury, Cheshunt, aged 72, John Earley Cook, esq. many years an active Magistrate of the county, for which he served the office of Sheriff.

HUNTINGDON.—*Aug. 19.* At Kimbolton, aged 67, John Pierson, Gent. many years Coroner and High Constable for the Hundred of Leightonstone.

KENT.—*July 22.* At North Cray, aged 84, John Shuter, esq. formerly of St. John's, Southwark.

July 25. At Ramsgate, aged 81, George Long Stephens, esq. many years Harbour Master, having survived his wife, who was of the same age, only three weeks.

July 28. At Mole, aged 69, Silvestra, widow of the Rev. John Hutton, A.M.

Lately. At Manchester, aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. R. Crawford, of Preston, and sister to Edw. Baines, esq. M.P.

At Worthenbury, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Hugh Mathie.

Aug. 5. At Towneley, aged 79, Barbara, widow of Sir Thomas Stanley, the 5th Bart. of Hooton, Cheshire, who died in 1792 without issue, and dau. of John Towneley of Towneley, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Nov. . .* Mr. Clifford, lord of the manor of Newton Burdett.

Lately. At Barrow-upon Soar, aged 86, Mrs. Gwatkin, mother of the Rev. R. Gwatkin, Vicar.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 3.* At Mill-hill, aged 83, Esther, relict of T. Clark, esq.

Aug. 5. At Henley on Thames, aged 80, Thomas Bennet Smith, esq. formerly of the Society of Friends; of Wandsworth, Surrey, and of Three Crowns Square, Southwark. He was many years Treasurer and an active Commissioner of the Surrey and Sussex Roads, and one of the Committee of the Corn Market.

Aug. 16. Hannah-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Antrobus, Rector of Acton.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Aged 86, William Phillips, of Whitson house, near Newport, one of the oldest magistrates for the county.

At Llanwern, Catherine, widow of Sir R. Salisbury, Bart. She was the dau. and coh. of Charles Van, esq. of Llanwern, was married in 1780, and left a widow in 1817, having had issue Sir Thomas-Robert the present Baronet, and a numerous family.

NORFOLK.—*July 26.* At Norwich, Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. B. Hutchinson, Rector of Holywell.

OXON.—*July 24.* At Handborough,

Harriett-Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, Oxford.

SALOP.—*Aug. 2.* At Oldbury, aged 29, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Purton.

SOMERSET.—*July 31.* At Bath, Chas. Hurst Gardner, esq. R.N. son of the late Rev. C. Gardner, Rector of Stoke Hamond, Berks.

Aug. 10. At Merriott, aged 32, Reginald Whitley, esq. second son of the late Rev. Edw. Whitley, B.D. Rector of Stowey.

SUFFOLK.—*June 2.* At Loudham hall, Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Fred. White, esq.

Lately. Aged 73, William Cross, esq. of Finborough hall.

July 25. Aged 67, T. Clay, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 11. At Chiltern Hall, near Clare, aged 67, William Territt, LL.D. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1791, and graduated as a member of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1792, LL.D. 1797.

SURREY.—*July 28.* At Farnham, aged 76, C. Davison, esq. of Great Portland-st.

Aug. 17. At Epsom, aged 76, Richard Harvey, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 18.* At Brighton, Sophia, dau. of the late Sir R. B. Harvey, Bart. of Langley Park, Bucks.

June 10. At St. Leonard's, aged 20, Sewallis, 3d son of E. J. Shirley, esq. M.P.

July 13. At Worthing, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Sir B. H. Carew, G.C.B.

Aug. 8. At Brighton, in his 70th year, Walter Barratt, esq. many years surgeon-apothecary to his late Majesty George IV. and for 47 years an inhabitant of Brighton, where he was highly esteemed and respected by all classes.

WARWICK.—*July 15.* At Warwick, Mary Catharine, wife of Mr. P. Coleman, printer, daughter of the late Attwell Hayes, esq. of Cork, and niece to the late Sir H. B. Hayes, of Vernmount.

July 20. Aged 43, Mr. John Bennett, of Birmingham, an extensive contractor and builder of public edifices in various parts of the kingdom, and engaged at the time of his decease in the Birmingham Free Grammar School.

WILTS.—*Aug. 9.* At the rectory, Froxfield, Emily-Elizabeth, infant dau. and on the 12th, Thomas-Henry, aged four years, only son of the Rev. Thomas G. P. Atwood.

Aug. 9. At Cricklade, aged 28, Susannah, wife of H. Wells, esq, M.D.

Aug. 10. At All Cannings' rectory, Wilts, aged 25, Eliza-Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. A. Methuen.

WORCESTER.—*July 18.* At Cumber-ton, aged 74, Mr. B. Lines, of Wash-wood Heath, many years Master of the Blue Coat School at Birmingham, and of the Free School at Stone.

Lately. At Worcester, in his 98th year, Thomas Carden, esq. In 1790 he served the office of Mayor, and from that time until a very recent period, he was engaged in conducting public business and charities to a great extent. He resigned the magisterial office in 1829.

YORK.—*June 7.* At Kingthorpe-house, Hannah-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. D. Preston.

July 8. Aged 84, William Hotham, esq. of York, chief magistrate in 1802, and again subsequently, with credit to himself and advantage to the citizens at large. He was also elected an alderman of the new corporation.

July 12. At Browsholme-hall, in his 3d year, Septimus-Barcroft, youngest son of Edward Parker, esq. of that place, and of Selby, Yorkshire.

July 17. At Beverley, aged 76, Samuel Hall, esq. late an alderman of that borough; he served the office of Mayor four times.

Aug. 4. Aged 56, Mr. Henry Cave, artist, of York, publisher of "Fragmenta Vetusta: or, the Remains of Ancient Buildings in York"; a view of the city from Lamel-hill Mill; and several other prints connected with that city and sub-urban scenery.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Sadstone, co. Pembroke, aged 83, George Devonald, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Portobello, Jane, widow of Colonel Douglas of Mains.

Lately. Eliza, wife of T. Duncan, esq. Procurator Fiscal of the county of Perth, eldest dau. of the late T. Tuckett, esq. President of St. Christopher's.

Jan. 27. Mr. John M'Adam, formerly a merchant in Liverpool. He has left 500*l.* to the Caledonian Free School, and a 1000*l.* to be distributed, at the discretion of his executors, among public charities. He has also left 40,000*l.* among legatees.

At St. Andrew's, Major D. Morrice, late of the 86th Regt.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* Rowland Bateman Smyth, esq. of Ballynatray, co. Waterford, brother of the Princess of Capua.

In Dublin, in her 72nd year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. Grattan, Vicar of Edenderry, King's co.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 30.* In Van Dieman's Land, Capt. Serjeantson, late of the 40th regt. barbarously murdered. He was a very distinguished officer; he signalised

himself in the Peninsula war, and served in the 28th regt. at Waterloo.

Dec. 31. Drowned, at Swan River, aged 40, William Trimmer, esq. late of the 40th regt.

Jan. 7. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 18, Anne, dau. of the Hon. James Dowling, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Jan. 8. At Sydney, aged 18, Charles Stuart Johnson, fourth son of James Johnson, esq. M.D. of Suffolk place.

May 8. At Inspruck, Lady Alicia, wife of Wm. Bisset, esq. youngest sister to the Earl of Wicklow. She was married May 11, 1830.

July 23. At Frankfort, Louisa, wife of Sir Wm. A. Ingilby, of Ripley castle, Yorkshire, Bart. dau. of John Atkinson, of Maple Hayes, co Stafford, esq. She was married in April 1822, but we believe had no children.

Aug. 9. At Ham, in Picardy, aged 53, G. Saunders, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Aug. 17. At St. Ildefonso, near Madrid, M. Rayneval, the French ambassador. He had long enjoyed a high reputation amongst the French Diplomats, and was always considered to have a great influence upon the proceedings of the Queen of Spain's Government.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 20 to August 23, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males 1322	Males 703	} 1248	Between	2 and 5 102
Females 1289	Females 545			5 and 10 58
				50 and 60 118
				60 and 70 129
				70 and 80 102
				80 and 90 55
				90 and 100 4
Whereof have died under two years old...366				40 and 50 134

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Aug. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
49 8	32 7	23 9	34 10	39 10	35 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Aug. 26.

Kent Bags.....3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds) 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets..... 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex..... 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Essex..... 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 22.
Veal.....3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts... ..2,762
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Calves 195
	Sheep & Lambs 22,490
	Pigs 423

COAL MARKET, Aug. 26.

Walls Ends, from 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 54*s.* Curd, 60*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 20*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction, 213.—Kennet and Avon, 21*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 530.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 117.—London Dock Stock, 58*l.*—St. Katharine's, 90.—West India, 108*l.*—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 290.—Grand Junction Water Works, 52.—West Middlesex, 81*l.*—Globe Insurance, 158.—Guardian, 35.—Hope, 6*l.*—Chartered Gas Light, 49*l.*—Imperial Gas, 43.—Phoenix Gas, 22*l.*—Independent Gas, 48*l.*—General United, 33.—Canada Land Company, 33*l.*—Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	64	72	57	30, 07	cloudy, fair	11	61	69	58	30, 36	fair
27	62	71	56	, 06	do.	12	61	68	56	29, 30	do.
28	60	70	50	29, 94	do. fair	13	65	74	60	30, 10	do.
29	59	64	50	, 98	do.	14	64	73	60	29, 86	rain, thund.
30	58	62	51	30, 03	fair, show.	15	65	73	59	, 95	cloudy
31	59	65	56	, 36	do. cloudy	16	62	66	60	30, 04	fair
A.1	61	69	55	, 04	do. do.	17	64	72	59	, 08	do.
2	60	68	57	, 04	do. do.	18	62	69	58	, 00	cloudy, rain
3	67	76	59	29, 90	fair	19	58	68	54	, 10	do. fair
4	63	71	59	, 84	cloudy	20	54	64	57	29, 74	rain
5	60	68	58	, 98	do.	21	56	65	55	, 90	fair, cloudy
6	59	67	56	30, 10	fair	22	61	67	60	, 70	do. do.
7	59	67	58	, 17	do.	23	58	64	55	, 64	cloudy, rain
8	61	67	57	, 15	do.	24	52	63	50	30, 00	do.
9	61	70	53	, 20	do.	25	54	66	57	, 08	do.
10	62	70	51	, 15	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 27, 1836, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	212 1/2	91	91	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2	90 1/2		259	2 dis.	11 10 pm.
29	213	91	91	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2			259 1/2	1 dis.	9 11 pm.
30		91	91	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2			259 1/2	3 1 dis.	9 11 pm.
1	212 1/2	91	90 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2		103 1/2		1 dis.	9 11 pm.
2	213	91	90 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2			259 1/2	par. 2 dis.	11 9 pm.
3	213	92	90 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	15 1/2			259 1/2	par. 2 dis.	9 11 pm.
4	213	91	91	100	99 1/2	100	15 1/2			259 1/2	par. 1 dis.	9 12 pm.
5	213	91	91	100	100	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	10 12 pm.
6	213 1/2	91	91	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	1 pm. 1 dis.	10 12 pm.
8		92	91	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			260 1/2		10 12 pm.
9	213	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	100	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	1 dis. par.	9 11 pm.
10	213 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	par. 2 dis.	11 9 pm.
11	213 1/2	92	91 1/2	100	100 9/16	100	15 1/2	90 1/2	103	260 1/2	2 dis. par.	10 8 pm.
12	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 7/8	100	100 9/16	99 1/2	15 1/2			260 1/2	2 dis. par.	8 10 pm.
13	213	91	91	100 1/4	100	99 7/16	15 1/2			261 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	10 9 pm.
15	213	91	91	100	99 1/2	100	15 1/2			261 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	9 12 pm.
16	212 1/2	91	91	100	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	90		262	1 dis. 1 pm.	11 9 pm.
17	212 1/2	91	91	100	100	100	15 1/2	90		262	1 pm. par.	9 12 pm.
18		92	91	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			261 1/2	1 pm. par.	10 12 pm.
19		91	91	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2			261	1 pm. par.	12 10 pm.
20		91	91	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	12 9 pm.
22	212	91	91	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	par. 1 pm.	9 11 pm.
23	211 1/2	91	91 1/2	100 1/2	100	100	15 1/2	90	103 1/2	261	1 dis. par.	8 10 pm.
24	212	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	15 1/2			261 1/2	2 1 dis.	8 10 pm.
25	211 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100 1/2	99 7/16	100	15 1/2			260 1/2	1 dis.	7 9 pm.
26	211 1/2	91 1/2	91 9/16	100 1/2	100 9/16	99 1/2	15 1/2			260	par. 2 dis.	7 9 pm.
27	211 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	15 1/2			260	par. 2 dis.	8 5 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Aug. 4, 89 1/2; 8, 89 1/2; Aug. 12, 89; Aug. 16, 89 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 20, ARLINGTON-STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. THOMAS LOTT observes, "Some excellent articles having appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1828, on the discontinuance of the ringing of Bow Bells, I cannot omit the opportunity of congratulating your correspondents, and the lovers of campanology in general, that the cause of their regret no longer exists. Two eminent architects (Mr. Savage and Mr. Good) were directed to survey the tower and spire, who reported that the framework of the bells was in a decayed state and perishing from the dry rot, but if the same was restored, the bells might be rung with perfect safety. After a severe struggle with the opponents of the measure, a resolution was carried directing the repairs to be proceeded in at a cost not exceeding £150, and the Committee had the satisfaction of perfecting the works at a cost within £5 of the amount. As the originator of the measure, I had the happiness of assisting the Committee as their honorary secretary, and on Lord Mayor's day last, these fine-toned bells, after a silence of twelve years, were again rung, to the delight of the citizens of London. The lovers of bell-ringing would be much pleased with the perusal of a work called 'Campanalogia improved,' printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Nitch, 1733, which I believe is yet to be met with at some booksellers."

R. S. remarks: "The East India Company have recently coined in India, money with his Majesty's bust and title, a great innovation in that part of the world. The Rupee and Half Rupee have inscribed on the obverse, 'WILLIAM III. KING;' on the reverse, 'EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1833,' and within a wreath, the value in English and Hindostanee. I think there is a great defect in these coins not giving his Majesty's Titles 'of Great Britain and Ireland'—if he had not been sovereign of which, his authority would never have existed in India. The workmanship I am sorry to see extremely bad. The half rupee was refused by a banker's clerk as a counterfeit shilling—and if you place them by the side of the half crown and shilling of William the Fourth, they look like bad casts. I should also have thought that to a population who, we understand, are much influenced by show, the reverses of the English half crowns of either George the Fourth's last coinage, 1826, or William the Fourth's, would have been much more imposing. I suggest the consideration of these points to the Directors in Leadenhall Street as still not unworthy their notice."

G. I. begs leave to notice a recent instance of vain affectation. An Irish Peer, Lord French, whose family name is also French, writes the title with two *efs*, viz. Ffrench. The origin and absurdity of this may be easily shown. Formerly when in proper names, or any word beginning a sentence, the initial letter was *f*, it was common, particularly in the law hands, to write it with a double *f*, thus *ff*, such being then the mode of making that letter a capital in manuscript. This having been observed in old leases or other documents by some person of little experience in chirography, it was doubtless caught at as an eminent distinction, though it has no meaning whatever. With respect to the Welsh name Lloyd, and some Spanish names, which begin with a double *el*, they are pronounced by the natives differently from words beginning with a single *l*.

A SUBSCRIBER remarks, "In your August number, p. 201, I find a mistake of name. The first stone of the new church at Street in the parish of Blackawton, Devon, was laid by the only son of H. Limbrey Toll, Esq. of Perridge, Exeter. Mr. Toll has been a most liberal benefactor to the new church, which is to be consecrated on the 29th of September."

Mr. R. B. WHEELER desires us to notice the following errata respecting Shakspeare's Marriage Licence Bond: p. 267, b. line 16, for Longridge, read Longbridge; p. 268, line 5, for the contraction for *pro*, read that for *per*; line 7, for Dei gratia Franc., read Dei gratia Anglie Franc.; line 17, for suite, read sute.

Q. asks for an account of "Walter Halliday, who was Master of the Revels to Edward the Fourth. In what work is he mentioned?—In private papers which I have, he is sometimes styled Master of the Revels, and sometimes Master of the Minstrels."

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In Londiniana, No. V. note, p. 241, for "Dwr gate, by old writers frequently called Dowrgate," read Dwr gate, by old writers frequently called Downgate; in Review of Archæologia, p. 300, line 55, for "Old Kent Road, May, p. 469," read, "Old Kent Road, in the present volume of Archæologia," p. 469.

P. 321, a. 11, for Edward, read Edwin; l. 14, for Bucks, read Berks. The Marchioness of Downshire was born 19th Feb. 1764; her body was buried in the Trumbull vault at Easthampted.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE.

By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M. 4 vols.

WE are pleased to see a new edition of a Poet unrivalled in our language for elegance and correctness of thought and expression ; but we could have wished one executed upon a more extended plan, and richer in materials, than the present. We cannot commend the new Life of Pope, even as a compendium of facts collected from former works, for it omits some material circumstances ; and we do not always join with Dr. Croly in the critical judgment he has passed on Warburton and other writers. We also exceedingly disapprove of the new arrangement of Pope's Works, in the present edition, which commences with the " Essay on Man," and " Rape of the Lock," and for which is assigned a reason, that by a change of the order in which the Poems stand, " their styles and subjects are varied and contrasted more advantageously." We do not say that a chronological arrangement is always the best, or that it may not be departed from ; but the purpose of " varying the style" is not alone a proper foundation for such alterations, though similarity of *subject* might be. A new edition of Pope would be very desirable if executed with diligence and knowledge. Dr. Warton contributed much valuable matter in anecdote and criticism, amidst much that was irrelevant though curious, and which ought to be expunged. His Life of Pope is most negligently composed,* and of little value except in the way of anecdote. To Mr. Bowles we are indebted for an improved edition, for some elegant and sound criticism, and some new facts. Mr. Roscoe added but little in his Annotations, but his Life of Pope is written with care, the disputed points well considered, and it is well worthy of attention. But much is still wanted. The old editions have never been completely collated ; nor were many of them in the possession of any of the former editors. Pope thought the collation of his poems so important, that he employed the younger Richardson to transcribe them, and we have seen one volume of his labours. The original advertisements in Warton's edition, and we presume in the following, are many of them omitted. The Letters have never been fully printed. Omissions even of chapters have been made in Martinus Scriblerus. Pope's Poems have never been completely collected ; some of his early ones may still be detected, and ought to be incorporated with his works. Lastly, his *imitations* in expression or thought, of the older writers, except partially by Wakefield in a separate volume, have never been traced at all ; and yet scarcely in the publication of the works of any poet is such a province of criticism more necessary, since Pope was exceedingly diligent in selecting from his predecessors every gem of lustre they possessed, and new setting them in his own beautiful mosaic. Of Dryden especially, his works are full. A critic has observed, that there is not a line of peculiar elegance of expression, or rhythm, in Lucretius, Ennius, and the old Poets, that Virgil has not made use of, and worked up in his *Æneid* ; so it may with

* As " Denham is a writer *that* has been extolled beyond *his* merits"—" *this sort of scenery.*"

equal justice be said, that wherever Dryden has thrown forth any fine turn of expression, or idiom peculiarly forcible or beautiful, Pope considered it by right his own. In our estimation of his original poetic powers, in our survey of the steps by which he rose to excellence, in our opinion of his finished and perfect style,—we certainly ought to be prepared with a knowledge of what was his own, and what he borrowed from others; or our judgment will be partial and defective. Now the reader has little means of forming such a judgment, as none of the Commentators have pursued this track of inquiry, although the necessity of it had been shown more than once by persons well acquainted with Pope's habits of composition.

We hope that Mr. D'Israeli may be inclined to favour us with his long promised *Life* of our Author; and if to that we join a careful and diligent edition of his Works, with a proper selection of notes from former editors, and the additional ones we have recommended, we may then be satisfied that tardy justice has been done to the most popular Poet in the language. We will now take the poem of *Eloisa to Abelard*, and point out a few imitations, which we believe no Commentators have noticed. And in the first place, the reader of that poem should turn to Dryden's *Miscellanies* (vol. iv.) for a poem of Congreve on "*Cynthia weeping*," where he will see as it were the *key-note* to the style which Pope used in his *Epistle*.

As

' Oh! tell me—tell me all—whence does arise
This flood of tears? whence are these-frequent sighs?'

Again,

' Murmur thy plaints, and gently wound my ears,
Sigh on my lip, and let me drink thy tears;
Oh! speak!—for woe in silence most appears,
Speak—e'er my fancy magnify my fears.'

And

' I know not what to think—am I in fault,*
I have not to my knowledge err'd in thought,
Nor wander'd from my love, nor would I be
Lord of the world, to be deprived of thee,' &c.

Line 9.

' Dear fatal name, rest ever unreveal'd.'

v. Dryden's *Miscell.* v. p. 30,

' Oh! that my flames had never been reveal'd.'

Line 21.

' Shrines, where their vigils pale ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.'

v. D. of Wharton's '*Fear of Death*.'

' Where pale-ey'd griefs their wasting vigils keep.'

Again, in the *Tower*.

' Where kneeling statues constant vigils keep,
And round the tombs the marble cherubs weep.'

Line 31.

' Oh! name for ever sad! for ever dear!'

See Dryden's *Virgil*, *Æn.* v. 64,

' A day for ever sad, for ever dear.'

* Pope has the same rhyme,
I ought to grieve, but cannot what I *ought*,
I mourn the lover, not lament the *fault*.

Line 35.

'Line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow.'

v. Dryden's Miscel. 5, 31,

'What shall I say—line after line rehearse.'

Line 36.

'Led through a sad variety of woe.'

v. Dryden's Misc. iv. 55.

'And yields a large variety of woe.'

and Kath. Phillips, p. 7.

'And paid you in variety of woe.'

Line 62.

'Some emanation of the all-beauteous mind.'

See Dryden.

'Had been an emanation of the soul.'

Line 61.

'My fancy form'd thee of angelic mind.'

See Lucretius, iv. 1177.

_____ 'tribuisse quod illi
Plus videat, quam mortali concedere par est.'

Line 75.

'Love free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies.'

See Dryden's Aurungzebe.

'Love scorns all ties, but those that are his own.'

Line 104.

'Our crime was common, common be the pain.'

See Dryden.

'Our first crime common, this was mine alone.'

Line 105.

'I can no more—by shame, by rage suppress'd,
Let tears and burning blushes speak the rest.'

See Dryden's Royal Martyr.

'I can no more.'—'Tears and burning blushes speak the rest.'
Settle's Emp. of Morocco.

Line 111.

'The shrines all trembled, and the lamps grew pale.'

See Ovid Fast. 3, 47.

'Ara deæ certe tremuit, pariente ministrâ.'

Line 135.

'No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.'

See Boileau 'Le Moine.'

'La les salons sont peints, les meubles sont dorés
Des larmes et du sang des pauvres dévorés.'

L. 157.

'The wandering streams that *shine* between the hills.'

See Catullus LXVIII.

'In aerii *perlucens* vertice montis, rivus.'

Line 170.

'And breathes a *browner* horror o'er the woods.'

See Dryden's Theod. and Horina.

With *deeper brown* the grove was overspread,
A sudden *horror* sway'd his giddy head.'

And Hind and Panther.

'Gild the *brown horror* and dispel the night.'

And Don Sebastian.

'Brown horrors.'

L. 190.

'Tis sure the hardest service to forget.'

See Dryden's Royal Martyr.

'How *hard* it is this beauty to forget.'

Line 219.

'For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing,
To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away,
And melts in visions of eternal day.'

See Dryden's Royal Martyr.

'Ætherial music did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of spousals in the air.'

And Nahum Tate's Poems, p. 63.

'To blissful mansions of eternal day.'

Line 249.

'For thee the fates *severely kind* ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.'

See Steele's Miscell. a. 1714.

'No more *severely kind* affect to put*
That lovely anger on.'

Line 253.

'Still as the sea, e'er winds were taught to blow,
Or moving spirit bade the waters flow;
Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiven,
And mild as opening gleams of promis'd heaven.'

These four lines are taken almost verbatim from Davenant's Verses to the Queen.

'Smooth as the face of waters first appear'd
E'er tides began to strive, or winds were heard;
Kind as the willing saints, and calmer far
Than in their sleeps forgiven hermits are.†

Rather a bold transference of property. Again, Line 26.

'Ah! hopeless lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn.'

See Kath. Philips, p. 44.

'Love in your hearts as idly burns,
As fire in th' antique Roman urns.'

Line 270.

'With every *bead* I drop too soft a *tear*.'

* The chief fault of Pope's beautiful and passionate poem has not, we believe, been noticed; which is, his overlooking the great and leading motive of Eloisa's sentiments and feelings—her pride in the high character which Abelard possessed as a scholar, a man of genius and of learning, far above all his contemporaries. It was this that led her so long to refuse *marriage* and to disparage it, because it would *lower* and sink him in the estimation of the world, and shut him out of his profession of the Church. The great feature of her correspondence is her exalted opinion of her lover's intellect and vast acquirements, and high reputation. The absence of this gives a grossiereté to Pope's Epistle, which it need not have had, and which is increased by its being formed of culled and selected sentences, which do not give the general tone of the whole correspondence. It is curious that both Abelard and Eloisa's favourite poet should be Lucan.

† In Pope's Letters to a Lady, p. 52, "I send my addresses to you as often as to any female saint in heaven. It is certain I see you as little, unless it be in my sleep, and that way too, holy hermits are visited by the saints themselves."

See Crashaw.

‘ Still at each sigh, that is, each stop,
A bead, that is a tear, doth drop.’

Line 290.

‘ No fly me, fly me far as Pole from Pole,
Rise Alps between us, and whole oceans roll.’

See Dryden’s *Hind and Panther*, ii. 43.

‘ The Gospel sound diffused from Pole to Pole,
Where winds can carry, and where waves can roll.’

And Dryden’s *Miscell.*

‘ Drive then somewhere, as far as Pole from Pole,
Let winds between us rage, and waters roll.’

Line 324.

‘ See my lips tremble, and my eyeballs roll,
Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul.’

See Dryden’s *Virg. Æn.* 109, &c.

‘ Lay close my lips to hers, and catch the flying breath.’

And Rochester’s *Poems.*

‘ Hung on his trembling lips, and catch’d his flying breath.’

And lastly, *Oldham’s Poems*, from which the couplet is taken.

‘ Kiss, while I watch thy swimming eyeballs roll,
Watch thy last gasp, and catch thy springing soul.’

Line 328.

‘ Teach me at once, and learn of me to die.’

See Crashaw.

————— or if they this deny
For him, shall teach them how to die.’

And Dryden’s *Royal Martyr.*

‘ I’ll show you first how easy ’tis to die.’

Lastly, see 347.

‘ If ever chance two wand’ring lovers brings
To Paraclete’s white walls and silvery springs,
O’er the pale marble shall they join their heads,
And drink the falling tears each other sheds,
Then sadly say—————

Compare Crashaw (*Delights*),

‘ And sure where lovers make their watery graves,
The weeping mariner will augment the waves;
For who so hard, but passing by that way,
Will take acquaintance of my woes, and say,
Here ’twas the Roman Maid,’ &c.

Such are the imitations which we have observed in this poem; and in a similar manner we could go through the remainder of our Poet’s works. With the one exception of the entire quatrain from *Davenant*, we consider that what Pope has taken from his predecessors, is strictly allowable, without detracting at all from his original powers. A happy application, or a judicious collocation of a borrowed expression, gives, as it were, a second novelty to it, and seems like a new creation; and Pope has most happily improved whatever he condescended to take.

Now with regard to a complete collection of Pope’s *Poems*, if we do not mistake, Mr. Dyce’s *Aldine* edition is more full than Dr. Croly’s; but we have it not by us at present, nor could we procure a copy. Many letters, and a few poems of Pope still remain in MS., one of which we possess; and some of his epigrams printed in books now obscure, have not been sought out and collected. Nor should the information to be picked out of the numerous pamphlets and libels printed by the *Dunciad*

heroes, and others, against him, be neglected. Of these we possess a moderate collection, and think that an amusing and useful volume might be formed from them, relating not only to Pope but to his friends; but we repeat that Mr. D'Israeli is better acquainted with these subjects than any other person, and to him we look for a Life of our Poet, both instructive and elegant.* Yet, while waiting his leisure, and as many of our readers have not had much opportunity of meeting with the immortal productions of the *Heroes of the Dunciad*, especially those which they directed against their great enemy; and as a few of them are now lying on our table, we will extract a passage or two by way of specimen of their manner of warfare and the nature of the weapons, which owed more, if they did execution, to the venom of the shaft, than to the vigour of the bow.

I. Letter to Mr. Pope, occasioned by "*Sober Advice from Horace, &c.* 4to. 1735."

P. 13.

"Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds,
From slashing Bentley down to piddling T—balds."

"You are a ribald yourself, if I know what the word means, for such lewd and licentious talking. From verse 146 to verse 209, above 60 lines of this Epistle were printed before, twice or thrice; I think, in the volumes of the Miscellanies. It is called there the fragment of a satire, and instead of 'from slashing Bentley,' it is 'from sanguine Jew.' Who this Jew is, I do not know; but why must Bentley come slashing and take his place? You are grown very angry, it seems, at Dr. Bentley of late. Is it because he said (to your face, I have been told) that your *Homer was miserable stuff?* that it might be called *Homer modernized*, or something to that effect, but that there were very little or no vestiges at all of the old Grecian. Dr. Bentley said right. Hundreds have said the same behind your back. For Homer translated, first in English, secondly in rhyme, thirdly not from the original, but fourthly from a French translation, and that in prose, and by a woman too, how the devil should it be Homer? As for the Greek language,†

every body that knows it, and has compared your version with the original, as I have done in many places, must know too, that you know nothing of it. I myself am satisfied, but do not expect to make anybody else believe so, that you can but barely construe *Latin*. You have not that compass of learning always thought necessary to a true poet. Nor have you so much philosophy, or knowledge of human nature, as you fancy you have. Let me advise you as a friend. Do not hurt yourself by your own writings. Have it always before your eyes, 'That no man is demolished but by himself.' This *Sermon* has done you more mischief than all the *Dunciad* people together; or rather, they have done you none—this a great deal. Whether yours or not, is not the point now. Everybody in talk is sure you are. I have heard friends as well as foes say it was a *shameful thing*; t'was *villainous*; that the author deserved the pillory. That to forge a note under Dr. Bentley's hand, and then set his name to it, was of the same nature with

* In a letter to Dennis, Jacob, the author of the Lives of the English Poets, says, that "the high praises and commendations of Pope in his work, were by him particularly approved of in a printed proof of his life and character, which I transmitted to him for his correction. I am ready to make oath of it, if required; and by his alterations and additions therein, he entirely made the compliment his own; which now, I understand, he in his abundant modesty judges too little." Pope subscribed, Jacob says, two guineas for one small book in octavo. We do not believe that any of Pope's biographers have mentioned this passage, which is curious. If this Life was written by Pope, the following passage is not without its meaning: "The celebrated Mr. Addison has declared to the public, that if Mr. Pope should die, and leave his translation (of Homer) unfinished, there would be found no successor to complete it." Also, we may presume the couplet at p. 148 to be Pope's.

† That Pope could read Homer in Greek, there is no doubt. We believe H. Walpole had the copy he used. No doubt he availed himself of Mad. Dacier's translation, and of all other assistances. His copy of Chapman is in our possession. In his remarks on Tickell's Homer, now by us, Pope has written the original Greek against passages he thought wrongly translated.

Sir P. Strange's crime, and ought to be expiated by the loss of ears. What *Charities* would not have done to get less than 500*l.* that you are thought to have done, to get perhaps 40 or 50*l.* Your friends are quite mute. Your enemies talk on.

Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli, sticks as close to you, as an envenomed shirt. I have been told that the great Critic himself, who did not read the *Sermon* till he heard something about his son and you, said after, 'Tis an impudent dog! but I talked against his Homer, and the *portentous cub* never forgives.'

P. 16. "Is the Epistle to a Lady

'Of the Characters of Women,' all we are to expect? I wonder you would set your name to such a poor piece of unmeaning fabrications, patched up out of the third volume of *Miscellanies*; *Silvia*, a fragment, and *Verses* to Mrs. M. B. make a great part of it. How dare you impose on the public at this rate? 'tis sly, if not dishonest; 'tis a sign of an avaricious temper, and shows want of invention. You have sold them already three or four times. They are coming out again in quarto and folio. Δις κράμβη θάνατος. *Crambe twice served, was death amongst the Greeks.*"

II. The next brochure in our volume is "*An Epistle to the egregious Mr. Pope, in which the beauties of his Mind and Body are amply displayed.*" By Mr. Gerard, 1734, folio. With an Engraving of an Altar with a Pile of Books, and Pope, as a Monkey, with a Pen in his hand, leaning on them. An Ass is on the lower part, with an Inkstand on one ear, and a scroll on the other. 'A Letter to the Publisher,' below. Martini Scribleri Vera Effigies, ad Origin. delin. G. P. We will quote a few lines relating to the Duke of Chandos and Addison:

Thy venom's taint our Addison would damn,
And stain with virulence the fairest fame;
Coward! insult thy patron when deceas'd,
Whom, living, both thy hopes and fears caress'd.
Sure Falstaff must to thee his soul bequeath,
Who kill'd the gallant Piercy—after death.
How rank that mind, how keen his inborn hate,
Whom godlike benefits exasperate.
Great *Chandois'* stream of bounty flow'd too high,
And *Sappho's* crime was generosity;
Chandois' high soul forgets as he bestows;
In *Sappho* wit with beauty's radiance glows.
The same mean soul which late burlesq'd his Grace,
Now fawns in stale, insipid common-place;
Licks up his vomit, and with forc'd address,
The brute who snarl'd before, would make his peace;
The cudgel's strokes should cure thee of thy sneer,
Th' ambiguous air, and the divided leer;
The thoughts so new, the language is so fine!
The moral strains like Popish legends shine,
The piece as well the moral task performs,
As Moore's Specific Powder cures the worms.

Next comes an accusation:

The first gay colours which thy muse assum'd
Were false—the Jay in Peacock beauties plum'd;*
This work 'tis, true, was nervous, learn'd, polite,
The sound an artful comment to the wit;
With Sheffield and Roscommon claim'd the prize,
And justly too—the piece was *Witcherley's*.

* "Art of Criticism. Mr. Witcherley sent it to Mr. Pope to revise, upon which Pope published it as his own. This fact is well known, and mentioned by the gentleman of Shropshire with great indignation." This is a fair sample of the style of accusation which Pope's enemies made against him. Addison praised this poem highly, but thought there were some *strokes of illnature in it* (vide *Spectator*, No. 253). We do not know whether Pope would approve Addison's comparing it to the *Essay on Translated Verse*, by Roscommon, and the *Essay on Poetry*, by the Duke of Buckingham. Perhaps Addison alluded to Blackmore and Dennis, in the "*strokes of illnature.*" In the preface to the *Miscellanies*, Pope and Swift speak highly of Addison, and lament both their railery and resentment against him.

Next we behold a versifying mill
 Forging a model base of Cooper's Hill,
 In thy Lock's Rape indignant readers see,
 The borrow'd form of Garth's Dispensary.

Next comes an attack on his Homer :

If to this work thy nerves unequal found,
 Bend with the massive solid to the ground,
Broome, like an Atlas, can assistance lend,
 While thou maintain'st thy ground—by wit-ensuring friend ;
 Thou *undertak'st* th' Odyssey, dost not *write*,
 Pope Job's imaginary stock—a bite ;
 If fools presume to censure this as mean,
 Run o'er thy beads, and lick thy conscience clean.

“ In his Proposals he made use of the and by this poor fallacy deceived his subscribers.”
 expression ‘ *Undertaken* by A Pope ;’

The next lines introduce an anecdote, whether true or not, we cannot say.

Shews his own picture, in burlesque a Lord,
 And stands a matchless monster on record.
 That shape expressing thy distorted mind, &c.

“ Pope ordered several pictures and busts of himself, in which he would have been represented as a comely person. But Mr. Rysbrack, scorning to prostitute his art, made a bust so like him, that *Pope returned it without paying for it.*”

The beautiful marble bust of Pope, which Sir R. Peel now possesses, and which was Mr. Watson Taylor's, is, we believe, by Roubiliac. In the “ Epigrams on the Gentlemen of the Dunciad,” are two [XXV. XXVI.] on this bust by Rysbrack, one by the Earl of Burlington.

Remember—Button's rod in pickle lies,
 As heretofore, thy malice to chastise.

“ Mr. Philips, author of the *Distressed Mother*, having been abused by Mr. Pope, hung a rod near the chimney at Button's Coffee House, and declared he would take down our little poet's breeches and whip him in public, the next time he caught him there—which obliged Pope to leave the house.”

III. The next is “ *Ingratitude, to Mr. Pope,*” 1733, folio. This is directed chiefly against Pope's supposed attack on the Duke of Chandos, and has a print prefixed of several noblemen punishing Pope ignominiously, with these lines,

Mævius, thou worst of men, if man thou art,
 Thou syren charmer, with a dæmon's heart,
 To Vice indulgent, Virtue you pollute,
 And prey, like wasps, upon the fairest fruit.

At p. 7.

“ A certain animal of a diminutive size, who had translated a book into English metre, or at least, had it translated for him, addressed himself to a nobleman of the first rank, and in the style of a gentleman-beggar, requested him to subscribe a guinea for one of his books.* The nobleman entertained him at dinner in a sumptuous manner, and continued so to do as often as the insignificant mortal

came to his house. After dinner, this generous man of quality, taking him aside, put a bank-note for 500*l.* into his hands, and desired he might have but one book ; but what was the consequence of this ? Why truly the wretch, who is a composition of peevishness, spleen, and envy, having no regard to the benefits he received, in a few years after, and without any manner of provocation, or the least

* This story is said to be a fabrication of Welsted's. ‘ How many suns went down on Welsted's lie.’

foundation after truth, publishes a Satire, as he terms it, but in reality it is a scandalous and infamous libel, calculated, with

all the malice and virulency imaginable, to defame and render odious the character of his best benefactor.*

Next follows the subject of Addison, with a speech of Congreve's, which we do not find mentioned by any of Pope's biographers, who, therefore, we presume, do not consider it to be authentic.

"Every impartial man will acknowledge that Mr. Addison was a most excellent man, a gentleman of sound learning and judgment, and admirably well skilled in dramatic as well as other poetry. These beautiful accomplishments drew upon him the malice, envy, hatred, of Mævius, and Mr. Addison condescended to receive him as a friend; but Mævius could not root out of his heart the innate vices that possessed that place; however, he carried a show of outward complacency, till he heard of that good, and moral, and Christian man's death. Then, to give vent to his gall that had overflowed, he sacrilegiously raked up the ashes of the dead, and knowing that he could not answer for himself, he writ a

most virulent Satire against him, which was very smartly replied to by a young gentleman who, if I mistake not, was for his wit and ingenuity, honoured with a place in the Dunciad. That Satire writ by Mævius, brings to my remembrance what Mr. Congreve said, *inter alia*, viz. 'That he was in great hopes of working a perfect cure upon Mævius, for the violence of his peevish and sour temper began to abate, nor were his malice and illnature so predominant as they had been. But when a gentleman showed him the Satire on the deceased Mr. Addison, Mr. Congreve sighing, said, From this day forward I number him among the incurables.'

IV. "*Pope Alexander's Supremacy and Infallibility examined, and the Errors of Scriblerus and his man William detected. With the effigies of his Holiness and his Prime Minister, curiously engraved upon copper,*" 1729, folio.

At p. 13, is the following accusation against Pope :

"I find upon his first coming to town, out of pure compassion for his exotic figure, narrow circumstances, and humble appearance, the late Mr. Wycherley admitted him into his society, and suffered him, notwithstanding his make, to be his humble admirer at Will's; and afterwards, finding in him a glimmering of genius, recommended him to some people of rank, and introduced him to the most eminent men of letters, which courtesy he soon after repaid with a satirical copy of verses on his benefactor. This put an end to their correspondence, sometime before Mr. Wycherley died. His acquaintance by this means being made with Sir R. Steele and Mr. Addison, they likewise, in compassion to his unhappy form and destitute condition, endeavoured to procure him a support under both, by setting on foot a subscription on his behalf, but it was for a work which, as has since appeared, they must have known he was not equal to. However, his subscriptions were no sooner full, than the little mischievous urchin, no longer able

to contain his malice, wrote a Satire upon both these gentlemen, as he did, after, an abusive libel on one of them; and as many things that had passed as private conversation at Button's Coffee-house, came to be known by the Lord O——, of which infidelity Scriblerus was suspected, he was obliged to absent himself for some years from them. After this he listed openly in the Tory service, and every week published scandalous invectives on those very Whigs who had been his amplest subscribers. He was in this honourable occupation when the late Queen died; and our Poet, soon changing his note, found means to be introduced to some of the young Ladies at Court. Four of those, who were his best friends and patronesses (as they are to any thing that carries the face of wit and learning), he abused in a scurvy ballad, for which any other man would have received correction; but in his case these generous Ladies contented themselves with showing a contempt for his malice, and banishing him their company.* This did not

* An allusion to the ballad, *The Challenge*. 'To one fine Lady out of Court,' &c. Three of the ladies are Bellenden, Lepell, and Griffin; no fourth one is mentioned. There were expressions in this ballad, at which these ladies might justly take offence, and perhaps there is some truth at the bottom of this story. It was imitated in the *Court Miscellany*, No. I. iii. 'News from Court,' p. 15, by Mr. Caley :

'Ye Ladies fair, who live remote
From all our London news, &c.

hinder him from writing a second lampoon, wherein he spared not the most exalted characters, though under feigned names, and adding treachery to illnature, he threw the scandalous imputation of having

wrote this libel, on a Lady of Quality, whose wit is equal to her beauty, and whose character might have suffered by this impudent forgery of his."

After this, follows a poem called the Martiniad, in one book, beginning,

At Twickenham, Chroniclers remark,
There dwelt a little Parish Clerk,
A peevish wight, full fond of fame,
And Martin Scribler was his name.
Meagre and wan, and steeple-crown'd,
His visage long and shoulders round,
His cripp'd corps two spindle pegs*
Support, instead of human legs,
His shrivell'd skin, of dusky grain,
A cricket's voice, and monkey's brain.
This Martin had the knack of rhyme,
And spent at Crambo all his time.

* * * *
Was any neighbour caught in liquor,
Martin compar'd him to the Vicar, &c.

Note. A very inoffensive divine who never gave our clerk any provocation, but he could not bear any one of a rank superior to him in Church, and was offended at the Vicar pretending to sing in another key than he had set up the Psalm, and therefore trumped up a story of his being found drunk in a kennel.

Is this quarrel between the Vicar of Twickenham founded on' any fact, or is it a mere invention of the enemy? How came Pope at the Parish protestant Church? The whole ends with a dialogue between Hurlothrumbo and Death, inscribed to Martin and his man William.

H. Thou long liv'd mortal, whither bound?
That I may shun the fatal ground.

D. To Twick'nam I direct my way,
A pigmy poet is my prey.

H. Thy promis'd prey is not, I hope,
The great, but little scribler, Pope.
For he's immortal; and thy dart
Can't reach his fame, his better part.
He too a weapon wields, I wist,
Which, like thy lance, none may resist.
Homer, and Shakspeare, thou in vain
Thro' many ages would'st have slain;

Our Alexander at one blow
Has laid the immortal bards full low;
Then boast no more thy powers to kill,
Thy lance must yield to Scribler's quill;
And since thymurders claim the scourge,
Go!—his unquelled resentment urge,
He with despotic power at once
Will write thee down a deathless dunce.
D. I fear to battle this dread imp,
But 'stead of him, I'll slay his pimp.
H. Alas! how canst thou, Death, contrive
To kill what never was alive.

V. "*The Confederates, a farce, by Mr. Gay, 1717, with a frontispiece of Arbuthnot, Pope, and Gay.*"—"This piece was written by Joseph Gay, of Dunciad celebrity; a fictitious name, put forth by Curl."—Key to the Dunciad, p. 11.

"He grasps an empty Joseph for a John."

This was written in ridicule of 'Three Hours after Marriage,' and consists of a Dialogue between Lintot and the three Poets, with the addition of Cibber and Mrs. Oldfield. As a specimen of the style:

Lint. Good Mr. Cibber, if it be no crime,
Let me your copy pray bespeak in time,
And if you crowd among your tragic style
A little humour, that will make one smile,
(I found that want in Phædra† once before,)
No brother of the press shall give you more;
For who in Fleet Street, or in Warwick Lane,
Rewards, like me, the labours of the brain.

* Pope's diminutive and misshapen person was a standing joke with his enemies, who generally caricatured him as a monkey in a library, or with books. The following anecdote may be relied on: 'A gentleman and his little child were walking through Twickenham, when Pope met them. The child was alarmed at his figure, and drew back. The friend they were with, told them it was the great Mr. Pope. He wore an old soiled suit of black, stained with snuff, cocked hat, and looked poor and mean.' Mr. Hawkins of Bignor possesses several portraits of Pope in pen and ink, by Richardson.

† "Mr. Lintot disliked Phædra for want of humour!"

- Cib. I thank thee, Bernard, that 's a point of weight,
Which, if I thrive, we 'll argue tête-à-tête,
Meanwhile I'll serve your cause, as best I can,
And keep my brethren steady to a man.
- Pope. Ungrateful man! *Fame's temple* call to mind
My Forest, Rape, and Satires on mankind.
Think how by these you have increased your store.
- Lint. Look on your *Homer* then behind the door;
Thou little dream'st what crowds I daily see
That call for *Tickell*,* and that spurn at thee;
Neglected there, your Prince of Poets lies,
By Dennis justly damn'd, and kept for pies.
* * * * *
- Arb. Is Bernard grown so hard then, to be struck?
Sure some she-wolf or tigress gave thee suck.
- Pope. Sure thou wert born, Oh! man renown'd for print,
In Stratford-stony, or in shire of *Flint*.

Then comes an incident to which we alluded before, viz. 'The Court Ballad.' Enter Boy with a Footman.

- Boy. This footman wants to speak with Mr. Pope.
P. Bid him advance. Some kind relief I hope.
Who come you from?
- Footman. ——— Three Ladies known full well,
Their names are Griffin, Bellenden, Lepell.
This purse of gold and letter, Sir, they send.
- Pope. Oh! my good stars! pray wait a little, friend.
[Reads]
" Sir,
Your wit, by noisy fools ill understood,
We thank you for, and deem it wondrous good.
The turns are fine, the repartees are smart,
And smutty jests hook'd in with wondrous art.
Tho' not, indeed, in chastest linen wrapt,
They pleased our fancies, and by us were clapp'd.
We partly guess'd what's what, sometime before,
But your kind lessons have improv'd us more;
Then pray accept this little purse of gold,
And let us be among your friends enroll'd.
You and your brethren we 'll be glad to see
In street call'd *Gerard*, where we drink our tea," &c.
- To Lintot. Lintot, henceforth, you print my works no more.
- Lint. Command me, Sir, my *wife*, and all my store;
Forgive your Bernard, and you ne'er shall want
Wine, guineas, nor tit-bits most elegant.
Nay, to my suit a pitying ear incline,
I 'll put your *Head* up, and take down my *Sign*.

VII. *A complete Key to the New Farce called Three Hours after Marriage.* By E. Parker, Philomath. 1717. 8vo.

P. 5. Phœbe Clinket.

"This character is a very silly imitation of Bays in the Rehearsal, but is designed to ridicule the *Countess of Winchelsea*, who, Pope says, is so much given to writing of verses, that she keeps a standish in every room of her house, that she may immediately clap down her thoughts, either upon Pindaric, heroic, pastoral, or dramatic subjects. This punning character was drawn by Pope, and I think the best way of doing him justice, is to transcribe it. Instead of

* As before mentioned, the present writer possesses Pope's copy of Tickell's *Homer*. In his MS. note, Pope has severely handled the translation. In two places Pope has written 'Writ by Mr. Addison;' and in one, 'Writ by Mr. Ph—— (Philips?).' Addison praised Pope's *Homer* in the *Freeholder*, No. XL., and his 'Essay on Criticism' in the *Spectator*.

making puddings, she makes pastorals, or when she would be raising *paste*, is raising something *past*, in a new tragedy. In short, says Fossill, my house is haunted by *broken* booksellers! In reading this passage, Bernard Lintot could not refrain from tears to think that Pope should bring

him into the farce as a *broken* bookseller, after having received so many pounds of his money, and with some concern, thus broke forth to his wife and only son. 'This ungrateful man! if e'er I should do otherwise than well, it is owing to his *Homer, by God!*'"

P. 7.

"The Countess of Hippokeoana is the *Duchess of Monmouth*, to whom Gay was a serving-man, and never hoped for any higher preferment than holding a plate at a sideboard, till Pope took him into his protection. Gay was born of honest, though mean parentage, who by their thrift and industry made shift to save wherewithal to apprentice him out to a stuff-man, but at the expiration of his time, being taken from that employ, he became amanuensis to Aaron Hill,

when that gentleman set on foot the project of answering questions in a weekly paper called 'the British Apollo.' Being dismissed from Mr. Hill's service, he was taken into the family of the Lady Monmouth, whom he has thought fit to banter, for no other reason but because it seems it is her custom to take a vomit once or twice a week. It was upon his dismissal from this Lady's service, that Pope took him to learn the art of Riming, and Gay is now named the *Jabberer*."

VIII. '*Alexanderiana*,' printed with the '*Gulliveriana*,' 1728. pp. 287. From the Daily Journal, April 6, 1728, written by Smedley, vide Dunc. ii. 291. 'Next Smedley dived,' &c. with a print of Pope and Swift.

"Notice is hereby given to all lovers of art and ingenuity, that the following collection of such uncommon curiosities as never were yet exhibited in any public auction, belonging to a noted person at Twickenham, who has been long since advised to leave off his business, may be viewed there every day in the month of April instant.

"Qui non credit hodie, cras credat. Ex auto. T. R.

"1. A curling spire (freely touched). 2. A frightened sky (copy from the great Blackmore). 3. A silver sound (harmoniously sketched). 4. An awkward grace (after the manner of Settle). 5. An ambrosial curl (entire). 6. A nectared urn (historical). 7. Adamantine lungs (as good as new). 8. A vermilion prore (Dutch). 9. A many-coloured maid (Flemish). 10. A triple dog (the Romish school). 11. A

singing spear (a copy from Blackmore). 12. A quivering shade (somewhat shook in stretching). 13. A dancing cork (with great spirit). 14. A sequestered scene (still life). 15. A velvet plain (after Brughell). 16. An oozy bed (water colours). 17. A liquid road (perfectly new). 18. A branching deer (capital). 19. A feathered fate; 20. A leaden Death (these two go together). 21. A pensive steed (an undoubted original). 22. A winged wonder (from the Dutch Gabriel). 23. A living cloud (after the life). 24. A brown horror; 25. A blue languish (both very capital). 26. A self-moved tripod (after the Blacksmith of Antwerp).

"N.B. The gentleman's nurse who used to show the above-mentioned collection, being lately deceased, attendance will be given only in a morning."

The 'Epigram on the Translation of Homer,' p. 317, is better than the average which these books afford.

"If Homer's never-dying song begun
To celebrate the wrath of Peleus' son;
Or if his opening Odyssey disclose
A patient hero, exercised in woes:

Let *undertaking* Pope demand our praise,
Who so could copy the fam'd Grecian lays,
That still *Achilles' wrath* may justly rise,
And still *Ulysses* suffer in disguise."

From this volume we extract the following ballad, April 23, 1728:

I.

"I sing a noble ditty
Of London's noble city
Whose wits are all so witty,
That common sense can't reach them;
Thus Danvers, Swift, and Pope, Sir,
With whom no men can cope, Sir,
And if they could, we hope, Sir,
They'll yield to Polly Peachum.

II.

The Dean's a fine Mercator,
And Pope a fine translator,
The Squire a calculator,
And Poll too has her talent.
To know what trade and coin is,
No man like the Divine is,
And *Sawny's* wit as fine is,
As Polly's gay and gallant.

III.

Squire Danvers has his merits,
 He Roger's gifts inherits,
 And gives his master spirits,
 When Polly scarce can raise 'em ;
 These four in strict alliance,
 Most bravely bid defiance
 To virtue, sense, and science,
 And who but needs must praise 'em.

IV.

The Dean his tales rehearses,
 The Poet tags his verses,
 The Squire his flams disperses,
 And Poll her parts has shown ;
 They thus all humours hit, Sir,
 The courtier and the cit, Sir,
 And they are both so bit, Sir,
 The like was never known."

The account of Pope's quarrel with Addison is thus given in the *Alexandriana*, p. 108 :

" This gentleman (Pope) in his rise was strongly supported by a noble genius, deservedly honoured with the name of Maro. He raised this author from an humble obscurity, obtained him the acquaintance and friendship of the whole body of our nobility, and transferred his powerful interests with those great men to this *rising* Bard, who frequently levied by that means unusual contributions on the public. It happened, a *translation* done by his hand was not in all respects conformable to the fine taste and exact judgment of his friend ; and what was worse, the *tenacious* gentleman would not be convinced a more perfect piece was possible. Maro, to confute him, employed a younger muse in an undertaking of this kind, which he *supervised himself*.* When a specimen of this was produced, the world allowed it much more correct than our author, closer translated, and yet retaining all the beauties and graces he could boast. Thus confuted, by the judgment of mankind, he thought fit to yield, not without reluctance. But there was friendship to preserve, and profit in view. He therefore continued his assiduity to his generous benefactor, making speeches in his praise, and poems to his fame, as a *certain Dissertation upon Medals* can testify, where the most glowing love and uncommon esteem are expressed in honour to *Maro*. But no sooner was his body lifeless, and that genius fled which was the boast and glory of the British nation, but the author whose works are now in question, reviving his resentments, at the expense of all gratitude and decency, libelled the memory of his departed friend, traduced him in a sharp invective, and, what was still more heinous, he made the scandal public.

* * *
 " After this he *undertook*† a Translation, the sequel of that work which occasioned this contention ; and, having secured its success by a numerous subscription, he employed some *underlings* to perform what, according to his proposal, should come from his own hands. And now we must explain the *occasion of the Dunciad*. An eminent bibliopole, well known for his thriving genius, was desirous to publish a correct edition of a famed British poet (Shakspeare), and applied to this gentleman, as the ablest hand, in his opinion, that could do him justice. Our author named a sum which he thought a reasonable premium, and, on that consideration, undertook the work. The bookseller immediately proposed it by subscription, and raised some thousands of pounds for the same. I believe the gentleman did not share in the profits of this extravagant subscription ; yet this is no excuse for publishing the author with so many errors, and is no satisfaction to the subscribers for that vast price they paid for a bad edition. As the world resented the imposition, and were angry with the man who had given the sanction of his name to such an abuse, a different hand (*Theobald*) thought he had sufficient right to restore the original text, which, without invading any property the editors could claim, he performed to the satisfaction of the public, and obtained a kind reception, though unassisted by any subscription. Our ingenious author thought fit on this occasion to exert his uncommon ill-nature, and having collected all the *rubbish* of twenty years, the best part whereof was none of his own, he inserted the famous Satire (*Dunciad*) I have mentioned, with some lines expung-

* Watts, the printer, said, the translation was in Tickell's hand-writing, but much corrected and interlined by Addison. Sir R. Steele, in his preface to the *Drummer*, declares it to be his opinion, Mr. Addison was indisputably author of the translation called Tickell's. See *Life of Pope*, 1744, p. 41. All that was remembered of Broome twenty years since, in the parish in Norfolk where he lived, was, " that he was a fine man, and kept an eagle in his garden."

† This expression of Pope's, '*undertaker*,' was made a handle for censure in several of his adversaries' libellous pamphlets. One we have already quoted from. " *The Stamford Toasts*," a poem, appeared in 1726, " by Mr. Pope, not the *undertaker*."

ed, and others added, to express his indignation at the man who had supplied his defects without his reward, and faithfully performed what himself undertook, and ought to have discharged. * * * *
At this time likewise many bickerings and skirmishes happened, a barbarous unnatural civil war being commenced between our author and the *minor poets*; some complained of characters abused, others of collections plundered; which latter was unprecedented cruelty; for the gentleman might have scorned to rob those persons he had libelled for their *poverty*; nor was it any honour to defraud those of their works whom he had decry'd as *dunces*. At length he published the *Dunciad*, to abuse all his friends, and scourge all his enemies. The sublime

poet *Maurus* and his *Artlurs* were introduced to adorn the work, and save the expense of invention; poor Nabby Pamy (*A. Philips*) likewise was aspersed, because he had written much better Pastorals than himself; and his *Persian Tales* were censured in the next place, because they were translated for thirty pence a piece,—a crime indeed that deserves reproach, for it is not the virtue of all men to deal in *five-guinea* subscriptions. But the hero of his farce was the man who had incurred his eternal vengeance by doing justice to poor Shakspeare. O'er him and all the brethren of the quill, he triumphed in heroic rage, though I cannot but think he might have spared *Cibber*, for having shown less mercy to Shakspeare than he himself."

IX. "*Supplement to the Profound, containing several examples proper to illustrate the rules laid down in a late Treatise called 'The Art of Sinking in Poetry,' extracted from the Poetical Works of the ingenious Author of that piece,*" &c. 1728.—This pamphlet consists chiefly of extracts from Pope's *Homer*, to illustrate the different styles, as *Flourid, Vulgar, Pert, &c.* in imitation of the Treatise above mentioned. We will extract a few.

"The Expletive :

_____ 'with both his hands he *clung*,
And *stuck adherent*, and *suspended hung*.
_____ the purple hand of Death
Clos'd his dim eyes, and *Fate suppress'd*
his breath.'

"Most admirable! profound indeed! *Fate* kills a man whom *Death* had dispatched before. In the former example, *Fate* played a trick upon *Death*; in the following, *Death* comes up with him :

'For he no more must draw his country's
breath, [doom of *Death.*
Already snatch'd by *Fate*, and the black

"To be *snatched by a doom*, is a hard case; but to be *snatched by a black doom* is most lamentable.

'Spent and o'erpower'd, he barely breath'd
at most.'

"It would not be true profound, if he was not first *spent*, then *overpowered*, then *barely breathed*, then *breathed at most*.

"The *Alamode* style :

_____ Heaven is feasting on the *world's*
green end.' Il. 23.

"The *world's end* is comical, but the *world's green end* is highly pleasant.

'So when the nightingale to rest removes,
The thrush may chaunt to the forsaken
groves,

But charm'd in silence listens while she
sings, _____ wings.'
And all the aerial audience clap their

"The agreement between the thrush and nightingale to sing by turns, is an

ingenious thought. The clapping of wings, giving of applause, is borrowed from the playhouse, and therefore very fit for a pastoral; but the best conceit of all is, that the poor birds should *clap their wings* at the voice of the nightingale, whose time of singing is when all the rest are asleep.

'Then died the best of passions, love and
fame.' Il. 406.

"Exceedingly alamode! 'Fame a passion!' good; 'the best of passions,' better! Both 'love and fame' 'the best of passions,' best of all! This is the way to be surprising, pathetic, unintelligible, which last is the best and safest of qualities in a poet of this stamp.

"*Cumbrous or Buskin style.*—So plain a thing as 'they are destroyed,' is thus pompously expressed :

_____ the gods these objects of their
hate, _____ [fate,
Dragg'd to destruction by the *links* of
'From Hector's hand a shining javelin
fled.'

For 'flew,' through necessity of rhyme.

'Oh! thou, for ever present in my way,
Who all my motions, all my toils *survey.*'
For 'survey'st.' Rhime still!

_____ my soul is *sore*,
Of fresh affronts _____,
'If *Jove* this arm *succeed.*'

'How would the gods my righteous toils
succeed.'

A verb used in the *active* sense, which is merely *neuter*.

“*Technical style* :

‘*Rejoinder* to the Church the King disdain’d.’

“*The Jargon* :

‘*Prone down* the rocky steep he rush’d along.’

‘*And pine* and *penury* a meagre train.’

“*Query*, what is the meaning of the word *pine* in this place? But, behold here a line that never was, nor is, nor ever shall be, matched for profundity :

‘*His men unpractis’d in the fights of hand.*’ ll. 9.

“*And if any thing* deserves to follow this example, it must be the ensuing :

‘*The second victor* claims a *mare unbroke*,

Big with a *mule* unknowing of the yoke.’

That is, a young *mare* pregnant with a *mule*, which mule was never harnessed !!

“*The Hyperbole* !

‘*Not the fierce arrow* from the twanging bow, [depth below.]

Sent with full power, could reach the Which is only equalled by the schoolboy’s

description of a well, ‘*It’s so deep*, that I don’t believe I could fling a stone all the way to the bottom!’

“*Inanity* or *Nothingness* :

‘*Such just examples* on offenders shown, *Sedition silence*, and assert the Throne.’

“*Can any man* positively say which is the verb, and which the noun? *silence* or *sedition*? is *silence* *sedition*, or *sedition* *silence*?

“*The Macrology* or *Pleonasm* :

‘*New to the plough*, unpractis’d in the *trace.*’

‘*They wept* abundant, and they *wept* aloud.’

‘*They bore* as heroes, but they felt as *man.*’

‘*Men*’ grammar would direct.

“*Tautology* :

‘*Where now* are all your high resolves—*at last?*’

“*I should never* have done, were I to expatiate upon the beauty of these two monosyllables at the end of the line, so concise, so elegant, so expressive! but—*I can no more.*”

There was no circumstance that the enemies of Pope in their numerous and slanderous publications more often threw out against him, than the “*Travestie of the First Psalm.*” In the “*Curliad,*” p. 26 : “*That Mr. Pope* was the author of a *Travestie* on the *First Psalm*, is so far from being mere report, that *Scriblerus*, *Will. Cleland*, or any other of *Mr. Pope’s* seconds, may see the original in *his own hand-writing*, if they will pay the three guineas advertised by *Mr. Pope’s* order in the *Post Man*, as my brother *Lintot* doth assert, and to which I have referred in my *Key*, p. 20 ; for which inferior piece, *Sir Richard Blackmore* has very properly dignified him with the title of a *foolish author.*” See *Essay on Polite Writing*, 1717, vol. ii. p. 269. On referring to the *Key*, p. 19, we find “*this profane version* of the *first Psalm* was handed about by *Mr. Pope* in the *Lent-season*, and printed from an original copy in his own hand-writing. He put out an advertisement in the *Post Man*, offering three guineas reward, to discover the person who sent it to the press ; but this was only an evasive feint ; for *Mr. Burleigh of Amen Corner* was the publisher of it, and was ready to produce the MS. under his own hand. But neither he nor any one for him ever paid the premium, or said one word more about it, when he found it could be proved upon him.” *Curli* advertises several Poems of Pope, which, though he will not *own*, he is not so hardened as to *deny*. These are his satire called *The Worms*, his burlesque of the *First Psalm*, and his satire on *Mr. Addison*, with *Mr. Markland’s* answer. *Dennis* says, “*he burlesqued*, notwithstanding his Jesuitical advertisement, the *first Psalm* of *David*. In that Jesuitical advertisement he does not deny it, but would appear to deny it. ‘*Tis* apparent to me that the *Psalm* was burlesqued by a *Popish rhyme master*. Then show me another *Popish rhymes-ter* but he.”

Another circumstance often referred to is, what these writers chose to

call *poisoning*. Pope had said Curl meant to publish the *Court Poems* as the work of the true writer, a lady of quality; but being first threatened and afterwards *punished* for it by Mr. Pope, he generously transferred it from *her* to *him*, &c. In the *Curliad*, p. 20, Curl explains the matter, adding, "I am sure my brother Lintot will, if asked, declare this to be the same statement of the case I laid before Mr. Pope, when he sent for me to the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, to inquire after his publication. My brother Lintot drank his half pint of old hock, Mr. Pope his half pint of sack, and I the same quantity of an emetic potion (which was the *punishment* referred to by our author), but no threatenings past. Mr. Pope said, 'Satires should not be printed,' though he has now changed his mind. I said, 'They should not be *wrote*; for if they were, they would be printed.' He replied, 'Mr. Gay's interest at Court would be greatly hurt by publishing these pieces.' This is all that passed in our triumvirate. We then parted. Pope and my brother Lintot went together to his shop, and I went home and vomited heartily."

X. *Old Dennis's published Remarks on Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer, 1717,** in which he is very angry and abusive. He begins with the following couplet:

"The sceptred rulers lead—the following host,
Pour'd forth in millions, darken all the coast." II. 2.

After saying that the Grecians did not amount to a *hundred thousand*, he gravely remarks,

"Never human army consisted of *millions*; no place upon earth can contain such numbers congregated, but what at the same time will starve them.

'As from some rocky cliff the shepherd sees
[bees.]
Clust'ring in heaps on heaps, the *driving*
While the bees *drive*, they cannot *cluster*.

'Dusky they *spread*, a close embodied crowd.'

While the bees are a *close* embodied crowd, how can they *spread*?

"And hence to all our host it shall be known,
That Kings are subject to the gods alone."

"Had he studied to blunder ten years, he never could have done worse. For he makes Agamemnon say this to Achilles, a King himself, who had been so many years subject to his command, and at the time that he threatens him with the power which the support of so many Kings gave

him." This he attributes to Pope's *Jacobite* notions.

'That wrath which *hur'd* to Pluto's gloomy reign,
The *souls* of mighty chiefs untimely slain.'

"Now I appeal to any impartial person, if *hurling souls* to the gloomy reign of Pluto be not abominable fustian. 'Hurling of souls is downright ridiculous and burlesque, and *reign* cannot signify *place*.

'For Chryses sought with *costly* gifts to *gain*
His captive daughter from the *chain*.'
The victor's

"To gain his captive daughter from the victor's chain is neither English nor grammar. Nor was the word *chain* fit to be used by the translator, when he speaks of a lady, for whom he would insinuate at the same time that Agamemnon had a violent passion. I know very well that his patrons will say that this word chain is a metaphor, but no metaphor is to be used that presents an indecent *idea*!"

After much more criticism, some just and some strained, he ends with,

"The trumpet of Homer, with its loud and various notes, is dwindled in Pope's lips to a Jew's trump. The Pegasus of this little gentleman is not the steed that

* Dennis also published a very angry pamphlet, called "Remarks on Mr. Pope's *Dunciad*," 1729, in a letter to Theobald, in which he speaks of Pope's *infamous* Temple of Fame, and enters into the history of his quarrel with Pope. Dennis asserts, that *Pope engaged* Lintot to hire *Dennis* to write remarks on *Cato*, which Dennis did.

Homer rode, but a blind, stumbling Kentish post-horse, which neither walks, nor trots, nor paces, nor runs, but is upon an eternal Canterbury, and often stumbles, and often falls. The Pegasus which Homer rode, would carry fifty Popes upon his back at a time, and throw every one of his riders. Now let him, if he pleases, have recourse to his old method of lies and

We suppose this alludes to the poisoning.

XI. *A True Character of Mr. Pope, in a Letter to a Friend, 1716.*—At p. 6, he says,

“Who attempted to undermine Mr. Phillips in one of his Guardians, at the same time that the *crocodile* embraced him and called him friend; who wrote a prologue in praise of Cato, and teased *Lintot* to publish remarks on it; who at the same time that he openly extolled Sir Richard Steele in the highest manner, secretly published the *infamous libel of Dr. Andrew Tripe* against him; who, as he is in shape a monkey, so he is in every action, in his senseless chattering and his merry grimaces, in his doing hourly mischief, and hiding himself in the variety of his ridiculous postures, and his

slander, and print a second Dr. Norris's account. The story is too long to be told at present. The reader who has curiosity enough to be acquainted with it, may have it from Mr. Curl the bookseller, by whom he will hear of a proceeding so black, so double, and so perfidious, that perhaps a villain who is capable of breaking open a house, is not capable of that.”

continual shiftings from place to place, from persons to persons, from thing to thing. But whenever he scribbles, he is emphatically a monkey in his awkward servile imitations. His Pastorals are wrote in imitation of Virgil; his Rape of the Lock, of Boileau; his Essay on Criticism, of the present Duke of Buckingham and my Lord Roscommon; his Windsor Forest, of Sir J. Denham; his Ode on St. Cecilia, of Mr. Dryden; and his Temple of Fame, of Chaucer. Thus for fifteen years together this ludicrous animal has been a constant imitator,” &c.

Such are the miserable shadows of accusation that Pope's army of Dunces advanced against him. This pamphleteer ends with accusing Pope of ingratitude to Sir R. Blackmore, “just after that gentleman had laid very great obligations on him, and just after he had *obliged the world in those many editions of his excellent Poem upon Creation, which Poem alone is worth all the follies that this libeller will ever write, and which will render its author the delight and admiration of posterity!*”

In 1728, a poem in blank verse was written, called “Sawney,” by Ralph, occasioned by the Dunciad. Here Pope's friends Swift and Gay are satirized as Shameless and Hounslow. It is dedicated “to other gentlemen scandalized in the Dunciad and the Essay on the Profound.” The style may be understood from the following speech of Shameless (Swift):

“——— God d—n it, Pope!
Afraid of Theobald, and such scoundrel dogs!
Death! hell! and furies! give me pen and ink;
This moment I'll attack the senseless fools
In so severe a strain, that they'll be glad
To hang like ropes of onions to avoid
The jests of all mankind;—
The Devil take my soul, if I alone
Don't scourge them down to Hell, and rid the world
Of such a sordid brood.”

In a pamphlet called “A Dialogue concerning Mr. Pope and his Writings,” the following dialogue occurs on the story of the Duke of Chandos, p. 57:

“A. I may safely, I hope, animadvert on Mr. Pope's conduct to the D. of C—s. Surely to abuse the noble Lord, who deserves well of mankind, without the least provocation, is inexcusable.

“B. There was perhaps more provocation than you imagine.

“A. I hope a present of 500*l.* was no provocation.

“B. 500*l.* no, Sir! That villainous lie was raised by *Wetsted*.

“A. Pray had his Grace ever done him an injury?

“B. Injury! no; he never did any

man an injury, but might not a man be provoked without receiving an injury?

"A. Not easily, I think.

"B. Why now I'll show you how that may happen. This nobleman, among his other liberalities, had the imprudence to forget Mr. Pope, and this surely was neglect of so great a genius. Then it was not without justice that he complains in the note to Welsted's lie, of the Duke's taking no notice of him. And is not this scandalous story of 500*l.* a vile misrepresentation? since 'tis very plain that Mr. Pope's pique to the Duke was not because he had given him money, but because he had not. Besides, he had assured the

world, upon his honour, four or five times, that he never once thought either of his Grace or his house while he drew Lord Timon's character. Can't you believe him?

"A. Really these declarations have not the effect on me. For they are so far from convincing me of his innocence, that I shall never hereafter believe one word he says on his own evidence. I have read the Epistle on *False Taste*. I have seen CANNONS;* all which convinces me that our author is a little jesuitical, and neither wit, nor poetry, nor Pope, can bamboozle me so far as to make me believe directly contrary to my senses."

XI. Ward published a Satire on Pope called *Durgen, or a Plain Satire upon a Pompous Satirist*, 1729, 8vo. pp. 56.—It is very long and dull. At p. 11, he brings the following accusation against our poet:

"Who for the lucre of a golden fee,
Broke thro' the bonds of Christian charity,
To animate the rabble, to abuse
A worthy far above so vile a muse.
It's all in vain, for merit kept him free
From your intended base severity.
What envious lady brib'd thee to express
Her fury in the days of his distress,
And caus'd thy muse to excreate so poor
A libel on so brave a sufferer?
What power but gold could stupefy thy brain,
And make thee act so far below a man,
As with injurious scandal to pursue
A gallant prisoner when expos'd to view?
A cruel insult,—at so wrong a time,
That should by law be punish'd as a crime;
'Tis strange so wise a bard should lay aside
His senses, and be led by female pride
Into a fault so permanent and great,
That man can scarce forgive, or time forget.
But gold and beauty make the wisest fools,
For these the pious Christian breaks his rules,
And poets for the same turn women's fools," &c. }

XII. A Pamphlet called *Remarks on Squire Ayre's Memoirs of the Life of Pope, in a Letter to Curl, &c.* in 1745, signed T. H.—and which attributes that work to Curl,—at p. 45 asserts that "Curl caused the infamous Travestie of the First Psalm to be attributed to Mr. Pope."

XIII. *Verses occasioned by Mr. Warburton's New Edition of Pope's Works*, 1751.—It begins with a proclamation of Apollo and the Muses to those whom Warburton had abused, among whom—

"And thou too, *Akenside*, at last
Pray do him right for favours past,
Learn from your Plato's sportive toil
To trail a Sophist through his foil,
And hunt the clumsy prowler down,
With his tame jackall Parson Browne.
Come Middleton, you'll find it best
To let my Lord of L—n rest,

And here indulge your attic laugh,
When e'er the Church will go your half."

Again:

"As on the margin of Thames' silvery
flood,
Stand little necessary piles of wood;

* Hogarth's humorous print of Pope bespattering Burlington House is well known, 1732. In the *Tunbrigalia* or *Tunbridge Miscellany*, 1740, is a Parody on Genesis (4th chap.) on Pope and Theobald. The Duke of Chandos told Dr. Warton, that his ancestor was not perfectly satisfied with Pope's explanation. Vide *Life*, p. xliii.

So Pope's fair page appears with notes disgrac'd,
Pull down the nuisances, ye men of taste ![†]

And the following gives us some information on the *localities of Pope's Villa* :

" Close to the grotto of the Twickenham Bard,
Too close, adjoins a tanner's yard *
So verse and prose are to each other tied,
So Warburton and Pope allied."

We have thus extracted some of the pith from tracts now deservedly obscure, and which collectively do no credit to the temper, morals, or talents of the gentlemen of Dunciad celebrity. Indeed, they appear with all their malignity and anger to have had no hold on the character of Pope ; and their chief accusations are founded either on gratuitous falsehoods, or distorted facts. We shall end with an extract from one of the pieces we mentioned, which will represent the portrait of our poet in colours more bright, and more resembling the fair reality of his life :

" If Mr. Pope, whilst labouring under an ill state of health, and an infirm and sickly constitution, as likewise whilst he was pestered daily with unprovoked satires and libels, many of them from anonymous scribblers, who were ashamed of owning their Billingsgate or Grub-street productions ; if Mr. Pope, under all these misfortunes and perplexities, could be a *good companion* and *firm friend*, as allowed by the Duke of Buckingham ; if the *good* and *just* were his *soul's delight*, as is affirmed by Mr. Harcourt ; if he was as *blest* in his *Life* as in his *Lays*, and if his *Life* was as *faultless* as his *Lines*, and while *Rage* and *Envy* in vain pursued and obscured his *virtue* and defaced his muse ; if his *soul* was equally resigned in pain and grief, and looked down with *just scorn* on the malice of mankind, as is asserted by Mr. Harte ; if he was a *lover of virtue*, as is testified by Dr. Young ; and his *Life*, when *severely scanned*, surpassed his *Lays* ; so that his being the

first of poets was but his second praise, his *being a good man*, being yet more praiseworthy, as we are assured by Mr. Mallet ; if his *blameless life* answered to his song, if he reduced into practice all the lessons he taught in his *Moral Essays*, as Mr. Hammond avers ; if his *amiable conduct* in life was more endearing than his excellent poems, as is witnessed by Mr. Thomson ; if he needed only to transcribe the *unerring laws of virtue* from his own life, as we are told by Mr. Browne ; lastly, if, whilst groaning under the pressure of all these evils, he had a *soul fraught with every virtue that is taught by patriots, priests, or poets*, and to sum up all, *filial piety* beyond all we read in story, as we are assured by Dr. Swift, who best knew him,—we shall make no scruple to declare that he made these his misfortunes turn to his *endless honour* here, and, we doubt not, to his eternal happiness hereafter."† — Vide Life of Pope, 1744, p. 24.

* Pope's Villa in his time was, we believe, in the neighbourhood of small mean houses ; a tallow chandler's was close to him, and we here find a tanner's yard joining the grotto. The house itself was old and in bad repair, the grounds included about *half* the present garden that fronts the Thames. But we will speak of his *garden* when we have time to spare, " *moxque tuis spatiari hortis, divine Poeta.*" Pope's favourite little spaniel was called *Bounce*, which gave rise to the following epigram by an ingenious young gentleman, much distinguished in his own county :

" Indeed, my dear, I do aver
That it is not the letter R,
But B that is canine ;
With Cowper *Beau* walk'd day and night,
And little *Bounce* was Pope's delight,
And little *Blanche* is mine."

† It is not, we believe, generally known that Dr. King's " *Miltonis Epistola ad Pollicionem* " was originally dedicated to Pope. This original dedication is now before us ; but afterwards his name, " *Alexandro Pope,* " was omitted, and the dedication remained as before, except this last sentence, which was omitted, " *Veruntamen in hac eâ civitate, in hac eâ republicâ, summa tibi, summa carminibus et præceptis tuis constat reverentia ; teque omnes, cives, proceres, boni, mali, docti, indoctique, laudant, metuunt, mirantur, venerantur. Qui fit, ut te unum omnes ? Te nempe putant, et recte et verum putant, aliquod habere numen. Habes, et usque habebas.* "

ALCHUINE'S BIBLE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

MR. URBAN, *B. M. April 12.*

THE recent acquisition by the Trustees of the British Museum of the BIBLE supposed to have been written by ALCHUINE for CHARLEMAGNE, from its late possessor M. de Speyr-Passavant, of Basle, and the celebrity it had previously acquired on the continent and in England, having conspired to render it an object of considerable attraction and curiosity, perhaps some description of the volume itself, with remarks on the external and internal evidence of its genuineness, as well as on the claims of other MSS. preserved in foreign libraries, may not be unacceptable to a numerous class of your readers, particularly to the theologian and archæologist. The only account worth notice of this Bible hitherto published (exclusive of an article in the *Nouveau Journal de Fribourg*, by Professor Hug, which I have been unable to get a sight of, and the *puffs* in the French newspapers,) is contained in a pamphlet compiled by the late proprietor, and intitled, "*Description de la Bible écrite par Alcuin, de l'an 778 à 800, et offerte par lui à Charlemagne le jour de son couronnement à Rome, l'an 801. Par son Propriétaire, M. J. H. de Speyr-Passavant, de Bâle en Suisse.*" 8vo. Paris, Jul. Fontaine, libraire, Oct. 1829. pp. 105. (150 copies printed); to which was subsequently annexed an addition of sixteen pages, numbered 107—122.¹ But this compilation contains so many *false* statements, and displays such a mixture of *ignorance* and *charlatanerie*, concealed under an assumed veil of criticism and learning,

as to render some more impartial account absolutely necessary — more especially since many individuals in France, distinguished for their biographical attainments, have been induced by the hardihood of M. de Speyr-Passavant's assertions, to sacrifice their opinions to his, or to add weight to such assertions by yielding credence to, and repeating them. As a dispassionate critic, and only anxious to seek for the truth, some pains have been taken to consult all the printed authorities accessible on the subject of Alchuine's recension of the Scriptures by order of Charlemagne; and the result will be stated in the following order: 1st, by adducing the evidence of such a work having been undertaken and completed; 2ndly, by reviewing the history of the manuscript, as given by the late proprietor; 3dly, by a description of the manuscript itself from a careful ocular examination, in the course of which I shall have an opportunity of pointing out the errors and mis-statements of M. de Speyr-Passavant; and lastly, by some observations on the Caroline Bibles preserved in the libraries of Rome, Paris, Vienna, and elsewhere.

The general facts connected with the history of Alchuine's life are sufficiently well known; it will only be therefore necessary here to draw a brief outline of the biographical and chronological data on which the circumstances of his being employed by Charlemagne to undertake a recension of the Scriptures rest.

Alchuine² or Albinus (for so he

¹ Together with the Bible was purchased the *Album* of the late proprietor, in which is contained, 1. Notices of the MS. itself and its history; extracts from various printed works, from which M. de Speyr-Passavant afterwards drew up his pamphlet; and a series of cuttings from the French newspapers and literary journals, concerning the volume: 2. The testimonials and signatures of a great number of learned men who examined the MS. in Switzerland, France, and England: and 3. The original correspondence with the French Government and others, relating to the sale of the MS., and with M. Peignot, on the question of its authenticity. From a careful perusal of this Album, some *curious* particulars have been learnt of the late proprietor's proceedings, some of which will be noticed in the course of these remarks.

² He thus writes his name in the Bible now in the Museum, in the Bible preserved in the library of Vallicella at Rome, marked B. 6. in an inscription in the monastery of St. Amand (Opp. tom. i. vol. 2. p. 218.), and in the MS. collection of his Letters (nearly contemporary) preserved in MS. Harl. 308. The prænomen of *Flaccus* was assumed in compliance with the taste of the age, as others took the names of *Homerus*, *Aquila*, *Candidus*, *Nathanael*, &c. Even Charlemagne himself encouraged this practice, and was known by the epithet of *David*, whilst his sister Gisla took that of *Lucia*.

writes himself indifferently), was born in the province of York, by the consent of the best writers, about the year 735. It is consequently only by an obstinacy in error that many authors, and among them Bale, Reyner, Cave, and their followers, should have confounded him with another *Albinus*, mentioned by Bede in the Preface to his Ecclesiastical History, and *lib.* 5. c. 21. who succeeded Adrian as abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in the year 710, and who so far from being "the favourite disciple of Bede," was, as we are assured by Bede himself, the disciple of Adrian at Canterbury (where Bede never taught), and coeval with the venerable historian, whose own death took place the year of Alcuine's birth, or not long afterwards.³

The education of Alcuine was superintended by Egbert, archbishop of York (who succeeded Wilfred in 731. or, according to others, 743.) and by Ælbert, Egbert's successor in the see; and his proficiency was such, that before the death of the former (766), he had the joint charge of the school founded by that prelate, and many ecclesiastics came to avail themselves of the advantages of his tuition. On the decease of Ælbert in 780, Alcuine was selected by Archbishop Eanbald to proceed to Rome⁴ to receive his pall, and on his return home the following year, he met with the emperor Charlemagne at Parma; and here it was, in all probability, he received an invitation from that monarch to enter his service, and take the lead in that glorious restoration of literature which under the auspices and example of Charlemagne was then commencing throughout the provinces of the empire. Having procured the consent of his sovereign and the archbishop,

Alcuine selected some of his pupils as followers (among whom was Fridugis *alias* Nathanael, whose name we shall meet with again), and returned to France in 782, as proved by the annals of the time.⁵ The emperor received him with open arms, and a school was established in the palace, in which the family of Charlemagne were themselves foremost in setting an example of studious attention to Alcuine's precepts; and from that period the emperor honoured him as his preceptor and friend, and consulted him on every occasion. After a lapse of eight years Alcuine desired to revisit his native country, which was permitted, and the interval between the years 790 and 792, or beginning of the next, was passed in England.⁶ On his return, he was actively engaged in confuting the heresy of Elipand, Bishop of Toledo and Felix of Urgel, his disciple, and assisted for that purpose at the Council held at Frankfort in 794. In the year 796, on the death of Ithier, Abbat of St. Martin of Tours, Alcuine was nominated by the Emperor in his place, and employed himself assiduously in restoring the strict observance of the monastic duties, and in founding a school in the abbey,⁷ where the liberal arts were taught with such success as to produce in the succeeding century the most celebrated scholars in Europe. Here it was that Alcuine devoted himself most zealously to the composition of the works he has left us, but after the lapse of a few years he began to suffer from the infirmities of age and constitution, of which he often complains in his letters.⁸ On this account he excused himself from accompanying Charlemagne to Rome in 799 on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation, and the following

³ This error has been already refuted by Alford, *Hist. Eccles. Brit.* tom. ii. ad ann. 710. by the authors of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, tom. iv. p. 295. and by the abbat Froben, in his *Commentatio de Vita Flacci Albini seu Alcuini*, prefixed to his edition of Alcuine's Works, fol. 177. but is repeated by M. de Speyer-Passavant, and inserted, by inadvertence, in the notice of the volume printed in Mr. Evans's Sale Catalogue, 27th April 1836.

⁴ This was probably his *second* visit to Rome, and he may have been there before with his master Ælbert. In his Epistle 85. *ed. Froben*, he mentions his abode in that city when "adolescens." Mabillon refers this letter to the year 781; but as Froben remarks, he could scarcely apply to himself the term of *youth*, when he was above forty years old.

⁵ See Froben, *Comment.* p. xxviii. The Benedictines are in error in assigning this event to the year 780. *Hist. Lit. de la Fr.* iv. 296.

⁶ Epp. 2. 3. ⁷ Epp. 38. 85. ⁸ Epp. 81. 92.

year he solicited and finally obtained leave to resign his pastoral charge, and to lead the short remainder of his life in pious and undisturbed seclusion.⁹ He continued at St. Martin's, until his death, which took place on Pentecost-day, 19th May 804, at the age of nearly seventy years. He was buried in the abbey-church, where an epitaph, composed by himself, was placed on his grave-stone.¹⁰

From the above succinct view of Alcuine's life and occupations, it is evident that he could not have commenced his recension of the Latin Bible so early as 778, as M. de Speyr-Passavant would have us believe. That the emperor Charlemagne had turned his attention to the subject before the arrival of Alcuine, has been inferred from his charge in the Capitulary of 789, "ut canonici libri tantum legantur in ecclesia,"¹¹ and his express command in the same code, that none but men of perfect age should transcribe the Gospels, the Psalter, or a Missal, and that the scholars should especially be kept from corrupting the text, in reading or writing.¹² Yet the first of these regulations is only an enforcement of a canon in the council of Laodicea, c. 59, and in reality implies nothing more than the rejection of the apocryphal books of the Old and New Testament. A more precise testimony occurs in the letter addressed by Charlemagne to the religious readers subject to his government, prefixed to the Homiliary collected by Paul Warnefrid (and subsequently, as it is generally believed, corrected by Alcuine), in which the Emperor declares; "Therefore because it is our care that the state of our churches should ever progress in improvement, we have la-

boured by vigilant study to renovate the sources of literature, almost obliterated through the negligence of our forefathers, and by our example to invite to the study of the Sacred Scriptures. Among which things we have already, by the assistance of God, thoroughly corrected the whole of the books of the Old and New Testament, which had been corrupted by the ignorance of transcribers."¹³ The date of this letter is not known with certainty, but the Benedictines ascribed it to the year 788, adding however the qualifying clause, "comme on croit."¹⁴ But this date would seem inadmissible from the evidence of Alcuine himself, who in the year 799, in a letter addressed to Gisla, sister of the Emperor, and Richtrudis, otherwise called Columba, describes himself as still deeply occupied in the emendation of the Old and New Testament, undertaken by order of Charlemagne.¹⁵ A copy of the Bible thus corrected, was completed under the eye of Alcuine before the close of the following year, and was destined as a present to Charlemagne on the day of his coronation as Emperor at Rome, the 25th Dec. A. D. 800. which was then accounted the first day of the year 801. The letter which accompanied the gift has been fortunately preserved, and is in the following terms: "After deliberating a long time what the devotion of my mind might find worthy of a present equal to the splendor of your Imperial Dignity and increase of your wealth, that the ingenuity of my mind might not become torpid in idleness, whilst others were offering various gifts of riches, and the messenger of my littleness come empty-handed before the face of your Sanctity, at length, by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, I found

⁹ Compare Epp. 101. 175. 176.

¹⁰ These particulars of Alcuine's life are drawn from Froben, compared with the *Hist. Lit. de la France*, and a careful examination of his letters and writings.

¹¹ Baluzii *Capit.* tom. 1. pp. 222. fol. Par. 1677.

¹² *ib.* i. 237.

¹³ "Inter quæ jampridem universos Veteris ac Novi Testamenti libros, librorum imperitia depravatos, Deo in omnibus adjuvante, examinus correximus." *Mabilon, Annal. Benedict.* tom. ii. p. 328. fol. Par. 704.

¹⁴ *See Hist. Lit. de la Fr.* iv. 337. 399. 400.

¹⁵ "Totius forsitan Evangelii [Johannis] expositionem direxissem vobis, si me non occupasset Domini Regis præceptum in Emendatione Veteris Novique Testamenti." *Opp.* tom. i. vol. 1. p. 591. He sends therefore only the last two books of his Commentary, and the remaining five books were sent in the following year, accompanied by another epistle which proves the dates stated. *ib.* p. 457.

what it would be competent for me to offer, and fitting for your Prudence to accept. For to me inquiring and considering, nothing appeared more worthy of your Peaceful Honour than the gifts of the Sacred Scriptures, which, by the dictation of the Holy Spirit and mediation of Christ-God, are written with the pen of celestial grace for the salvation of mankind, and which knit together in the sanctity of one glorious body, and diligently emended, I have sent to your Royal Authority by this your son and faithful servant, so that with full hands we may assist in the delightful service of your Dignity."¹⁶ From another letter¹⁷ we learn, that the messenger was Nathanael, whose real name was Fridugis, a native of the same province as Alcuine, and his favorite pupil, whom he selected to succeed him as abbat of Tours, and who afterwards became abbat of St. Bertin, and Chancellor to Louis le Débonaire.¹⁸

The facts, therefore, of Alcuine's having received Charlemagne's commands to undertake a recension of Jerome's vulgar Latin text of the Bible, and having caused a copy to be written for the Emperor's own use, stand undisputed on the authority of Alcuine himself. But the same facts are corroborated by the testimonies of other writers. Angelom, monk of Luxeu in Burgundy, who wrote a Commentary on Genesis before the year 830, and who therefore must have been a contemporary of Alcuine, declares he saw and diligently examined the Bible which Alcuine had corrected for Charlemagne;¹⁹ and Sigebert of Gemblou, an historian who flourished at the close of the 11th cen-

century (ob. 1113.), expressly states, that Alcuine "jussu Imperatoris correxerat divinam Bibliothecam."²⁰ It would appear also that copies of the text so emended were caused to be made by various ecclesiastics and persons of rank under the superintendance of Alcuine himself, who wrote verses to be prefixed or annexed to each copy. Thus we have a poem, "In Codicem [Bibliorum] jussu Gerfridi Episcopi scriptum;"²¹ another, "In sacrum Codicem jussu Ave scriptum;"²² and a third, "In sacrum Codicem cura Radonis Abbatis Monasterii S. Vedasti scriptum;"²³ not to mention at present the poems in two Bibles of St. Paul and the Vallicella library at Rome, as well as in the MS. purchased for the British Museum.

It only remains under this head to notice the errors of those writers who have represented Alcuine as retiring to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours in the year 801, when in fact that was the year in which he relinquished the abbacy. M. Peignot takes occasion from the above date to infer, that it was impossible for Alcuine to have copied with his own hand the entire Bible in the short space of time intervening between his arrival at the abbey in 801, and his death in 804.²⁴ But this objection is founded upon wrong premises; for it is very evident, and capable of demonstration from Alcuine's own Epistles, that he was almost constantly resident at Tours from the year of his appointment in 796.²⁵

Let us now turn to the history of the Bible in the Museum, as stated by M. de Speyr-Passavant. He asserts that it is expressly mentioned by Charlemagne in his Testament;²⁶ that it

¹⁶ "Divinorum munera librorum — quos in unius clarissimi corporis, vestra Clarissime auctoritati, &c. dirigere curavi." *Ep.* 103. *Opp.* t. 1. v. i. p. 153.

¹⁹ *Ep.* 185. *ib.* p. 248.

¹⁸ *Hist. Lit. de la Fr.* iv. 512.

²⁰ *Pezii. Thesaur. Anecd. Noviss.* tom. i. pt. 1. col. 148. fol. Ang. Vind. 1721.

De illustr. Eccles. Scriptorib. c. 83.

²¹ *Opp.* t. ii. v. 1. p. 204. This Gerfrid is supposed to be the same with the one who succeeded as Abbat of Werden, A. D. 809.

²² *Ib.* p. 205. This Ava is believed to be the lady mentioned by Alcuine, *Ep.* 99. and called the sister (i. e. spiritual sister, as being in the same monastery) of Gisla. See *Mabillon, Annal.* ii. 327.

²³ *Ib.* 205. A further account will be hereafter given of this MS. which still exists in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

²⁴ *Seconde Lettre à M. Amanton*, re-printed in De Speyr-Passavant's pamphlet, p. 102.

²⁵ See *Epp.* 38. 52. 55. 81. 85. 92. 93. 101. 103. 175. 176.

²⁶ *Description, &c.* pp. 2. 54

was subsequently given to the Benedictine abbey of Pruem in the diocese of Treves, by the emperor Lothair, grandson of Charlemagne, who assumed the monastic habit and died there in 856. [855.]; and that on the dissolution of this convent in 1576, and the appropriation of its revenues to the Elector of Treves, the Benedictines conveyed to Switzerland, and deposited it in the monastery of Moutier-Grand-Val, near Basle, the Chapter of which was then transferred to Delémont. It remained in their possession until the year 1793, when, on the occupation of the episcopal territory of Basle by the French troops, the possessions of the monks were sold, and the Bible became the property of M. Bennot, Vicepresident of the Tribunal at Delémont, from whom, on the 19th March 1822, it was purchased by M. de Speyr-Passavant.

In the notices of this Bible, inserted by the late proprietor in the French Journals, 1829, there are many discrepancies from the above account, which shew how M. de Speyr-Passavant progressively made up his story concerning it. With regard to its being mentioned by Charlemagne in his Testament, it is an impudent fiction (which I am sorry to observe is admitted also into Mr. Evans's Sale Catalogue, and thence copied into the *Gent. Mag.* Vol. V. p. 531. N. S.); for the only passage in which Charlemagne speaks of his library, is as follows: "Similiter et de libris, quorum magnam in bibliotheca sua copiam congregavit, statuit, ut ab his qui eos habere vellent, justo pretio fuissent redempti, pretiumque in pauperes erogatum." *Baluzii Capit.* i. 490. This will easily and naturally account for the dispersion of Charlemagne's library after his decease. It is certainly true, that the emperor

Lothaire, previous to his death, granted by charter to the Superior of Pruem various reliques and costly articles, and, among other things, he specifies a copy of the Gospels, ornamented with ivory, chrystal, gold, and gems, and a Bible, with figures and large capital letters of gold at the beginning of each book.²⁷ But there is not the slightest authority, as far as I know, to identify the volume of M. de Speyr-Passavant with the one given by Lothaire to the monks of Pruem; and I am equally at a loss (although I have consulted very many volumes to ascertain the fact) to learn on what grounds the late proprietor asserts this Bible to have been conveyed from Pruem to Grand-Val. M. de Speyr-Passavant's *Album* has been consulted in vain for corroboration of these positive assertions, and I much fear that they form a portion of the many passages in his pamphlet emanating solely from the inventive brain of the author himself. The truth is, that the only document upon which this superstructure rests, is an Act of Proprietorship drawn up by the Chapter of Grand-Val, and inserted on the verso of the last leaf of the Bible itself, as follows: "*Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis. Sanctus Germanus et Randoabds veri hujus libri possessores, (sic) et ab eorum Collegio et Ecclesia predictum librum nunquam alienandum, neque alio transportandum statuere unanimi consensu R. d. admodum et Venerabilis Dñs Jo. Henricus Mollifer, Prepositus, Paulus des Boys, Archidiaconus, etc. omnes capitulares.*"

Now it appears from a manuscript History of Grand-Val, quoted by M. de Speyr-Passavant in his *Album*, that Mollifer was chosen Prepositus in 1589, and died in 1607; which fixes the date of the document in question to the interval between those years.²⁸

²⁷ "Notum esse volumus, obtulisse nos Gubernatori nostro Domino, pro animæ nostræ salute, &c. opus quod divino cultui dicandum propriis sumptibus ad ornatum præfati loci sancti faciendum curavimus, — Evangelium scilicet ex ebore, crystallo, atque auro gemmisque compositum, *Bibliothecam* cum imaginibus et majoribus characteribus in voluminum principis deauratis." *Antiquitat. et Annal. Trevirensis*, libri xxi. *Auctorib. Chr. Browero et Jac. Masenio, fol. Leod.* 1670. tom. i. p. 414. Does he not mean to speak of both the *Gospels* and the *Bible* as made at his own expense? If so, of course M. de Speyr-Passavant will readily allow that his Bible, written in the time of Charlemagne, could not be the one written for Lothaire.

²⁸ In the "*Description*," &c. p. 3. the time is further circumscribed between 1589 and 1597, and the Archdeacon Des Boys' death fixed in the latter year; but the *Album* only says of the latter "necum mortuus 1597."

subsequent history of the Bible is briefly traced. After its purchase by M. de Speyr-Passavant, and its preservation by his care to a more state of conservation,²⁹ it was sold to several persons at Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Fribourg, &c; and the proprietor, by the encouragement of the Chevalier d'Horrer, Chargé des Affaires de France in Switzerland, succeeded in taking it to Paris, in December 1828, with the intention of offering it to the French Government.

Here he remained till about 1830, and during that period made every effort in his power to induce the King, his Ministers, the Admirals, the Abbots of the Bibliothèque du Roi, &c. to purchase the MS.—at the price of 60,000 francs, then 100,000 fr. then at 42,000 fr.; but he seemed to the French Government to be excessive, that in spite of the proprietor's petitions, letters, addresses, and applications, repeated one after another with unwearied perseverance, it was finally resolved not to purchase the Bible, which was taken back to the proprietor. During the above period the proprietor published his Letters to the Comte de Peignot, wherein he (very judiciously) questioned the extravagant price which the Paris Journals had put upon M. de Speyr-Passavant's MS. and subsequently induced by the statements of the proprietor to the Comte de Peignot, and the "Description de la Bible," appeared in October 1829, dedicated to this very M. de Peignot, of whose recantation the proprietor of the volume gladly availed himself, as a powerful argument in support of his own views. But with all the professions of M. de Speyr-Passavant that the Bible was reserved particularly for the acquisition of the French Government, he had very early cast his eyes towards England also, and before 30th Apr. 1829 had offered

it for sale to Lord Stuart de Rothesay, English ambassador at Paris. In December 1829 the same offer was made to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. Thus the affair rested, and the Bible, unsold, remained in the proprietor's hands. At length, in October 1834, he again awoke from his lethargy, and at the same time dispatched letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and the "right laudable Lord Viscount Althorp," in England; to Baron Reiffenberg, in Belgium; and to the Bishop of Beauvais in France, offering his MS. to each, and protesting he had given him or his country the preference! On the change of Ministry in France, application was once more made, but without success, in January 1835; and again, through the medium of the Marquis de Chateaugiron, in May the same year. Having totally failed in France, in January 1836 he set out for England, for the purpose of submitting his Bible to the Trustees of the British Museum. Much correspondence took place; at first he asked 12,000*l.* for it, then 8,000*l.*, then 6,500*l.* which he declared was an *immense sacrifice!* At length, finding he could not part with his MS. on terms so absurd, he resolved to sell it if possible by auction, and accordingly, on the 27th April 1836, the Bible was knocked down by Mr. Evans for the sum of 1,500*l.*—but for the proprietor himself, as there was not one real bidding for it. This result having brought M. de Speyr-Passavant in some measure to his senses, overtures were made to him on the part of the Trustees of the Museum, and the Manuscript finally became the property of the nation for the (comparatively) moderate sum of 750*l.*

I shall here close this portion of my remarks, and reserve for another communication the description of the Bible itself.

F. M.

²⁹ See "Description," p. 4.

NATELEY CHURCH, HANTS.

(With a plate.)

URBAN,
WARD you a drawing, taken
autumn of last year, of the
of Nateley Scures, Hampshire.
ment of a county history will not

allow me to avail myself of the labours of abler topographers to illustrate its early history; but I have little doubt that the merits of the structure will be sufficient to recommend the

subject to your readers, and to excuse the paucity of the historical information.

The earliest, and indeed the only account that I can find of this parish is in that valuable record 'Domesday Book,' in which it is thus particularised :

In Basingetoch Hd.

Ipse Hugo [de Port] teñ
NATALEIE 7 Anchitil de eo .
Eduin⁹ tenuit de rege E 7 quo
uoluit ire potuit . Tc̄ 7 m^o
se defd̄ p̄ 11 hid 7 diñ T̄ra ē
IIII cañ . In dñio ē una 7 diñ
cañ 7 v uifli 7 IIII bord̄ cū 11
cañ . Ibi XI serui 7 molin̄ de
x soł 7 v . ac p^ati T.R.E. uatb̄ .
L . soł 7 post^a xxx soł modo
LX soł .

It is true there is another place in the neighbourhood bearing a similar name; but I am inclined to attribute the above extract rather to the present parish than to Upper Nateley, a chapelry to Basingstoke, to which, in all probability, the prefix of Upper was added to distinguish it from this, the principal village of the name.

The omission of the mention of a church in Domesday, is not considered to be conclusive evidence of the manor or parish being without one at the period of the survey; and from the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, a reasonable conjecture may be formed of its Saxon origin, although the present structure cannot claim so high a degree of antiquity.

The parish is situated in the Basingstoke division of the Hundred of Basingstoke. The living is a discharged Rectory, valued in the King's book at 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The annual value, according to the return to Parliament of livings under 150*l.* per annum, is 100*l.* The Church is dedicated to St. Swithen, and is in the diocese and archdeaconry of Winchester. It is situated on the Great Western Road, at four miles on this side of Basingstoke, being separated by a field from the high-road. The Patron in 1829 was Lord Dorchester. The population, it is rather singular, is returned in the survey in 1825 and the

preceding one, at the same amount, 245. The Church, although small, from its perfect state may be viewed as an interesting example of the ancient village churches of England. The accompanying plate shows the north-east view of the structure.

In the exterior, there is no visible distinction between the nave and the chancel. The plan (fig. 2.) is composed of a parallelogram increased by the addition of a semicircle, and it would appear that the architect has given to his building the proportion of a double cube: the walls of the superstructure are covered with a thick coat of rough cast, which conceals the nature of the materials, and at the same time has had the effect of covering some of the ornaments with which the structure was originally embellished. In other respects the Church remains nearly in the same state as it came out of the hands of the architect, having received no material alteration upon the first design. The roof rises to an acute ridge and is covered with tiles. On the north side near the west end is a doorway, which is the sole entrance to the Church; and in the semicircular apsis are three windows situated at the height of 7 feet 10 inches from the ground; two of these windows, the northern and eastern, are unaltered; their dimensions are 3 feet 2 inches in height by 8 inches in breadth; the heads are semicircular, and are destitute of any ornamental moulding, the angles being simply chamfered. The southern window has been enlarged into a mullioned opening of two lights, the compartments being arched, with a single cusp, and may therefore date in the early part of the fourteenth century. Immediately over this window is a solitary relic of a corbel table, which it may be fairly supposed once extended round the church under the eaves of the roof. This fragment, though greatly obscured by the plaster, shows two semicircular arches, and if the covering was removed, it is not at all improbable that the whole of the original finish might be brought to light. A second window of three lights has been constructed in the north wall nearly opposite the entrance, the date about the same period as the last described window; whether it was an enlargement of an original window or a newly

constructed opening, it is not possible to conjecture. The western wall has a circular-headed window high up in the gable, differing from the eastern only in dimensions, being 4 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 2 in. On the roof is a small cubical turret with a pyramidal roof, all of wood, terminated by a vane; it is almost unnecessary to add, that this appendage, which contains two bells, is modern.

As before observed, the materials of the building cannot be seen, in consequence of the plaster covering, but the appearance of modern brickwork nearly concealed by the earth at the base of the walls shows that some substantial repairs have been effected in recent times. Upon the whole, the alterations which have been made are so very slight, that the Church may be fairly said to present one of the most perfect specimens of a Norman village Church.

The doorway shown in figure 3 of the plate, although on a scale too small to convey an adequate idea of the excellence of its sculpture, and the high state of preservation in which it exists, is formed of Caen stone, and retains in great perfection the original sharpness of the sculptures. The immediate entrance is composed of a trefoil arch, the cusps having toruses affixed to the points, and it springs from the simple impost cornice which forms the finish of the jambs; this arch is enclosed within a semicircle, the architrave of which is embellished with a richly moulded chevron or zig-zag, both on its face and return, and so disposed that when viewed in perspective, lozenge-shaped compartments are formed, having an ornament at the point of junction, which is in some places a torus, in others a mask. Within each compartment is a moulding composed of two cones united at their bases. This enriched semicircular arch springs from a continuation of the impost cornice, and below it are placed columns with grotesque capitals occupying an angular recess formed by a second jamb. The entire composition is enclosed within a highly enriched weather cornice which still keeps the circular form; the profile of this cornice shows a square moulding-canted on the under-side, the chamfered face having lozenges, the flat or fillet a zig-

zag; the lower ends finish in a grotesque serpent-like head and a mask, which is defaced, but apparently a human face is carved upon the key-stone.

The capital of the eastern column is a grotesque human figure, of which the legs are not seen, sustaining itself on the hands, as if crouching beneath the weight of the impost; the western column shows a well carved mermaid, with the usual long hair and expanded fish's tail of this fabled maiden of the ocean.

The base of the eastern column is raised on two square plinths separated by a chamfer, and is composed of a broad conical moulding surmounted by a torus. The western column has a base formed of four truncated cones which are united at the top under a circular torus, and at the base form a square, resting on a plinth. The whole is so exactly like a very common capital in contemporary works, that it might be taken for one reversed.* The extreme height of this frontispiece is 10 ft. 3 in., the breadth 7 ft. 8 in. In the interior a second arch is formed over the arch of entrance, which is 7 ft. 6 in. in height, but the jambs are the same breadth as the doorway.

The interior of the church has undergone more alteration than the outside; there is no other distinction at present between the nave and chancel than a single step at the chord of the semicircle; the ceiling is entirely modern, and horizontal from east to west: a double row of pews on each side a paved aisle occupy the body of the Church; at the west end is a small gallery, and the pulpit and desks, of modern construction, are attached to the north wall; the floor is tiled.

The few remaining features of the original work are interesting. The windows, as usual in early buildings, are splayed inwards to a considerable extent, the dimensions at the glazing being only 3 ft. 2 in. in height by 8 in. in breadth, but spreading towards the interior to 5 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. An architrave of squared stones bounds the whole; it is 5 inches

* A similar base in the crypt of York Minster has been shown as a reversed capital.

n width, and is ornamented on the soffite with zig-zags in low relief, projecting little more than the eighth part of an inch. The western window is splayed from 4 ft. 4 in. to 7 ft. 9 in. in height, and from 1 ft. 2 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and the soffite at the architrave is sculptured with an ornament resembling the diagonal flowers of a later period.

At the south side of the chancel remains the seat for the officiating priest; it is situated immediately below the enlarged window; the alteration of which, before alluded to, has destroyed the canopy, whatever it may have been. In more extensive structures the seats reach to the number of three, but one priest was probably sufficient for the spiritual guidance of this village.

The font was a circular basin formed of chalk, and constructed for immersion; the extreme edge worked into a torus was all its ornament; it has, however, not been suffered to retain its situation, having been at some period broken to pieces; one of the fragments has been used to mend the step at the chancel; the remainder lie in a heap near the church-yard gate.

The modern font, a mean basin, formed apparently of some kind of composition, is oddly placed beneath the communion table—an instance of economy of space of which Nateley Scures is not a solitary example. There is no monument of antiquity in the church; an unimportant brass tablet of the seventeenth century is fixed against the chancel wall.

A hard and fine kind of stucco is to be met with in many ancient Norman buildings: in this composition the ornaments on the soffites of the windows of the Church are worked, and a similar kind of decoration is to be seen on the soffites of the arches in Compton Church, Surrey. The substance is extremely hard, and if not closely inspected, the ornament might be mistaken for sculpture. It is probable this cement was a legacy, derived, with other valuable benefits to the arts, from ancient Rome, and the mode of making it may have been one of the secrets of the Freemasons' Craft.

In the absence of historical evidence of the age of any building, its archi-

ture will in general allow a correct conclusion of the antiquity of the structure to be formed. In no one of the arches in this Church is there any indication of the Pointed form, but it is to be observed that the arch of entrance shows one of those fanciful departures from the semicircle which preceded the introduction of the Gothic style. The trefoil arch, of Byzantine growth, in its native soil was an universal favorite, and in the mosques which succeeded the structures of the Greek empire, became as prevalent as the Pointed arch in the West. In this country it made but little way; at first applied to doorways, and in one instance, and that I believe unique, at Elkstone, it formed a constituent portion of the building, being used as a chancel arch; it soon sunk into a mere decoration, from whence it never assumed a situation of greater importance.

From these indications, and taking into consideration the very early appearance of Pointed arches in this county, as well as in that part of Surrey which so closely borders on it, as at Compton, Farnham Castle, &c. the age of this Church cannot, I think, be dated later than the middle of the reign of Henry I. and the introduction of the trefoil arch in the entrance, will not allow of an earlier period being named. In the works of Bishop de Blois, in 1136, which was in the second year of his brother Stephen's reign, we find the Pointed arch used to a great extent. I think therefore that twenty years may not be thought unreasonable to assign as a period in which so great a change was gradually proceeding, and which will bring the age of this structure to that period in which I have assigned it, the early part of the twelfth century.

I do not think the architecture will warrant an earlier date being assigned; but as far as any inference can be drawn from the form of the structure, it is probable that those churches which, like the present, terminate at the east-end in an apsis, present a fair claim to a high degree of antiquity.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, *Deal, July 22.*

[The following extracts are from journals of Mr. Robert Bargrave, youngest son of Dr. Isaac Bargrave, of Canterbury, who accompanied the embassy of Sir Thomas Ish to Constantinople in 1646.

William Bridges, of Eastry near Sandwich, who married Bargrave (a descendant of Deanrave's), possesses the original: written in a remarkably plain and correct hand, and at the house are several original and excellent portraits of the family, beginning in the reign of Elizabeth.

Journal of Mr. Robt. Bargrave, youngest son to Dr. Isaac Bargrave Dean of Eastry.

In the month of April 1646, I embarked in the ship London, commanded by Mr. John Stevens, when in the same month went St. Tho. Bendish, with a double commission, (as well from King Charles reigning, as the Parliament then sitting,) to succeed Sr. Sackville Crow in his embassy at Constantinople. With him went also his lady, his eldest son, and five daughters. His chief attendants of these following gentlemen: Dr. Bendish, his physician, Mr. Holdeep, Mr. Adams, Mr. Powell, Mr. Hagget, Mr. Roop, Mr. Roop, Mr. Tolley, Mr. Legatt, Mr. Legatt and Mr. Tubb, besides Mr. Pool his steward, and all his other officers. Mr. Vernon his chief interpreter, and Mr. Aloh, went before him to Constantinople. Of young potentiary attendants, there were with myself seven, among them the chief was Mr. Chris. Worsmy intimate comrade. No sooner had we set sail, but the wind grew exceeding stormy, making us, fresh-water soldiers, sensible of the sudden change, so we threw our very galls in Neptune's arms and paid our forfeits to the fishes, hungry and diligent attendants. Wee in some hours combate with the violent tempest; but the wind turning at length directly against us, forced us to retreat, neither could wee escape thus the force of y^e storm, which, tho' it spared us all our own stock, yet drown'd almost our living provisions upon y^e open sea, and bare y^e quick side of y^e ship into the sea. I found myself in a strange world—the sea beating sometimes my very cabin, and I tossed and led, sometimes my bed upon me, and sometimes I upon my bed—now on my knees, then on my heels, all wet and cold, sick, hungry, without sleep, and

in a confusion of torments, happy only in my inexperience, which made me think 'twas always thus at sea; neither did I apprehend any great danger, in such an extatic were all my senses till they were awaken'd by the Cap^t. who, seeing the mainsail split, cried out at my cabin-door, 'Lord have mercy upon us!'—Yet, praise be to God! the next day about noon we returned and anchored at the Downs in safety, having had a voyage long enough to make us greedy of the shore, and desirous to recount our adventures to our friends, as well as to take a more serious vale from them, with whom the courteous winds (favouring my inclinations more than the merchant's interest) gave me near a month's longer stay and enjoyment. Having again repaired the ship-wreck of our coops and arm'd ourselves for new encounters, I once more took leave of my indifferent mistress, and my affectionate alliance, and began anew my love pilgrimage. But now, Boreas' reign being spent, Zephir succeeded, and with his gentler gales gave us a more pleasing convoy.

"With the ship London went the Unicorn (both general ships for the Levant Company), having made with each other a league of consortship; when after 3 days sailing, wee came in view of 5 men-of-war belonging to the Queen of Sweden, and giving conduct to a fleet of merchants' ships. These being espied by the great Mary, commanded by Cap^t. Owen, in the Parliament's service, and then guarding the coast; Cap^t. Owen shoots a gun towards their admiral (intimating that they should strike their flag), the Sweden does not strike, but answers him with another gun; Owen then shoots a second over the Sweden Admiral, the Sweden shoots another over Owen's ship; Owen shoots a third, levell'd at the ship; y^e Swede repays him, *alla pare*, with a bullet levell'd at Owen, by which perceiving the Swedes' obstinacy, Owen makes sail to our 2 ships, which after some parley, join in a league with Owen and his attendant frigate to fight the 5 Swedens, allotting the Mary to their Admiral, the London to their Vice-Admiral, and another smaller ship, the Unicorn, to the fourth, and the small frigate to the fifth ship. Having taken time to prepare each person to y^e quarters of employment designed for them, every ship falls down with their fighting sails trim'd to its adversary, when being now within musquet-shot, Sir Th^s. Bendish, perswaded from his great interest at stake of family and estate, sends to inform the Sweden Admiral y^t he and his retinue were on board; y^t he was the King's Ambassador, and on that score desired him to strike

his flag. The Sweden answered, he so greatly honoured any serv^t of his Majesty y^t he would serve them to the utmost of his power, but for his L^ds ship's satisfaction, touching his flag, he sent him (not a copy, but, in noble confidence,) his original commⁿ. from his Queen, intimating plainly, that if he struck flagg to any of the Parl^{am}'s power, she would, at his return, divide his body in the midst; here-upon his Lordship very honourably return'd him his comⁿ. leaving him to obey his Queen's commands: and now waiting each minute, when Owen should let fly the warning piece, our cannons prime'd, or. musketts cockt, and or. matches alight, some wise and wary passengers on the Unicorn (rather friends to merchandize, than serv^ts. to Mars) cryed 'Craven!' and perswaded their commander to fall off, and his example was a pattern for or capt. to follow in respect to their consortship. Owen yet scorning or assistance attended the enemy, who with their fighting sails fairly steer'd their course, till being in the middle of them, Owen and his scout bravely saluted them wth their whole broadsides, w^{ch} were as stoutly return'd by the Swedes, and thus they exchang'd their loud and bloody messengers for about 2 hours' space, till Owen seeming weary of the dispute, falls off and dispatches his scout towards Folstone Rode. The Swedes go on in their course, with their flags aloft; but upon Owen's message (as wee afterwards heard), 5 ships from y^e Downs chased them, overtook them, and took them too, after the Swedes had handsomely defended themselves. Thus we were so wise to keep our skins whole, having nothing broken but or. cases of wine, w^{ch}. to heighten the mariners courage, let out such prodigall streams as made us the dryer thro' the whole voyage after. Hence we sail'd with tardy gales thro' the Atlantick Sea, entertain'd with the divers alterations of a sea life, in observing the governmt. of a ship's commonwealth, in learning the easier part of the mariner's art, their usual terms and customs, and seeing y^e variety y^t storms and calms do yield the hourly hazard of the seamen's lives, and y^e pretty recreations their seldom leisure yields; besides, y^e diversities of fish and fowles, shoals of granpusses, throwing water out of their trunks in such a quantity as seem'd, tho' at a distance, a little cloude, the manner of catching porpus^s, bonitas, dogfish and dolphins, wth harping-irons, and other inventions. Once a very large whale came close up with or ship, and look't as it were not safe she should come under our, or any vessell. Nor can I forget a monstrous shark which wee took with a great

double hook, and fastened to a strong iron chain, and bated with raw meat, whilst out on y^e other side of the ship was my L^ds son with divers others swimming in y^e sea, and might more probably have been her prey than y^t she took. Being pull'd by the mariners upon y^e deck, she struck such furious blows with her tail, as made the whole ship move, nor was it an éasy task with a butcher's axe to kill her. Once a great cloud of locusts fell aboard or ship, very great ones, and of a green colour, which either were gendred in y^e unwholesome air, or else blown by y^e winds a vast distance from the shore. Wee met and parlied with divers ships; among y^e rest with 3 French men-of-warr, who having waited on us several hours, and shewn many apparent tokens y^t they would assault us, (when by our staying and providing for them, they saw our resolution to their entertainment,) they fairly left us to ourselves. Likewise other pirates, sailing swiftly after us by moonlight, received some bullets for their welcome, and took their unmannerly leaves. Every calm day, either on one ship or other, wee had a feast; or jovialities heightened with the noise of cannons and trumpets, whilst the guns were no sooner shot from one, but answered from the other ship. Nor did wee want many handsome divertism^{ts} of dancing and musick, among or academy of young gentlemen and ladies, for whom if the merchants at any time made a banquet, wee were repay'd from the ladies with advantage.

" After the pennance of about a month at sea, wee reached the Straights' mouth, where, embargoed by contrary winds, wee anchored near the African shore, on which or forward youths were earnest to have a frolick; but having boated their collations and themselves, and rowed somewhat near the land, some leaden tokens were sent them from a blind fort on shore, w^{ch} beat them from their new discoveries, doubting lest y^e African bullets might not agree with European bodies. In the night wee observ'd many fires on the hills, which serve partly for sea-marks, partly for notice to y^m within the land, how many ships approach them, but chiefly (as I was inform'd) to guard the inhabitants from the abundance of Lyons thereabouts w^{ch} have said to have destroy'd a whole town near that place, and now to inhabit it themselves, from which they have no way to be secure but by making circuits of fire, and by lying within them. Soon after wee put in for recruits at Gibraltar, the first town w^{thin} the Straits, finding it to be of small strength and less trade, affording only

some garden fruits, especially oranges and lemons; the houses poor, suiting the inhabitants; yet having dreign'd or fresh provisions somewhat low, and wee tyred of being so long in our moving tower, a Spanish bait, relish't not ill, though in their dirty houses. (July 28.) The town is shadowed by an extravagant high hill, which no more than 3 or 4 (of many that attempted it) could climb; on the top is a watch-tower, in which finding a Spaniard, and asking him (while I had scarce strength to do so) for some water to quench or violent heat and thirst, the only comfort was this answer, '*agua d'infierno!*' 'water from hell;' but a lemon by chance I brought with me serv'd or necessitys. Upon this hill lives a hermit, who, when he espies ships at sea, puts out baskets to the towneward to signify how many they be, and from what parts they come. From the top of this hill into the sea is a horrid precipice, so high y^t its prospect is said to reach 50 leagues, but I dare say I could see from it about 100 miles. After 2 days wee set sail from Gibraltar, but gain'd no further yⁿ y^e Granada Hills, under which wee were in extremity of heat, becalm'd about 9 days, very near the shore, the violent reflexⁿ of the sun burning and scorching us; while y^e tops of the mountains or our heads were covered with snow as with a sheet, or fowls and sheep rotted alive, and stunk before they could be kill'd, drest, and set upon the table; and y^e very sea, for want of motion, grew exceeding noisom; or bread was full of worms; or beer sower, and or water putrified: but, thanks be to God, at last wee had a prosperous gale, conveying us in a short space from y^e Spanish continent to the Iland of Majorca, where our necessitys had a welcome supply. Majorca is a fair island, about 3 times as big as Thanet, very abundant in olives, so as to load about 10 good ships in a year with oyle, as also in divers garden fruits, but chiefly in oranges and lemons, which wee bought fresh from y^e trees for about 6d. per cwt. The island and city is governed by the Viceroy and a Bishop, under y^e King of Spain, who hearing that an English Ambassadr was come, sent each some of their attendants

to bid him welcome, and y^t wth their presents of fruits and fresh provisions. These afterwards invited his Lordsh^p on shore; but to avoid those courtesies, w^{ch} from great persons have their inconveniences, his Lords^p was pleased to be indisposed. However, Mr. Bendysh, Dr. Reyner, with 2 more gentlemen and myself (under the notion of young merchants), went ashore, where squire Bendysh being soon discovered, wee were all requested to y^e Bp's palace, finding him nobly attended, and stately accommodated: but whilst all that came kist his garments, wee were set in chairs beside him and (after an hour's discourse in Latin) treated with a large banquet; and this done, hee in person attended us to shew us his stately garden, his pictures, his aviary, and his private chappell, beautified with a glorious altar, at which one of his chief fryers took occasion to tempt me to remain with them, and to be of y^e religion. Having courted us with what his house afforded, he came with us to his gate, where unexpectedly wee found provided for us 2 of his best coaches drawn by stately mules, and in each coach a gentleman to accompany us; and thus wee were carried round the city to see what was in it remarkable; which were some fair streets, a handsome exchange or bourse, divers pretty convents and prettyer nuns; their great church, in which (besides many other reliques) is the body of a famous S^t. in mummy, said to have eadured 400 years; but our best recreo was their cathedral mussique, w^{ch} (fortuning to be on a festival) was performed very solemnly, with nuns' voices, and great variety of wind-instruments, better suited with a quire than any cordall instruments whatsoever, in that they resemble a voice more lively. The next day wee provided a handsome treat on shore, in return to y^e gentlemen who had favored us the day before; when after or last course came in from y^e Bishop a very rich banquet, and thus wee received from him the last compliment, as well as the first entertainment; only wee requited his gentlemen with some English regalios from on board our ship.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF "GOD SAVE THE KING."

Mr. URBAN,
IN arranging the detached fragments
of evidence respecting the History of

God Save the King, which I proposed*
(in p. 142) to select from Mr. Clark's
volume entitled "An Account of the

* In a private letter, J. R. W. has complained that I have misrepresented his meaning by assuming that (in June, p. 594) he attributed the authorship of the words
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National Anthem," &c. I shall place them in the following order:—

I. As to the time of its origin; the person and political party for whom it was written;

II. The author of the words;

III. The composer of the music;

IV. The adapter of the music on its revival.

I shall not include in the inquiry Mr. Clark's preposterous theories respecting Dr. Bull and Ben Jonson, because I consider that the sole foundation on which they rested, was removed by Dr. Kitchener's simple discovery of the nature of Bull's performance under the same title, to which I before alluded. Therefore,

I. As to the time of the origin of the Song, it appears to be pretty well agreed that it was in the reign of James the Second.

Dr. Burney told the Duke of Gloucester that the earliest copy of the words we are acquainted with begins

"God save great James our King!"

And Dr. Arne told Dr. Burney that "it was a received opinion that it was written and composed for the Catholic Chapel of James the Second."—(Gent. Mag. Aug. 1814, p. 100.) Miss Burney, writing to Mr. Clark in 1818, was perfectly assured that her father believed it to have been originally sung in honour of King James.—(Clark, p. 53.) Verax (Gent. Mag. Nov. 1795) had often heard the late Dr. Campbell of Queen-square affirm, that he knew it to have been sung, *mutatis mutandis*, at the Coronation of James the Second. "When the tune was revived in 1745, tradition said that the words of God save the King were written, and the tune composed, for King James the Second, at the time when the Prince of Orange was expected to land in

England. Dr. [Benjamin] Cooke, late Organist at the Abbey, told me that, when he was a boy, he remembered to have heard the tune sung to the words of 'God save great JAMES our King.'" E. I. in Gent. Mag. Feb. 1796.

Benjamin Victor, in a letter written in Oct. 1745 to David Garrick, calls it an "old anthem tune—the very words and music of an old anthem that was sung at St. James's Chapel for King James the Second, when the Prince of Orange was landed." (Letters, i. 118.)

There are thus various testimonies that the person for whom it was written was King James the Second; and, such having been the fact, it continued a song of the Stuart party, until, on its revival in 1745, it was wrested from them, and became a powerful weapon in the hands of the other side.

On one or more drinking glasses* preserved by descendants of adherents of the Pretender, were these verses:—

God save the King, I pray,
God save the King, I pray,

God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Soon† to reign over us,
God save the King.

God bless the Prince of Wales,
The true-born Prince of Wales,
Sent us by Thee;
Grant us one favour more,
The King for to restore,
As Thou has done before
The Familie.

On the mentioning of the Prince of Wales, in the second stanza, Mr. Clark has remarked, "from this line it would appear that these verses must have been written either about the time, or rather before, the Rebellion in 1715;" but it is evident from that very line that they could only have been written after Nov. 30, 1720, when the

of "Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roi!" to the *Sieur de Lulli*, as well as the music. The French statement, it is true, only stated that the *Sieur de Lulli* set the music to the verses; but that point is immaterial, as J. R. W. certainly argued in favour both of "the measure of the words" as well as "the music," as alike "closely coinciding with and resembling the measure" of God save the King.

* Mr. Clark's account of this is (like other parts of his book) confused. In p. 39 he says, "cut in glass on an old drinking-cup still preserved at Fingask Castle, in the Carse of Gowrie, N. B. the seat of P. Murray Tripland, Esq." But on his plate "The glass is now in the possession of Mrs. Glen (late Mrs. Bruce, of Cowden, Perthshire), 28, Golden Square, the property of Miss Bruce, the lineal representative of Henry Bruce, the 16th Baron of Clackmannan." There were two others with it, on one of which was a Portrait of the Pretender, and on the other (on a silver base) this inscription: "God bless King James the Eighth."

† Printed version in Clark, p. 38; in his plate "Long."

young Pretender was born; or before Sept. 6, 1701, when King James the Second died. Notwithstanding that one of the other glasses (as mentioned in the note) named "King James the Eighth," I am somewhat inclined to refer these stanzas to the earlier period; 1. because the term "*true-born Prince of Wales*" appears to allude to the warming-pan story; and 2. the wording of the latter part of the verse seems to imply that "the Familie" were not yet supplanted in the throne (as they were after the Hanoverian succession); only that "the King" himself was deprived of his right, as he was whilst his daughters still represented "the Familie."

Though usurped by the Hanoverians, the Jacobites could scarcely relinquish their loyal Anthem. "The Doctor [Campbell, before mentioned] was a conscientious adherer to the Stuart interest; and I have heard him say, more than once, that he could cordially unite with the most staunch Whigs in singing their favourite air, as reminding him of his 'poor deluded Sovereign.'" And Mr. Denne (Gent. Mag. March, 1796) mentions that "a neat and significant parody"* was "chorussed with high glee" by the Tories at Oxford.

II. Respecting the author of the words,—the present Song is so completely a structure of various periods, that little individual merit can be reflected from its authorship. The original germ was evidently the words of a Catch for four voices, composed by Dr. Blow, called, "The King's Health," and written, it is said, "On King Charles the Second" (Clark, who has engraved the music):

"God preserve his Majesty;
And for ever send him victory;
And confound all his enemies.
Take off your hock, Sir!"

In this is contained more than half of what B. Victor has quoted as "the very words" of the "old anthem:"

O Lord our God arise,
Confound the enemies
Of [James] our King;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

The loyal benediction in the Catch is, in the Anthem, merely converted into a direct Address to the Deity.

In order to lengthen the Anthem into the Song, the two first lines were removed, and amplified into a second stanza; the word *confound*, being wanted for another line, was altered to *scatter*; and it may be supposed that the poet had in his view the phrases "Scatter his enemies" and "Confound their devices" in the prayer for the 5th of November, as well as the hymn of Moses before the ark: "*Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered; and let them that hate thee flee before thee.*"†

The last stanza was new in 1745; and is characterized at once by its genuine Whiggism and its bad rhymes,—*store—pour; laws—cause—voice; reign, and King*. There have probably been more additional and occasional verses written to God save the King, than to any other composition whatever: many of those are printed by Mr. Clark. Even at the time of its production, in 1745, some ambitious poet made "An attempt to improve the song 'God save the King,' p. 552, the former words having no merit but their loyalty." (See Gent. Mag. Dec. 1745, p. 662.) But there is another merit for a popular song, more important than correct or figurative poetry, namely, simplicity, which that aspiring "improver" and his followers have too generally lost sight of.

III. The composer is said to have been either,

1. Henry Purcell.
2. Anthony Jones.
3. Benjamin Rogers.
4. Henry Carey.

1. A. M. T. when conversant among the musicians of the year 1750, always understood that the tune of 'God save the King' was a composition of the famous *Henry Purcell*, for the chapel of James the Second, and used there as an anthem." (Gent. Mag. Nov. 1795, p. 907.)

Verax also thinks Dr. Campbell used to add, that the younger Purcell was the composer. (Gent. Mag. *ibid.*)

2. "God save the King is supposed to have been composed by *Anthony*

* Mr. Denne asked for a copy of this "as a curiosity;" but the request does not appear to have been answered. May it be now repeated with better success?

† Numbers, x. 35; also Psalm lxxviii. 1, "Let God arise," &c.

Jones, musician, contemporary with Purcell, and grandfather of the late Mrs. Arne, Mrs. Lampe, and Mrs. Jones, all stage-singers, whilst spinsters, by the name of Young." (E. I. in *Gent. Mag.* for Feb. 1796.)

3. "Dr. [Benjamin] Cooke assured me that he believed the tune was composed by a Dr. Rogers, in the time of Henry VIII." (M. in *Gent. Mag.* 1795.) Dr. Rogers lived in the reign of James the Second; but he is not likely to have composed an anthem in the King's honour, as he was, in 1685, ejected by his Majesty's order from the situation of organist to Magdalen college, Oxford.

4. The claim for *Henry Carey* was put forward by his son George Savile Carey, who stated, "I have heard the late Mr. Pearce Galliard, an able counsellor in the law, and a colleague of my father, assert, time after time, that my father was the author of *God save the King*, and that it was produced in the year 1745 or 1746;" and G. S. Carey supported his story by a letter from the celebrated Dr. Harrington of Bath, whose friend Mr. John Smith (assistant to Handel) had "often told me what follows; viz. that your father came to him with the words and music, desiring him to correct the bass, which Mr. Smith told him was not proper, and at your father's request he wrote down another in correct harmony." But, independently of the more credible evidence of other accounts, both these statements carry their refutation with them; the first, because Henry Carey died Oct. 4, 1743,* before the date when his son says he wrote the song; and the second, because Carey's published *Balads and Cantatas* prove that he was perfectly equal to the composition of a bass. The circumstance that Henry Carey published, in 1740, a *Collection of his Works*, in which *God save the King* is not to be found, is also a testimony against his claim.

The fact is, that G. S. Carey ad-

vanced the claim from pecuniary motives, after Charles Dibdin had been allowed 200*l.* a year for having written so many good songs for the Navy. This induced Carey to try his luck; and he even aimed after the same sum—"As it has been whispered abroad, nay even given in print, that an annuity of 200*l.* per annum had been bestowed on me in consequence of my father being the author of *God save the King*, I think it a duty incumbent on me to acquaint the world that no such consideration has yet transpired." This was a pretty strong hint of his expectations: but it did not answer; nor had he better success on making a journey to Windsor to urge his claims; of which he relates the particulars. (See *Clark*, p. 15). The Duke of Gloucester took the trouble to inquire of Dr. Burney, whether the claim for Henry Carey was well founded; the Doctor replied, that he knew the words were not written for any King George; and then proceeded to relate to the Duke what I have quoted elsewhere. (*Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1814.)

Carey and Rogers are thus removed from the contest; whilst for Anthony Jones there seems to be only the assertion of the correspondent of the *Gent.'s Mag.* who signed E. L.

B. B. in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1796, p. 208, says, "The original tune to *God save the King* (the tune at least which evidently furnished the subject of it) is to be found in a book of *Harpichord Lessons*, by Henry Purcell, published by his widow after his death [which occurred in 1695]. It is in four parts: Carey could therefore have no occasion to request the addition of a bass, had he himself been unequal to the composing one."

Among all his engraved music, Mr. Clark has not given this of Purcell. I leave to those skilled in the art to discover the composition, and pronounce its identity; but, in the present uncertainty, as the *Catch was Blow's*, and as he was one of James the Second's

* He committed suicide. The account given of him by Mr. Clark is very extraordinary,—that he was then upwards of 80 years of age, having been born about the year 1663; but that his son, George Savile Carey, was born in 1743, the very year of his death. Probably, however, the elder Carey was not so old. He was a natural son of George Savile, first Marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695. The date of his first dramatic piece is 1722. The late tragedian, Edmund Kean, was the natural son of a daughter of George Savile Carey.

Private Musicians, and Master of the Children at the Chapel Royal, I would suggest also a search among the works of *John Blow*, Mus. D.

IV. The time of the Song's revival and rise to popularity, is fixed with more certainty than that of its origin. We have the testimony of Dr. Burney and others that it was in the year 1745; and its *editio princeps* in its present form of three stanzas, with the music, was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1745, in the midst of the Rebellion, being then called (in the Contents) "God save our lord the King, a new Song, set for two voices," and (in p. 552) "A Song for two Voices, as sung at both Playhouses."

With this agrees the contemporary letter of Benjamin Victor, written in the same month (and in these matters contemporary evidence is worth half a dozen traditions):—"The Stage, at both Houses, is the most pious, as well as most loyal place, in the three Kingdoms. Twenty men appear at the end of every Play; and one stepping forward from the rest, with up-lifted hands and eyes, begins singing, to an old anthem tune, the following words (as in p. 371).

"Which are the very words and music," &c. (as before quoted).

To the very powerful influence of popular enthusiasm, bursting forth at this hazardous crisis, may clearly be attributed the universal favour and acceptance to which this Song so rapidly attained; being elevated at once, as it were by acclamation, into the rank of the sovereign of all our popular melodies, the rallying-cry of Britons, and their "National Anthem,"—an honour which its sentiments and its harmony alone, however meritorious, might not have achieved when the public mind was listless and indifferent.

There is an additional verse, which, from the coetaneous nature of its contents, may almost be called a part of the original Song of 1745: though, being of temporary application only, it was but short-lived. Mr. Clark has given a copy of it in p. 8; and it was also stored in the memory of an old friend of my own (who was born in

the very year 1745, and was thus the associate of those who heard it first sung). It is this:

Oh! grant that Marshal Wade
May by thy gracious aid
Victory bring;
May he sedition hush,
And like a torrent rush
Rebellious Scots to crush,
And the French King!*

We have now to consider who was the adapter of the Music on the revival of this Political Hymn. Mr. D'Israeli, in his important letter† on this subject in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1814, which I have already twice quoted, gives a circumstantial account of this from the mouth of Dr. Burney. "I remember well," says the Doctor, "when it was first introduced so as to become a popular air, which was in the year of the Scotch Rebellion, 1745. Dr. ARNE then set it for the Theatre, and it was received with so much delight, that it was echoed in the streets, and for two or three years subsequent to that time."

This appears very satisfactory, and seems to reply fully to the claim for the adaptation which E. I. (who was before cited in favour of Anthony Jones) had, in 1796, put in for Dr. Burney himself. His statement is:—"During the rebellion in 1745, Dr. Burney, author of the General History of Music, composed parts to the old melody, at the desire of Mrs. Cibber, for Drury-lane Theatre; where it was sung in a slow and solemn manner, in three parts, by Mrs. Cibber, Mr. Beard, and Mr. Reinhold, the father of the present singer of that name, and repeated in chorus, augmented in force usually by the whole audience. It was called for at this theatre for near two years after the suppression of the Rebellion." *Gent. Mag.* for Feb. 1796.

Mr. Clark, to reconcile these accounts, adopts (in p. 40) the conclusion that it "was harmonized for one theatre by Dr. Arne, and by Dr. Burney for the other;" but this scarcely agrees with the ignorance of the authorship to which Dr. Burney himself is said to have owned, nor with a letter which Miss Burney, his daughter,

* Thus my old friend; in Mr. Clark's copy it is the ordinary concluding line: "God save the King!"

† Cited by Mr. Clark, p. 39, as an anonymous paragraph in the *Morning Post*!

wrote in 1818 in answer to Mr. Clark's inquiries: "I have no recollection of ever having heard my father mention the name of its composer; on the contrary, I seem to have a confused remembrance of having heard him declare, that he *himself* did not know whom to ascribe it to."

Surely, had Dr. Burney at all assisted in adapting the Song in 1745, the circumstance would have been alluded to by himself or his daughter on one of these occasions. Dr. Burney was only nineteen in 1745, and yet unknown; Arne was much engaged with the theatres, and leader of the band at Drury-lane (before 1745, but whether actually so in that year I cannot say). Thus, if we may credit our authorities, we have a disclaimer on the part of Dr. Burney, and a testimony *from him* in favour of Dr. Arne.

We are now therefore arrived at the close of our inquiry; and the result appears to be, that the original music of God save the King, with the single stanza as quoted by Benjamin Victor, was an anthem prepared by Purcell or Blow for the chapel of King James the Second; that its revival took place in 1745, when the second and third verses were added, and the music adapted for the theatres by Dr. Arne; and that the great popularity it then at once attained was owing to the patriotic enthusiasm of the English people at that period, whilst the enemy was at the gates, when every timid spirit was praying for deliverance from "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender," and when every bolder loyalist was most eager, as Lady Townshend told Horace Walpole, even to eat the rebels!

J. G. N.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No XVII.

LETTERS OF SIR JOHN VANBRUGH,
TO TONSON, THE BOOKSELLER.
(Continued from p. 29.)

London, July ye 30th, 1703.

I WRIT to you about a fortnight since, and have since spok more than once to L^d Essex for his arms, which he said he would not fail to send you, and has don 't for aught I know: he's always at Cashiobury, and Jack Dormer has kept him company there this month, by the help of Di. Kirk, who has been there as long; but she's come away at last, and so is he. I said something to you of that matter in my last; my opinion is strengthen'd upon it since, by his staying there so long, and that in the soberest way in the world, playing at brag with the women every night, instead of drinking; and even my Lord Essex chim'd into this way of living very contentedly. Dunch is overjoyd to see Dormer buzzing about the candle, and is in great hopes he 'll bob into 't, at last, as he did.

Sr Roger Mosthyn is wedded to L^d

Nottingham's daughter; and you have heard, no doubt, that that old prig, Sr Steven Fox, has tack'd himself to a young wench of twenty. She was a parson's daughter,* and a parson manag'd the match, a young dog; a smirk, who, I suppose, has agreed with her how matters are to be when widdow-hood comes; but I hope she'll reward him with her Abigail. Mr. Fox and his wife have been sower upon this matter; my Lord Northampton and his folks were wiser, put on a gay air, and came immediately up to towne to congratulate; I wish my L^d Cornwallis had done so too: but I don't yet hear what turn he gives it. I hear there is something on foot towards a match between L^d Hartford and L^{dy} Mary Churchill, tho' that between her and Lord Mounthermer was thought fix'd.†

My Lord Wharton was got to Holme Pierpoint in his way to York, and there fell very ill. His law business was however so much in his head, that he fain would have gone on, but with

* Christian, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope of Naseby, Lincolnshire: she was the mother of the first Earl of Ilchester and the first Lord Holland; and, faithful to Sir Stephen's memory, died his widow in 1718. Sir Stephen was seventy-five at the period of this marriage; and died in 1716, having had issue by it two sons and two daughters.

† The Marquis afterwards married Frances Thynne, grand-daughter of the first Viscount Weymouth. Lady Mary Churchill was married to John 2nd Duke of Montagu.

much ado they prevailed with him to go back to Winchington, where he writ to Dr Garth to meet him; Dr Sloan too went downe, and extream ill they found him on Saturday last; on Monday he was so much worse, that they had very little hopes of him, and he none at all of himself. He acted the hero however, took formall leave of 'em all; talk'd to his son a good deal, and charg'd him with a great of duty and respect to his mother; said a great deal to L^d Vasseur* about his education, and shew'd a world of tenderness and regard to Madam, telling her he begd she wou'd forgive him that he left the guardianship of his son to her only during her widdowhood, he being fearfull that if she marry'd again it might prove to his prejudice. She melted downe with all this, threw herself upon the ground, and was not to be comforted. Then came all the principal burgesses of Ailsbury to enquire after him, and he order'd 'em to be brought into his room, shook 'em every one by the hand, and by his usuall treatment of honest Tom, Dick, and so forth, bid 'em farewell, and stick firm to their principles; then recommended himself heartily to the Kit-cat and dyed—bite. He got a little sleep that night; by God's help and the doctor's was better next day; and on Wednesday Garth left him (he says) out of danger. He go's downe to him again to-morrow, and is positive he will recover; but has as long a hill to climb up to health and strength again as he had before. †

I have here sent you my own coat of arms, and have written to L^d Carlisle for his; but if you spend much more of your time about 'em in Holland, we all resolve never to subscribe to another book that must carry you beyond sea.

I have nothing to say about publick affairs, but that our favourite Portugal treaty, when we were in great haste for it from Vienna, was left in a land-waiter's hands at Harwich about a week. The fellow swore twas no treaty, but a bundle of Flanders lace,

and so broak it open; upon which the gentleman that brought it refus'd to take it again, and came away without it. An order has been sent downe for it since, and we have it at last. I had like to have forgot what I am to say to you from Mrs. Roach; she's in great fear you shou'd forget her Flanders lace; you may draw a bill for the money, she says, when you please. I am most heartily yours. J. V.

To Mr. Tinson, at Mr. Valck's house, near the Stadt House, in Amsterdam.

Wednesday.

I have just now been with L^d Carlisle, who has nam'd Friday for the Barns expedition. I have seen Lady Marlborough since, and she agrees to it, and will order a barge at Whitehall. The company she names are—two ladys besides herself, L^d Carlisle, L^d Clare, Horace Walpole, Dr Sam^l Garth, and Mr. Benson.

I'm y^rs faithfully, J. VANBRUGH.

London, July 3rd, 1719.

Here has been so great a slaughter of your old friends since you went, I wish those who are left may have share enough in your affections to incline you to think of England with any pleasure. I don't know whether you 'll reckon me amongst the first or the last, since I have taken this great leap in the dark,—marriage. But tho' you shou'd rate me with the former, I know at least you wou'd be glad to know how't is in this (perhaps) your future state; for you have not forgot it ever was agreed, if I fell, you'd tremble. Don't be too much dismay'd however; for, if there be any truth in a married man (who I own I have ever esteem'd a very lying creature), I have not yet repented. Thus far 'tis possible you may believe me; if I offer at more 'tis like you won't; so I have done. Only this, that I am confirm'd (as far as six months' practice goes) my old opinion was right, that whatever there was of good or bad in marriage, it was fitter to end one's life

* Qu. Who?

† Lord Wharton lived to be afterwards created Earl of Wharton in 1706, and Marquess in 1715; he died in the latter year. His son here mentioned was subsequently the eccentric Duke of Wharton.

with than begin it. I don't know how to reproach you for not writing to me, since you might give me my reproach again; but I have very often enquir'd at Shakespear's Head how you did, and what you did, and more than once have found myself so far from a slave, that I have dar'd to own I wish'd my self with you for eight and forty hours; for you must know, whatever evils marriage may design me, it has not yet lessen'd one grain of my affections to an old friend. And as to the place you are in, I am so far from being disgusted to it by the treatment I once met with, that I think that very thing (at least the occasion of it) has doubled a romantic desire of seeing it again. In short, I have it so much in my thoughts, that I have talk't even my gentlewoman into a good disposition of being of the party, if things will fall kindly out for it, next spring. In the mean time I hope you'll make a winter trip to England; and after being a little pleas'd with some folks, and very weary of others, you'll find yourself ready for a fresh expedition.

I lately went to make my L^d Cobham a visit at Stowe, where he is very well, and in very good humour, and much entertain'd with (besides his wife) the improvements of his house and gardens, in which he spends all he has to spare. I took Blenheim in my way back, not with any affection (for I am thoroughly wean'd) but some

curiosity, the Duchess of Marborough having taken a run at last to finish it in earnest; which (tho' in no good or gracefull manner) she has advanc'd so far, that in less than a month it will be fit to receive the Duke, who is at Windsor Lodge till 'tis ready for him. He is, in point of health, much as usual, and, I doubt, not likely ever to grow better. She is likewise, in point of vigour, as she used to be, and not very likely to grow worse.

I din'd yesterday here in towne with the Duke of Newcastle, who talked very much of you (as he often do's), and your health and good return was drank. The Brigadier is at the old rate, storm and sunshine. He was e'en gone t'other day; but the ladies stood his friends and made all up. The Duke has fitted up and furnished Nottingham Castle, and designs to go there in August.

I have nothing to say to you of state affairs, the spirit of that conversation being all sunk with the Queen. We are so quiet the whole Regency had fallen asleep, if it had not been for a few Highlanders and weavers.

I believe my brother Charles is coming home thorough France; he'll probably stop a little at Paris, where I hope you'll drink a chopine together. If you'll let me hear from you, say what you will, your letter will be as welcome as ever to your faithfull old friend and servant,

J. VANBRUGH.
(To be continued.)

ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL CROSSES.

THE ancient Church of St. Martin's, Canterbury, which is supposed to stand on the site of the first church erected in that city, if not the first Christian church in England, has always been an object of much interest to the antiquarian visitor.* "For 349 years," says Sumner, "from the time of Archbishop Theodore to that of Archbishop

* A view of the present church will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1813. There is a plate of the magnificent circular font in Hasted's Kent, and it has been frequently engraved in other books. A small woodcut of the Church forms the frontispiece to the Penny Sunday Reader, a useful weekly tract, edited by the present worthy Rector.



Lanfranc, this was the Bishop's see of a suffragan Bishop or Chorepiscopus. Lanfranc founded in its stead the Archdeaconry of Canterbury."

The preceding woodcut represents a cross, dug up, about eleven years ago, near the walls of the church. There can be little doubt that it was originally applied to the same purpose as the headstones now seen in every churchyard; the oldest of which, it may be remarked, are much smaller than those now generally made. Small crosses erected upon graves are frequently represented in old missals; and indeed are still customary in Roman Catholic countries. The freshness of its appearance, and the sharpness of the carving, could not be surpassed if it had recently come from the stonemason's hands; but it was broken into several pieces. The whole breadth of it was little more than a foot. The inscriptions were published in the *British Magazine* for Dec. 1832, but not being very accurately copied, they have not hitherto been decyphered. The characters on one side are raised, within a hollow channel, and appear to have been intended for Herbrhyht.

It might be suggested that this was a gravestone formed to commemorate some ancient priest of the name of Herbright, or Herbert—possibly one of the Saxon Chorepiscopi of St. Martin's; but such an idea,—even if the characters would sustain the assignment of so early a date, which is very doubtful,—appears to be contradicted also by the form of the cross, which, it will be seen, resembles nearly the tracery of the late, or perpendicular period of English architecture. With this latter date accords also the inscription on the other side of the cross, which is plainly the name of *W. Whyt*."



This, unlike the former, is engraved in the stone,—as might have been done if the cross was a second time employed to commemorate a deceased person; and it may also be observed, that there is a very great difference between the two inscriptions in the form of the letter *h*. It is just possible, though not very likely, that the fashion of the

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cross might be altered when it was inscribed with the name of Whyte, without effacing the former name: or was Herbrhyht the name of any canonized person, under whose protection W. Whyte desired to repose? Perhaps some Kentish antiquary can inform us who Herbright was?

It must be added, that in the pavement of the church is another very ancient fragment, being a piece of white marble about nine inches long and six wide, engraved with a small trefoil-headed figure resembling the limb of a cross. This, though perhaps only a portion of one of the flat grave-stones ornamented with crosses, which are not uncommon, has been considered a great curiosity, and is represented in Hasted's *Kent* (folio edit. iv. 495).

By way of illustration to the above, may be compared, or rather contrasted, a really Anglo-Saxon sculpture of a small cross, of which the following representation and description are extracted from Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i. p. 371:

"No church is mentioned as existing at Wensley at the time of the Domesday



survey; yet the head of a cross now remaining in the vestry, and inscribed in Saxon characters Domfrid [Donfrid], proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that there was a church or chapel at this place before the Conquest, of which the probability is that it was destroyed by the ravages of the Danes."

The figures round the cross are in the

same situations in which the four winged beasts of the Revelations, the symbols of the Evangelists, are frequently placed; but the present appear only grotesque and ornamental, without particular meaning; the two upper are birds, and the two lower beasts.

J. G. N.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM,

AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 160.)

ENAMELS, &c. (continued.)

16. A piece of steel, flat with a round top, 6 inches by 3, on which a portion of the city of Venice has been engraved, relieved by blue colour and gilding. It has in it a key-hole, and was therefore in all probability part of a chest.

17. A beautiful box made of steel embossed, with or-molu columns and frame work, of the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth. The plate on the top is divided into a representation of the Holy Family and another of the Ascension, by a cross bearing the Saviour with a scull at its foot; and with the sun and moon one on each side above. On pushing the scull to the left, a hinge to the cross is liberated, so that by gently touching the sun, it springs up and discloses the key-hole. The lock within side, with six bolts moving in opposite directions, is a splendid specimen of German work of the period; and although of such great age, allows the key to traverse with the greatest ease. In front is Moses feeding the Israelites in the wilderness; at the back he is bruising the head of the serpent. On one side the idolatry of the people and fracture of the tables; and on the other a warrior stoned to death. This was once the property of Mr. Beckford, and bought by Mr. Douce at Signior Franci's sale.

18. A table, which once belonged to Mr. Beckford, and bought at the same time as the last described, of Limoges enamel on copper, of the close of Henry the Eighth's reign. In the centre is a large plate ten inches diameter, on which is represented the feast of gods and goddesses. To fill the spandrils occasioned by this plate being put into a square, foliated festoons have been adopted. A convex bevelled border, raised at less than half angles, is ornamented with a beautiful scroll. The colours used are blue, light blue, white, black, light red, and

gold; and the size of the whole table, with its ebony frame, 19 inches square.

19. Two plates of Edward the Sixth's reign, of Limoges enamel on copper, the diameter of which is 8 inches. The subject on one is JANUARY, represented by the interior of a house shewing a feast in the dining-room and the cooking in the kitchen, while the clouds are pouring forth rain. On the back is a cluster of marks with architectural ornaments, outside of which is a gilt scroll on a black ground. The other plate has a representation of IVING (June), giving the sheep-shearing, and the trees loaded with fruit as at that season. In the clouds appears the sign of Cancer. At the back are masks and architectural ornaments differing in form from those previously mentioned, but the borders are the same.

20. A plate of Limoges enamel on copper, gold, and white, on a dark blue ground; the diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The interior subject represents three females at the bath. At the back is an old man's head with the word MERCVRVS in an Elizabethan scroll.

21. An hexagonal inkstand of Limoges enamel on copper, mounted with or-molu. The subjects, taken from the story of Hercules, are well drawn and in brilliant colours. One is superscribed, Hercules et Antee; the next, Hercules tua cerbere quane; then, Le centaure print Dianira; then we have simply the word Hercules, and see him represented supporting the world; next, Hercules print Dianara, the centaur being killed; the last is not named, but is probably the interview with Cacus. The height of the inkstand is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its date about Edward the Sixth.

22. Two stands of Limoges enamel on copper, black, white, and gold, mounted in or-molu, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; same date as the inkstand. On the top of one a female head surrounded by a border of boys and

fruit; round the side nymphs disturbed while bathing, Venus and Adonis, &c.; on the top of the other a man's head in a Phrygian cap, surrounded with a border similar to that of the other; round the side the fate of Actæon.

23. A Limoges enamel on copper, black and white, 6 inches by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. The subject is the offerings of the wise kings, which is cleverly managed. The costume would fix this at the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

CINQUE-CENTO BRONZES, &c.

1. A groupe of Cupids playing with a mask, a bronze in the manner of the antique, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches.

2. A naked youth sleeping, his left hand on a decapitated boar's head, while a female figure behind holds out with one hand the mask of Jupiter Ammon, and with the other arouses the fire of an altar. The inscription above is *VLOCRINO*. This bronze measures 3 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. Cacus pulling the oxen backwards into his cave. The inscription is *O. MORDERNI*. The size of this bronze is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. A group buffeting a boy on an ass's back. The size is a square of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. A warrior on horseback falling into a pit before several naked personages, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

6. Our Saviour with the labarum, followed by three naked figures, curing those who were troubled with evil spirits. Over the three figures are Valer. Bellus. Viceti. The size of this bronze is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. An oval medallion in brass, of the Crucifixion. At the bottom the words, *MORS MEA VITA TUA*. Size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

8. An oval of lead 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, on which is embossed a Dance of Death, with the armorial bearings of Death in the centre, viz. a scull and snake, crest on a barred helmet an hour-glass between the bones of two arms supporting a scull. This is of the time of Elizabeth.

9. An oval plate of copper 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on which is Minerva castigating a culprit for tying a female to a tree.

10. A thin plate of copper, on which has been beaten up the figure of a fool, holding a cock instead of a hawk on his fist. The ruffles at his wrists shew a modern date, but the style of art is very good.

11. A plate of brass 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with Russian symbols of the Greek church, and inscriptions in that language.

12. A smaller ditto 3 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

13. A figure of a fool very cleverly executed; the height is 7 inches, in brown bronze.

14. Another 4 inches high, in green bronze.

15. The bell of a fool's cap in green bronze.

16. Bronze bar of an antient purse. In the centre on one side is *IRS*, on the corresponding part of the other side *MARIA*; and along the bar *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA DOMINUS*.

17. Another with simply the letter *R* on one side, and a *T* on the other, length 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

18. Another with an inscription nearly similar to that numbered 16, having the bow attached to it, and the suspending ring. Its length is 6 inches. These curiosities are probably of the time of Henry IV. In the 17th volume of the *Archæologia* they are described by Mr. Douce, and are engraved, pl. xi. They were exhumated at Selborne in Hampshire.

19. A small bar for a purse made of bronze, and measuring only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was not Mr. Douce's.

20. One of steel with its two bows, and in every respect complete, from Italy, of the time of Charles II.

21. A hook of bronze for attaching a purse to the girdle. The front of it represents a man of the time of Edward IV. according to the costume, and it was found at Blakehurst, Sussex. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and has been engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1829. It was not Mr. Douce's.

22. A bronze candlestick of the time of Henry VII. the nose of which is held by a figure in the costume of the time, and 7 inches high.

23. A pair of bronze candlesticks of the time of Henry VIII. One represents a *salvage* man, the other a *salvage* woman, each in a dress of leaves made to fit close to the figure, with a girdle of twigs. They are eight inches high, and stand each on an eagle's claw, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

24. A double candlestick of bronze, formed by a figure in armour holding out both hands for the purpose. The date is James I. and the height 8 inches.

25. A small bronze candlestick, which exhibits a fool kneeling on the top of a stand. The whole height is 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

26. Fifty-three matrices of seals in bronze, among which is an oval one of Thomas Fynyon, Abbat of Combermere.

27. The official Privy Seal of Charles XII. King of Sweden, in brass. This was not Mr. Douce's.

28. The privy seal of Charles I. in brass.

COINS AND MEDALS.

1. A leaden medal, on one side of which is an assembly of monks and bishops with the representation of the Saviour in the clouds, and on the other SACRO S'C'A GENERALIS SINODUS BASILIENSIS. This was Mr. Douce's.

2. A zinc bronzed, cast from a medal of Cæsar Borgia, presented by Michael Jones, Esq.

3. A gold medal weighing two guineas of Henry Scobell, Esq. Clerk in Parliament of the time of the Commonwealth. Engraved in Vertue's Works of Simon, pl. 21.

4. Five English silver medals.

5. Eight English, pewter ditto.

6. Six English, copper ditto.

7. One pewter, one brass, two silver, and one copper German medals; the last belonged to Mr. Douce.

8. Three French copper medals.

9. One Egyptian brass coin, Ptolemy Lagos.

10. One Syracusan copper coin of Agæthocles, that has been twice struck with a hammer while held by a pincers.

11. Five antient Greek silver coins.

12. Part of a Roman As. This was Mr. Douce's.

13. One gold, thirty-five silver, and ninety-six Roman copper coins.

14. One Roman copper coin and a Nuremberg counter, found together at Town Mallings. These were Mr. Douce's.

15. Two Roman copper coins that belonged to Mr. Douce, turned quite green.

16. Five Constantinopolitan coins.

17. One antient silver Persian coin, of the Sassanides.

18. One antient silver Parthian coin, and two Cufic silver ditto.

19. One silver square coin stamped with antient Arabic characters.

20. Four gold, four silver, and seven copper Indian coins.

21. Three copper Chinese counters.

22. Two Turkish silver coins.

23. One noble of Edward III., one angel of Henry VII., one guinea of James I., one guinea of Charles I., one half guinea of Charles I., one gold crown of Charles II., one guinea Queen Anne, one half guinea of George I., one quar-

ter guinea of George I. and one quarter guinea of George III.

24. One hundred and thirty-three English silver coins, consisting of groats, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, pennies, three-shilling and eighteen-penny pieces from Edward I. to William IV.

25. One silver crown of Charles I. struck by Mr. Bushell at Aberystwith Castle, in the county of Cardigan, 1642.

26. Two silver coins, time of Edward II. found at Tutbury. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv.

27. A silver coin of Edward II. found near Sussex Tower, Goodrich Court, and an antient copper coin found in the garden belonging to that place.

28. Fifty-two various English copper coins, as twopenny pieces, penny pieces, halfpence, farthings, &c.

29. Fifteen tradesmens' tokens, time of Charles II.

30. Two hundred and seventy-six varieties of provincial pennies, halfpence, and farthings; and three provincial silver tokens.

31. Thirteen Anglo-Norman tokens of copper.

32. One silver and two copper Scotch coins.

33. Seven Irish copper coins.

34. Seventeen copper Nuremberg tokens, dug up on the premises of Peterborough House, Fulham, Middlesex.

35. One gold, eleven silver, and thirty-nine French copper coins.

36. Eight various Spanish dollars, six half ditto, four quarter ditto, and one other silver Spanish coin, four ditto half-quarter ditto, and seven copper Spanish coins.

37. Thirteen old copper Spanish and Portuguese coins.

38. One gold, two silver, and eight copper coins, Portuguese.

39. Two Venetian copper coins.

40. One silver coin of Leopold, King of the Romans.

41. One Sicilian copper coin.

42. One gold, one silver, and three copper, Brunswick coins.

43. Three copper Bavarian coins.

44. Three silver and one copper, Prussian coins.

45. Three copper coins of Saxony.

46. Six silver and sixteen copper Danish coins.

47. One copper coin of Osnabruch.
 48. Two copper Rostock coins.
 49. Two copper coins of De Rohan.
 50. Two silver Austrian, and two copper ditto, coins.
 51. One copper coin of the Austrian Netherlands.
 52. One silver and thirty-eight copper coins of the United Provinces.
 53. Six Gueldres copper coins.
 54. Six silver and fifteen copper Russian coins.
 55. One American silver and six ditto copper coins.
 56. One Barbadoes penny.
 57. Two antient British gold coins.
 58. What has been called bronze Athenian Ox Money.

None of these coins and medals, except what are so expressly mentioned, belonged to Mr. Douce, his splendid collection having been bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

59. A money changer's box with the weights and scales for weighing gold, of the time of James I. and Charles I. This belonged to Mr. Douce.

CASTS, &c.

1. Five pieces cast from as many portions of the Portland vase.
2. A cast from an antique of an hermaphrodite standing and seen in front, size of the figure three inches.
3. Three coloured casts from the Bayeux tapestry, representing Edward the Confessor on his throne, William the Conqueror, and Harold in armour with his gontfanon; taken by the late Charles Stothard; and a piece of the tapestry itself cut off the end, brought by him to England in December 1816.
4. Eighty-eight sulphur impressions by Doubleday, from royal, noble, and other seals from the Conquest to George III.
5. Thirty-one sulphur and plaster impressions of Babylonian cylinders, by Landseer.
6. Two hundred and twelve ditto of the coins of Greek kings, arranged under the thirty-four following heads, viz. Macedon, Sicily, Cyprus, Caria, Pæonia, Hæraclia Pontica, Epirus, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Sparta, Pergamus, Cassandria, Parthia Arsacidæ, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Thrace, Pontus, Bosphorus, Bactria, Bithynia, Illyricum, Arabia, Mauritania, Galatia, Gaul, Britain, Cilicia, Judæa, Getæ, Commagene, Edessa or Osrhoene, Palmyra, and those uncertain; by Tassie.
7. Five hundred and sixty-one ditto of the coins of Greek cities, by Tassie.
8. Four hundred and seventeen ditto of Greek cameos and other works of antique art, by Tassie.
9. Thirty ditto of Roman coins, during the republic, by Tassie.
10. Three hundred and seventy-three ditto of ditto imperial, by Tassie.
11. Twenty-two casts from modern French medals.
12. Cast from both sides of a medal, with the head of Ludovico Ariosto the Poet, and a cast of an Egyptian Scarabeus.
13. Fifty impressions in sealing wax of antient seals.
14. Five casts from Roman subjects and an impression of the head of Charles II. from a medal the size of a crown piece.
15. A plaster cast of an hexagonal cinque-cento dish, with beautiful bas-reliefs.
16. A ditto of a square one, with circular recess, in which is the head of St. John the Baptist, from an original of the 15th century, of German workmanship.
17. A cast from the capital of an antique pilaster.
18. A large circular cast of the Virgin and child with angels.
19. A cast of the seal of the commonwealth.
20. Original impressions of the seals of Edward III. Edward VI. Elizabeth, and the Commonwealth, and two others of antient private seals.
21. A group of two naked children together, and one by itself, cleverly done in wax.
22. A cast in plaster of the head of Edward II. from his monument in Gloucester Cathedral.
23. A ditto of Francis I. king of France with his helmet.
24. A ditto of Diane de Poitiers.
25. A ditto of the late Mr. Nollekins, R. A.
26. A ditto of the late Mr. Barry, R. A.
27. A ditto as a medallion of Mons. D'Ancarville.
28. A ditto ditto of Shakespeare.

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, &c.

1. A Pope's leaden bull.
2. The first stone of St. Mark's Church at Venice, deposited in the year 928 by John Particiaco, the doge whose name it bears. Mr. Douce considered this as a very great curiosity, and his highly learned paper thereon will be found in vol. xxvi. of the *Archæologia*.
3. Antient Irish wooden cup. This was not Mr. Douce's.
4. A large brass dish with a Flemish inscription, &c. of the close of the 15th century.
5. A deep pan of the same metal also Flemish, and of the same date, with Adam and Eve impressed at the bottom.
6. The box in which Ireland's pretended play of Shakspeare was found, together with the purse assigned to his daughter by Samuel Ireland, whose attestation is within.
7. Triangular ornamented bronzed base of a candlestick of the time of Charles I.
8. Crimson velvet embroidered belt, with case of knives, purse, &c. of the time of Charles II. See a paper on the subject of the knives by Mr. Douce in vol. xii. of the *Archæologia*, p. 215. The date on the handles of the knives is 1610.
9. Bronze pomel of a sword of the time of Edward I. on each side of which is a shield charged with an eagle and an inscription.
10. A pair of bellows of the time of Charles I. on which is cut,
"Now men to men are so unjuste,
That one cannot another truste."
11. A box-iron for ironing clothes, of the same date.
12. A clothes brush of the time of James I. inlaid with mother of pearl. In the centre a man and woman in the costume of the time, and the motto, "Omnia vincit amor."
13. A sacramental cup beautifully turned in wood, with the arms and supporters of James I., and on the foot,
"God's word and spirit some it doth
lively feede, [deede."
The blood of Christ to them is drinke in."
14. The copper coffin-plate which was taken in 1793 from the leaden coffin of the Queen of James II. at St. Germain en l'Aye. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 549. This was not Mr. Douce's.
15. A nut-cracker of steel of the time of Charles I. and one of wood of that of Charles II. both engraved in Mr. Shaw's *Illustrations of Antient Furniture*, &c.
16. A pair of brass snuffers of the time of Queen Elisabeth, and another pair of the time of James I.
17. A boy's hand holding a dove, of alabaster, found in the ruins of Old Peterborough House, Middlesex. Not Mr. Douce's.
18. A very curious salt-cellar of the time of Henry VIII. apparently Danish, formed of the tooth of some large animal. It is engraved in Mr. Shaw's *Illustrations*, &c.
19. Five varieties of shoes of the time of Charles I. and II.
20. Two chopines used by the Venetian ladies. See Douce's *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, vol. ii. p. 231.
21. Antient Romano-British urn with its cover, containing bones found in a tumulus on Sparsholt Downs, near Wantage in Berkshire, with a classical border painted upon it. This was not Mr. Douce's.
22. Twelve bronze Celts, antient British and Irish.
23. A very fine one of siler.
24. Three bronze gouges, antient British.
25. A Staffordshire clog or wooden almanack, subsequent to the Gunpowder Treason, the year beginning on a Sunday.
26. A small ditto, an almanack on a cane, time of Charles II. and two Runic ones.
27. Various amulets in coral, jet, and ivory, termed *Ithyphallica*. Dante calls such *Fiche*, the Spaniards *Figa*. See Douce's note on the passage "Figo for thy friendship," in the play of *Henry V*. *Illustrations of Shakspeare*. These were not Mr. Douce's.
28. Model of a coracle used on the rivers of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, and the antiquity of whose construction we learn from *Cæsar* and *Solinus*. These boats were made of wicker, and covered antiently with hides, but at present of canvass pitched.
29. A German snuff-grater of the time of Charles II. furnished with wheels to traverse the table when pushed.
30. Collar of the Russian order of St. Andrew, instituted by Peter the Great in the year 1698.
31. A portable inkhorn of brass, engraved for a notary, of the time of Charles I.
32. A spoon of horn, time of James I.
33. Two plates of what is termed *Raphael ware*; at the back of one "1520, M. H. da Agubio;" of the other, "1533,

D. Horopaste di per sia Re la morte nel libro d' justino histo. F. Urbino L."

34. Two large dishes of a somewhat similar ware, very splendid, and having on them the costume of the close of Charles the First's reign.

35. A shirt of the Emperor Napoleon, beautifully embroidered, presented by G. T. Fonnereau, Esq.

36. A sword which was presented by the Emperor Napoleon to Paradise, President of the Italian senate. This was not Mr. Douce's.

37. A miniature broad sword for one of the children, who formed what is on the blade, viz. the "Garde Imperiale du Roi de Rome." This was not Mr. Douce's.

38. Three agate handles of knives.

39. Small portrait of Charles I. for a ring, and the death's head and bones to accompany it.

40. Badge of the portcullis and the crown, of the time of Henry VII. in leather.

41. Metal ring with the signet of τ and a crown of antient date, found on the site of the New Post Office, March 18, 1824.

42. A copper signet ring of the same date.

43. An antient silver ring to cure the cramp, on which is inscribed, "Jhs nazareus Rex Judeorum." Such rings were made from the money given by communicants.

44. A fool's bauble of silver with ivory handle.

45. Two little figures of silver gilt, of the time of Henry VII. each holding a label; on one DAVIT, and on the other ISAIAS.

46. Two pieces of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, one containing an intaglio, the other a cameo.

47. Two rings with tongues to act as fibule, of brass, found in the tomb of Simon, Dean of Chichester in 1220, at Paghham Church, in the year 1827.

48. Rosary of porcelain beads and silver wire.

49. Ditto of red berries and silver wire.

50. Small ditto of wooden beads.

51. Ditto of small garnets and other stones, with medal of orucifixion and Lady of Loretto attached.

52. Three varieties of badges of the Lady of Loretto.

53. Catholic covering for a charm, with pen and ink on one side and the Saviour on the other.

54. Necklace made of diminutive red and white shells.

55. Cufic and Armenian signets from Persepolis, of cornelian and jade. These were not Mr. Douce's.

56. Small bronze lion, from the ruins of Babylon. Not Mr. Douce's.

57. Very curious cards of Martin Schoen, who died in 1486, and Israel Von Mecheln, who died in 1523, exhibiting interesting specimens of costume in clever drawing. There are in one pack, columbines, rabbits, pinks, and roses, to answer to the spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts of modern cards; and hares and parrots in another: but neither packs are perfect. See some account of these in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 246.

58. Eighteen knaves of cards, time of Cromwell, supposed by Gaywood.

59. Grammatical cards, printed in 1677 for S. Mearn and A. Clark, bound together in a book.

60. A set of cards to teach heraldry, time of Charles I.

61. Ditto of the time of James II. being a collection of the arms of sovereigns and nobility, arranged according to the suits, with explanations in French, presented by Archib. R. F. Rosser, Esq.

62. Another set of grammatical cards in Latin, time of Charles I.

63. A set of orthographical cards, time of Queen Anne.

64. Rowley's cards of the beginning of George the Third's reign, in which the pike, chalice, topaz, and the clover or trefoil are substituted for the spade, heart, diamond, and club.

65. A set of optical cards, by Ryland, in 1773.

66. A pack of Spanish cards, about the middle of the 18th century.

67. A pack of comical cards, quite modern.

68. An imperfect set of modern geographical cards.

69. A pack of modern French cards.

70. Cards for playing at tête-à-tête and its consequences.

71. A set of Spanish cards to teach fortification, of the time of Charles II.

72. Three cards about the time of Queen Anne, which were part of a pack to describe the antient buildings in England, the northern counties being marked by clubs, the western spades, the eastern hearts, and southern diamonds.

73. One card, being the four of bells, with a fox below on two sticks. The

pack to which this belonged was probably of the same kind as described in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 246, as belonging to Dr. Stukeley.

74. A single card, being a heart, on which is a lady and a Pierot behind her. The costume is of the commencement of George the Third's reign.

75. Sixteen cards to illustrate surveying, time of William III.

76. The literary cards by Thomas Foubert, published in a thin folio in 1758. These were not Mr. Douce's.

77. Orme's puzzle cards, four in number, published in 1794.

78. Asiatic circular cards, two of moons, one of barrels, one of hats, and one of caps. These are of ivory.

79. Ditto square cards of ivory, twelve with Arabic inscriptions, eleven with barrel, twelve with moon, twelve with caps, twelve with hats, twelve with swords,

twelve with suns, one tiger and sun, two pictured, two ditto with European costume, two ditto Asiatic, one ditto, one ditto unpictured, two ditto pictured.

80. Two antient stamps, one a roller, the other flat, for making impressions on gingerbread.

81. A basket of flowers stamped out of leather.

82. Eight various square pavement tiles, time of Edward I.

83. Four ditto, time of Edward III. found in a subterraneous passage leading from the Church of Monmouth. Not Mr. Douce's.

84. Two ditto, found in the ruins of Peterborough House, Fulham. Not Mr. Douce's.

85. Four ditto, brought from Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire. Not Mr. Douce's.

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

LORD FALKLAND.

WE are enabled to add another short Poem to those which we have already given (see vol. IV. pp. 42, 268, 389,) of this noble and learned author. It is prefixed to a Sermon preached at Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester, at the funeral of the truly noble and virtuous Lady Elizabeth Stanley, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable Ferdinand, late Earl of Derby, and late wife to Henrie Earl of Huntingdon, the fifth Earl of that family, the 9th Feb. 1683. By J. F.

AN EPITAPH UPON THE EXCELLENT COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

THE chiefe perfections of both sexes join'd,
 With neither's vice nor vanity combin'd ;
 Of this our age the wonder, love, and care,
 The example of the following, and despair.
 Such beauty, that from all hearts love must flow,
 Such majesty, that none durst tell her so.
 A wisdom of so large and potent sway,
 Rome's *Senate* might have wish'd, *her* Conclave may.
 Which did to earthly thoughts so seldom bow,
Alive she scarce was less in heaven, than now.
 So void of the least pride, to *her* alone
 These radiant excellencies seem'd unknown.
 Such once there was ; but let thy griefe appear,
 Reader, there is not—Huntingdon lies here.

By him who saies what he saw,

FALKLAND.

Whether any other of Lord Falkland's pieces are in print, we cannot say ; but we have now presented to our readers more than were ever previously collected, or generally known. As we conclude, we beg to refer to the *Imaginative Biography* of Sir Egerton Brydges, which commences with the title of Lord Falkland (vol. i. p. 1) ; and we also add, that the same volume contains much sound and elegant criticism, many curious observations on matters of taste, and many passages of warm and animated eloquence. J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Scriptural Vindication of Church Establishments. By the Rev. George Holden, M.A.

WE have been exceedingly pleased with the cogent reasonings, the admirable arguments, and the sound knowledge displayed in this work. To our minds it carries the clearest conviction on most of the subjects which it discusses. The first part consists of the 'Alliance of Church and State;' the second of 'the Constitution of the Christian Church.' We will quote a passage from the second chapter of the first part, as it discusses a topic which is so fiercely and confidently advanced, not only out of the House, but even within the walls of the Senate, viz. that a Church Establishment is not only unnecessary to the support of true religion, but an impediment to it, and unauthorized by Scripture.

"An union between Church and State, it is alleged, secularizes the former, and involves her in an unholy alliance with temporal things, bringing in its train parliamentary privileges, a graduated hierarchy, mitred prelates, spiritual peers, secular courts, lay chancellors, splendid cathedrals, pompous rituals, tithes, dues, and, in short, connecting it with the honours, the dignities, and the emoluments of the world. Such declamation is mighty well as a piece of rhetoric, but this much-dreaded alliance between what is spiritual and what is secular, exists in every denomination of Christians. The erection of chapels, the election and payment of preachers by voluntary contribution, the letting of pews, the formation of boards and congregational unions, the appointment of managers, trustees, and committees, the transmission of deputies or delegates, and other expedients to forward the Dissenting cause, are just as much carnal things, as the appendages of the most gorgeous of National Churches. No one of sane mind supposes that worldly things have in themselves power for the conversion of souls, but as subsidiary means they may be useful; nay, to a certain degree, are absolutely necessary; and the Apostle lays it down as the right of ministers to receive a supply of 'carnal things' from the people. 1 Cor. ix. 11. So long as Christ has a Church in the world, it must be connected with the things of this world; its doctrines must be promul-

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gated and its ordinances administered by human means. All of which, of whatever kind they may be, are only 'carnal things,' in themselves entirely inefficient; but they may, by the divine blessing, be instrumental in the diffusion of pure Christianity. *It is folly to advance against ecclesiastical establishments an objection which applies with equal force against every kind of religious association.'*

This whole chapter is excellently argued, and offers most clear and cogent answers to all objections, however variously framed, against a Church Establishment; and shows in a most satisfactory manner the inconsistencies of the Dissenters, and the weakness of many of their arguments (as p. 76). He then passes on to the authority of the Jewish Church, and to that of the Apostles.

"The result (as he says) of the preceding discussion is, that civil rulers not only have a *right* to interfere, but *are bound* to act in their magisterial capacity upon the principles of Christianity, and to promote its influence among the people. Their power, however, extends only to the outward condition of religion in the world, and they can no otherwise promote its influence than by providing the external means for instruction in its doctrines, for the performance of its services, and for inducing obedience to its laws. What these means ought to be, is another question; but their duty as Christian governors and legislators, is to employ all the resources within their reach to provide them; and admitting the interposition of Civil Power in favour of religion, no matter to what extent, it establishes the *principle* of ecclesiastical institutions."

The question discussed (p. 118) between "legal revenues" and "voluntary contributions," to our minds at least, is most satisfactorily concluded.

"The voluntary principle, in short, is either a phrase caught up and bandied about, without conveying any clear idea, or, when examined in all its bearings, but little differing from the system to which it is opposed. The actual spontaneity of the gift is as much destroyed when extorted in obedience to *opinion*, as when it is compelled by *law*. Hence, to exclude all payments which are in fact compulsory, would exclude from the operation of the voluntary system, not only the parish church, but all those Dissenting chapels to which

certain funds are legally appropriated. In truth, no modern religious community adheres to any such rule; but, on the contrary, the parties most vehement in their advocacy of the voluntary principle, themselves carefully retain whatever corporate property may have fallen into their hands; and while they inveigh against endowments, must be understood to mean any endowments but their own."

Again, p. 124:—

"It clearly follows from the principles already established, that it is incumbent on the governors and legislators in Christian countries, to provide the requisite funds for religious instruction and religious services. If it be the duty of the magistrate to maintain religion by every lawful and practicable method, then he is bound to furnish, as far as he can lawfully and prudently, the pecuniary means necessary for that purpose. As they cannot be adequately supplied from his own private resources, he is bound to provide such as are within the reach of his official power, by encouraging, for instance, voluntary contributions; by securing, through legal enactments, the endowments and reversions which the rich are willing to grant; by an equal taxation of all classes; or by whatever system may be judged most expedient, enforced by equitable and compulsory laws. Granting the premises, the conclusion is inevitable; for a command to do a thing includes the means necessary for its performance."

On another branch of the same subject, our author observes,

"Against compulsory payments for the support of the religious offices, it is urged, that it is *unjust* to compel Dissenters to contribute towards the expense of ministrations by which they do not profit, and a *violation of the rights of conscience* to tax them for the support of a Church of which they do not approve. To these two points all the loud descants about the onerous burden, the intolerable grievance, the loathed oppression of ecclesiastical taxation may be reduced; but when stript of the gaudy colours so variegated and so richly spread by nonconformist pencilling, they will be found light and unsubstantial. The first ground of objection, the injustice, is based on the assumption that those who separate from an Established Church are in no way profited by it, which is undoubtedly contrary to fact. Religion, it will not be denied, is a great blessing; and so far as the public maintenance of it tends to the peace, the good order, and the welfare of society, Dissenters have a share of the advantage. Allowing even the benefits of an Establishment to be

merely temporal, they are nevertheless a public good, in which every member of the community more or less participates. But, say our opponents, 'admit that Dissenters should be compelled to share in its support, because they share in its advantages, we affirm that the operation of Dissent is at least equally beneficial to society at large; that the members of the Establishment participate in the good effects resulting from its influence; and that they should, on this principle, be compelled also to contribute to the maintenance of Dissenting teachers.'

"Some injudicious advocates may have reasoned, that as all participate in the benefits resulting from the Establishment, all should be compelled to contribute to its support; but this is a misapprehension of the argument; the real scope of which is, not that Dissenters should be compelled to contribute to an Establishment *because they derive profit from it*; but that they have no right to complain of *injustice*, on the ground of deriving no profit from it, inasmuch as the allegation is not founded on fact. Admitting that they participate in the benefits to a relative extent, the ground of the alleged injustice is subverted, and the objection vanishes into air. If the operation of Dissent were proved to be in some degree beneficial to society at large, Churchmen could not reasonably object to contribute to its maintenance on the ground of reaping no profit from it, though they would object on other grounds; for, without denying its own good effects, they would believe them far outbalanced by the necessary attendant evils. Supposing Dissenters *do not* in any way profit from an Established Church, it by no means follows that the supreme magistrate is to be debarred on that account from applying a part of the national revenue to what he conceives the most useful and important of national objects. The public expenditure flows, and must flow, in various channels from the bulk of the people, who derive no immediate advantage, and which are not unfrequently absolutely prejudicial to some individuals; yet the government is not chargeable with injustice. From the army, the navy, the customs, the excise, from an harbour, a breakwater, a canal, a bridge, and a thousand other things, this or that person can reap no direct profit, but it would be absurdity itself to assert that they cannot be justly called upon to contribute to the expense. The objection then leads to consequences which common sense rejects; it also asserts a principle, that no one is to be taxed for any thing not beneficial to himself *individually*, and that of this he is himself to be the *judge*. A

principle which, if admitted, would render the administration of the state impracticable; since any one might refuse to pay his quota of taxes on the plea that they were expended on that from which he derived no profit; a plea which, on the ground of the objection, it would not be easy to invalidate. Civil government, as the ordinance of God, must enjoy the right to whatever is necessary to its effective and beneficial administration. And as without revenue its affairs cannot be carried on, it must be right to levy them by an equal but *compulsory* taxation. Hence the duty of subjects to 'render tribute to whom tribute is due,' and the reciprocal duty of the ruler is to expend the public money in the way most conducive to the public interest. What pecuniary arrangements may be so, it belongs to his office to judge; and as they are of a social or temporal nature, they may be enjoined by him, and when so enjoined, they become really valid laws, to which each member of the state is conscientiously obliged to submit. They can be exonerated from this obligation only by such conduct as will exonerate them from the duty of all obedience. The other plea of a violation of the rights of conscience, is fraught with consequences equally disastrous. If Dissenters are to be exempted from contributing to an Establishment, because they in some respects disapprove of it, any one by the same rule must be exempted from contributing to any measure of Government of which he disapproves, a rule obviously incompatible with the very existence of Government. Nor does it appear how the payment of a church rate, for instance, can be a persecution or violation of conscience, though we may not altogether like the church services. The duty of submission to the powers that be, is enjoined in the Scriptures; and a payment of an impost to them, is surely justifiable on that ground, though we may deem some of their proceedings unwise, impolitic, and unjust. St. Paul enjoins the converts to pay taxes to the Roman government, part of which were maintained in supporting a superstitious and idolatrous worship. The payment, moreover, is not optional, but compulsory; and it is difficult to conceive how any one can really feel scruples of conscience in doing that which they are compelled to do by the laws and constitution under which they live."

The Author then gets rid of the objection made between things secular and things sacred, having substantiated the right which Government has to interfere in matters of religion:—

"Neither part, therefore (he says), of the objection is of any validity against the conclusion above deduced, namely, that it is incumbent on governors and legislators in Christian states, to provide the requisite funds for religious instruction and religious services. If it be the right and duty of the magistrate to support a national religion, it must be equally his right and duty to assign a portion of the national revenue for that object. Such is the principle:—as to what relates to its amount, to mode of collection and manner of distribution, these are matters of fiscal regulation, and, like other matters of that sort, are to be settled and enforced by municipal law. In many countries, particularly our own, this principle is seldom called into operation, except in the article of church rates; which from the smallness of the amount cannot be felt as a burdensome impost. The endowments and possessions of the Anglican Church, together with the tithes to which she is entitled, are voluntary grants from the former owners, and cannot justly be regarded as a tax imposed by the Government."

The fifth chapter, on 'Civil Penalties,' is written with equal judgment, perspicuity and force; and we are inclined to pay a similar tribute of praise to the third chapter of the second part, 'on Church Ministers;' which is learned, discriminating, and reasoning, and, we think, in its conclusions scriptural and just. We believe that the enemies of the Church will have some difficulty in refuting the statements advanced in this work; so full is the information, so just the authority, so well linked the reasoning, and so candid the statements and expositions. We most earnestly urge the careful perusal of this volume on all those who are anxious to satisfy themselves on so important a question; and they may consider it as a manual of information, collected with much pains and extensive reading, and digested with exemplary care and attention. We cannot close our extracts without adding one on the subject of the Ballot.

"The advocates of the *Ballot* seem not aware that the reasons by which it is supported, demonstrate both its inefficacy and the impolicy of granting an elective franchise to those for whose protection it is intended. The only conceivable grounds for its adoption, are the prevention of bribery and undue influence. But those who are so inwardly base and corrupt as

to receive bribes, would under any circumstances receive bribes. Human legislation is here powerless. It can only be prevented by a renovation of the heart, which is the work of a divine Agent. There is doubtless a due influence inseparable from the right of property, and the subordination of rank, so necessary to the well-being of society. But *undue* influence is the being led by worldly considerations to act contrary to conviction; and he who can be thus led, will, under any circumstances, act from base and mercenary motives. Offenders of this stamp betray a moral defect, which civil laws cannot remedy. But shroud them in the shades of night, throw over them the veil of secrecy, and they will only plunge deeper in depravity. With such, therefore, the secret ballot is inefficacious. It is weak to argue against granting privileges, because they may by possibility be abused; but it is a conclusive argument against granting them to persons by whom they *will be* abused. Nor does religion permit governments to place their subjects in a condition where, from their native propensity to evil, they will naturally, if not necessarily, be led to transgress the laws of moral obligation. Nay, religion requires them to limit the elective privilege to those whose situation of life may reasonably be supposed to place them out of the reach of bribery and corruption. The Sages of Reform may sneer at the application of a scriptural argument: but the *more scriptural* our views are even of civil affairs, the more likely are they to be true. A political measure opposed to the principles of Christianity will not work well. It will produce evil in aggravated succession, till the virus being worn out by continued exulceration, a plan shall be found for the introduction of a more Christian system."

In these sentiments of our author we most cordially and fully agree. We believe, that in the present state of things, in the disposition of men's minds, and in the disturbance and dislocation of our most vital and important interests, we see the fallacy, the utter incapability of all human wisdom, and the weakness of the mere arm of flesh. Surely men have endeavoured to govern and direct the great political machine by their own dexterity and cunning, long enough to see that they have hampered its movements, injured its structure, and that it no longer is obedient to their control. We are the advocates of education, but we do not flatter ourselves

that education alone will turn men into angels, or expel from their bosoms the selfishness, incapacity, and evil passions that now beset them. If education is to effect miracles on the *poor*, why has it failed on the *rich*? And what notions of education some of our statesmen possess!! The argument so hotly and fiercely pressed against the government on the subject of the addition of the stamp on newspapers, is that they *keep the poor from knowledge!* So this is the fruit that is to follow the blossom of learning. Political information! newspaper wisdom! the garrulous folly, or the foul conviction and fierce passion of the demagogue of the rabble!

"It cannot and it will not come to good."

Ballots, newspapers, political tracts, and harangues of itinerant politicians, will never make an enlightened people, or teach them to form a free, steady, honourable, and secure government. It must be based on something very different from this. In the open rebellion of the Papists, in the angry opposition of the Dissenters, and in the profligate and reckless avowals of the Radicals, we can too clearly feel the want of those great and good and guiding principles which our Author holds forth as the only solid basis of national happiness and prosperity.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford. By the Rev. George Oliver, D.D. Perpetual Curate, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 108.

DR. OLIVER is a gentleman well known, and particularly to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, as an industrious labourer in the topographical field. His Lincolnshire collections have frequently been communicated to our pages, and his History of Beverley is a portly quarto. On his recent preferment to Staffordshire, he has carried with him his zeal for antiquarian inquiry, and how prompt and how diligent his researches have been, the present volume is an evidence. We think, however, that he complains without reason of a deficiency of materials for the history of Wolverhampton. They cannot of course be expected to lie on the surface of a manu-

facturing town, the bulk of which is of modern origin; but we must say, that with regard to the early history of the Church we consider them unusually ample, and for later periods not more deficient than in most other places. Nor has Wolverhampton been neglected by antiquaries, since besides what Dugdale and Erdeswick have written of it, and the church notes of Huntbache, it is one of the places which had the good fortune to receive the attention of the industrious and intelligent Stebbing Shaw, in his elaborate but uncompleted History of Staffordshire.

Dr. Oliver has learned, that in 1703 many deeds and papers were deposited "in the treasury, over the south porch," which have now disappeared; and he seems to imagine that the want of them has materially affected the materials which would otherwise have been available to a work like his. But, however we may regret the loss of any records, we do not think, after all, that those whose absence is deplored, were the really important evidences of the Church of Wolverhampton. We see that Dugdale quotes the leading charters as being in his time in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and we observe that the present Dean Hobart (p. 17) makes a communication from the Registry of Windsor; we are therefore inclined to suppose that most of the earlier records of Wolverhampton may still exist, in company with those of the other chapter with which, by the union of the Deaneries, she has been so long connected, and that even the records from the porch-room may have been conveyed to join the rest.

But, after all, it seems to be only in the catalogues of prebendaries, and in leases, &c. of comparatively modern times, that the real deficiency exists. The leading evidences of the history of the church are already published; and how various and many they are,

we must proceed to show, in order to justify our own opinion.

Wolverhampton is one of the most ancient collegiate foundations in existence in this country. Its remote Saxon origin and constitution remind us in some particulars of the Saxon foundation of Axminster, a recent history of which lately passed under our view.* Wolverhampton dates from the year 970; but our author, not contented with his records, endeavours to claim a still earlier origin. Dr. Oliver, as is known from his works, is a good Freemason; and we must own that, for us sober antiquaries, he is too much addicted to the mysterious† and unauthenticated — to the depths and shades of the most remote antiquity.

He says, that "this place, it is extremely probable, was the lofty hill of Hantune, where was doubtless a Druidical temple from the earliest times;" and "there are reasons for believing that it was subsequently called after Wulfere, King of Mercia, WULFERE-HAN-TUNE, the town of Wulfere's divinity, the Sun, although it was not received by that appellation for some ages subsequently after his death." Now, we will not stop to inquire why *ham*‡ in Ham-tune should have a different signification to that it bears as the terminating particle of so many English local names, and which we presume is the same as the primary syllable of the numerous Ham-steds; but we must pronounce it one of the most improbable conjectures we ever met with, that a town should take its name from an ancient king, "some ages after his death," and from one with whom there is no authentic proof of its ever having had any particular concern; whereas, after three of those ages (or centuries) were passed, and only at a moderate interval before the first appearance of the name, a Princess had lived whose name agrees much more completely with the name of the

* See our January number, p. 49.

† If the antiquaries of the Craft could produce to us any of the plans, the working drawings, the specifications, agreements, and laws, well authenticated, of the ancient brethren of their order, our estimation of the whole fraternity would be immeasurably heightened.

‡ Dr. Oliver has to convert *ham* from *Hu*. "Thus *Huan* was a name of their chief god *Hu*, or the Sun; whence the Saxon *Hantune* and Norman *Hampton*." (p. 161.) But such a distinction of the Saxon and Norman orthography is by no means borne out by the charters, as will be seen by our citations.

place as originally written, and who indeed was the Foundress of that Church, on which the town and neighbouring vills were chiefly dependant.

Dr. Oliver appears to have been encouraged to make this extravagant conjecture, by the circumstance of Tanner having remarked,

"In Archbishop Sigeric's privilege to Wulfruna there is not only a recital of her donations, but a confirmation of those estates which the Church had possessed in ANCIENT TIMES; which inclines me to think that it was established before her time."

This hasty note was pardonable in Tanner, who in his general work would set down in a cursory way such hints as occurred to him, with the view of their being more carefully considered by the particular historian. Dr. Oliver, on the contrary, has relinquished his proper province of more mature judgment, in deference to the mere authority of a great name. Otherwise he would have perceived that to the clause "*omnia tuum monasterium Hamtun detinuit a priscis temporibus*," may be placed in direct opposition that of "*monasterio de Hamtune, quod in moderno nunc tempore constructum est*." It ought to be remembered that the hyperboles and rhetorical flourishes of Saxon charters must be compressed to a very limited sense, in order to assimilate them with truth; and the twenty-four years, from 994 back to 970, were quite enough to form the *prisca tempora* of a Saxon notary.

"King Edgar, about 970, anno regni xi, at the request of his dying sister Wulfrena, as it is said, founded a chapel of eight portionaries, whom, by incorporation, she made rector of that parish, to receive the tithes in common, but divisible by a yearly lot. The head, or chief, she made patron of them all, and sole ordinary of that whole parish."

This is Erdeswick's account of the original foundation; it seems to be derived from a charter, but the charter itself has not made its way to the light. It appears to us, however, that Wulfruna was alive when Archbishop Sigeric gave his charter of privilege in the year 994, which seems to be addressed to that lady herself. We must explain, we suppose, why we say 994, instead of 996, as Dr. Oliver and his predecessors. The fact is, that the date was blundered in the MS. into "DCCCCxvj," and too hastily corrected by a side-note in the Monasticon, "*Ita autograph. rescribe tamen xcvi*." But the year is by no means the only date the document possesses; it was in the seventh indiction, and on Sunday the 15th of October, both which circumstances agree with the year we have named.* We therefore now say, *rescribe 994*. In this year, then, the church of Wolverhampton, and its ample endowments, were confirmed by the Archbishop; and the boundaries of the various manors may be seen in the Monasticon.

The next charter is a short one of privileges from King Edward the Confessor, in the time of Leuen the Bishop (of Lichfield, 1054-1067) and of Leuen the Earl. Here the place is called Hampton, and it again occurs as simply Hantone in Domesday Book.

In a charter of William the Conqueror the name of the Foundress is first prefixed. He gave the church of "Vulvren-hamton" to his chaplain Sampson: who, several years after, in the reign of Henry I. having become Bishop of Worcester, granted it to the priory in that city; a grant confirmed by other charters of King Henry and Queen Matilda; and also by Thomas Archbishop of York, who was a son of Sampson.†

These charters, and particularly the last mentioned, seem to show that the

* Ethelred signs (according to the affected classicism of the Anglo-Saxons) "in Olimpiade III. regni mei." If he began to reign in 978, as stated in our usual tables, his third olympiad might be supposed to have terminated in 993. The last year of Archbishop Sigeric is also placed in 993; but then again the presulate of Hathulf, Bishop of Hereford, another witness, is made to begin in 996. (Heylin.) In truth, the chronological lists of Saxon bishops and earls, and other dignitaries, might be much improved by a careful comparison of the various "clouds of witnesses" attached to the monastic charters.

† Sampson had another son who arrived at the same dignity in the church with himself,—Richard Bishop of Baieux; and Thomas I. Archbishop of York was another member of this very episcopal family, being a younger brother to Sampson.

rior's grant was regarded not as having conveyed to Sampson episcopal superiority, or deanery, Church, but to have alienated from the Crown the perpetual age, and made it as it were his al and private freehold. When Stephen "unadvisedly," as he afterwards brought to confess, new grant of it to Roger Bishop of Salisbury, his Chief Justice and Treasurer, the monks of Worcester successfully enforced their claim, led upon the grant from Bishop of Worcester. Bishop Roger is most unjustly abused for his "unjust and spoliation" by some of the scribes; and, if we may trust the copy of his charter, entered in the register of the Church of Worcester, he is at length obliged to cry *peccavi* in most piteous terms. This sin-charter is as follows:—

ep'us Sarum. omnib. s'ce Eccles. salutem. Notum vobis facio quod per me et secularem potentiam injuste iudicio spoliavi monachos Wigorn. de eccles. sua de Vulfrun. que S. eis dedit favente illius donationi ten. Recognosco autem quod propter grave peccatum et propter delicta manus D'ni tetigit me et digne affixit. Mitur ad misericordiam piissime Dei matris Marie confugiens, tanti sceleris et peccati et fratres Wigorn. exoratus respectu misericord. Dei, in meo iudicio consisto, absolvant."

The confirmation charter of Roger of Coventry to the Worcester monks, printed by Dr. Oliver in p. 30, obviously belongs to this transaction (he has assigned it). It includes an abstract of the history of the monks, which appears to confirm the views we have taken:—

lic quidem ecclesia de Wulf. una antiquitas de propriis Regiis Capellanis ad Coronam spectabant. Piissimus Rex Hen. [an error for Will.] dedit eam predicto Samp. capellano suo. In vero factus ep'us dedit eam eccles. de Wulf. sicut prediximus. Rege Hen. et Mathilde illius donationem annuatim, sicut carte eorum testantur."

It is, though all parties were agreed, knowledge that the Church now belonged to the monks of Worcester, and Bishop at the same time adverted to the fact, having anciently been one of the earlier Royal Chapels, but that a King had given it away.

It is a startling circumstance, though not without its parallel in the like monastic contests, that after this apparent triumph of the Priory of Worcester, we hear nothing further of their claims altogether. King Henry the Second seems to have been pleased to re-establish the foundation as a free Royal Chapel; and though there is no document expressly describing how the Worcester claim was at length got rid of, there are two charters of that monarch, in one of which he says,— "Sciatis me concessisse ecclesie de Vulvronhamptona, capelle mee, omnem illam libertatem quam habuit in tempore H. regis avi mei Et canonicis ejusdem ecclesie eandem concedo libertatem et quietanciam."

In the reign of John there is again a fresh occurrence for the historian of the Church. On account of the alleged worldliness and immorality of the secular canons, there was an attempt here, as in many other places, to convert the society into one of monks, and the church was transferred to Archbishop Hubert for the purpose. In this instance, however, the project failed; and the college continued as before. We must add that Dr. Oliver has not neglected to enlarge on this era of the history of the Church; though we think that, for a member of the establishment, still preserved to his own day, he enters too implicitly into the views of the levelling and defeated party—the monks, be it remembered, whose own reign has now so long passed away, we trust not to be again revived upon the ruins of our own "free" Church.

As the annals proceed, the historian still ought not to complain of the lack of documents or of incidents. There are several more royal charters which we need not now enumerate. In the reign of Edward the Fourth the Deanery was united to that of Windsor; the Chapter, however, still remaining independent. At the last attack made upon spiritual communities in the time of King Edward the Sixth, the college and its prebends were granted to the Duke of Somerset; but, as they very soon returned to the Crown in consequence of his attainder, Queen Mary was enabled to refund the College in the first year of her reign; and it was again confirmed by King James the

First, who filled its prebendal stalls with the most learned of his theologians.

Lastly, by act of Parliament in 1811, up to which time "the services were performed by the Sacrist and three assistants, or Readers, it was arranged that the office of Reader should be abolished, and that, as vacancies occurred, the duties and emoluments thereof should be transferred to the Perpetual Curate, on whom the entire charge and responsibility of the Church should exclusively rest." In this Perpetual Curate we have to acknowledge our present antiquarian Author.

And now, what shall be the fate, in our own day, of an establishment which has withstood the successive shocks of so many ages? Shall a foundation which released itself alike from the dispositions of the great Conqueror and the covetous John—which escaped from the net of monkery, and rose above the wreck into which monachism would have involved it,—shall this ancient foundation, whose property is held by a title immeasurably more ancient than nearly every other in the country,—shall the College of the pious Wolfruna at length ignobly fall before the machinations of the modern Radical? The robbery, we know, may be committed by Act of Parliament, but still it were no less a robbery. Forbid it the shades of all the monarchs who have in their days successively protected this Church!—forbid it their Successor whose Royal Free Chapel it still is!

Some persons talk of "the national property in the Church, and some of "the property of the Church," and others are deceived by them; as if the Church of England possessed property as a large corporation, or as if the nation as a corporation possessed property for ecclesiastical purposes. But away with such false and hoodwinking assumptions! The fact is, that particular churches, like this of Wolverhampton, possess each its own property; to which the established religion at large, or the nation at large, has just as much and as little title as

the peerage at large, or the nation at large, has to the estates of the Duke of Bedford.

To dissolve the union of the Deaneries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, to make the Dean an efficient minister, and the Prebendaries perform their share of duty,* were a reasonable reform; but to confiscate property of a title so far anterior to those of all the parties who can legislate upon it, cannot be other than an act of rapine and spoliation wholly unjustifiable, and only authorized by the bad example of Henry the Eighth. We trust the country will open its eyes to the true interests of property and of justice; and that the eight dignitaries of Wolfruna, together with others of a similar character, may still be maintained as the rewards of distinguished piety and learning, the honorary insignia of those spiritual champions who have fought the good fight, *more particularly with the pen*, in defence of religion and the Church of England.

Dismissing the history of the Church, we have another subject of discussion (and in the hands of Dr. Oliver, still more fruitful) in the singular pillar which stands in the churchyard of Wolverhampton, and which has been generally considered a Cross. On this subject our author pours forth a flood of erudition from the antiquities of all the ancient religions, oriental, druidical, and Christian, and from the writings of all the antiquaries on such subjects from Verstegan and Sammes to Fosbroke and Higgins: but *csi bono?* Such subjects require close investigation, not discursive essay-writing. We have not space to give even an outline of his arguments; but we will quote his description:

"It is a cylindrical, or rather pyramidal column, emblematical of the solar ray, as similar phalli were in every part of the world; formed out of a single stone, adorned, like the Egyptian obelisks, with grotesque sculpture in stages, intermixed with rude flowers or foliage and scroll work, which the great antiquary Whitaker (Richmondshire, i. 209) pronounces to be always anterior to the con-

* "There are, besides the venerable Mother Church, nine Chapels of Ease to the Establishment, for the benefit of the inhabitants of this extensive parish." Three new churches have been built since the installation of the present Dean:—St. Mary's in Bilston, and St. George's and Paul's, at Wolverhampton.—(pp. 87, 88.)

quest*; and surmounted by a broad capital, the upper surface of which was probably occupied by one of those unhallowed monsters already mentioned [the Saxon gods], which, having been removed at the introduction of Christianity, a cross was substituted in its place, which was suffered to remain down to a very recent period."

We agree with Dr. Oliver in referring this Pillar to a date anterior to the Conquest; but we see no reason for removing it so far back as "to decide that the column was erected by Wulfere King of Mercia, in the 7th century, in commemoration of a great victory over the Mercians, which placed him on the throne." (p. 140.)

Our own theory is that such pillars were sepulchral; and why should not this be the monument of Wolfruna?

It is only by analogy and comparison that any truth can be arrived at in these matters; and into such comparison we cannot now enter at much length. We are not at present aware of any cylindrical obelisk very nearly resembling that of Wolverhampton; but there are pillars of which the lower half is cylindrical but plain, and the upper square and sculptured, at Penrith, in Cumberland (to which we shall return), at Leek in Staffordshire, and Gosforth in Cumberland. An engraving of the last may be seen in Lysons's *Britannia*; as also a representation of one of the two shorter cylindrical pillars, the upper part smoothed into a tablet for an inscription, at St. Bride's in the same county. There are also remarkable square pillars, adorned with cognate sculpture, at Bewcastle and Irton, in Cumberland; at Sandbach in Cheshire (engraved in three plates in Ormerod's *History of that county*); three at Whalley in Lancashire (engraved in Whitaker's *Whalley*); at Cundall, Halton, and Hawkswell in Yorkshire (engraved in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*); at Bakewell and Eyam in Derbyshire (engraved in Lysons); at Rothley in Leicester-

shire; and, doubtless, others. Now, be it remarked that those at Sandbach and St. Bride's are in pairs; and if the reader will turn to the *Archæologia*, vol. II. pl. iv.† he will find these pillars still remaining in their original sites, one at the head and the other at the foot of a grave, the sides of which are described by four other carved semicircular stones. These circumstances prove to our mind that these Saxon churchyard crosses, or pillars, were sepulchral‡; and who, we again ask, has so good a claim to that at Wolverhampton as the pious Wolfruna herself?

We conclude with commending to Dr. Oliver an undiminished portion of antiquarian zeal, with increased care to correct and curtail redundancies. His notes are so numerous and diffuse that they form almost an encyclopedia of antiquities; but their contents are often more curious than sound, and more ingenious than exact. For instance,

"The word acre was originally derived from the British *agger*, a bank of earth; or the Saxon *æcer*, a corn field; and it was sometimes used in a still more extended sense, for an open space of champagne country."—(p. 227.)

A very convenient word truly; either a narrow bank, or an extended plain, as was most convenient. But, we rather think that, if Dr. Oliver turns to his Ainsworth, he will find *agger* to be a Latin instead of a British word; and he will also find another word still more resembling the Saxon, namely *ager*, in Greek *áγρος*, the connection of which with the operations of tillage will be found in the *Georgics* of Virgil, *passim*.

"Serjeanty is that tenure by which the King (and this service could not be imposed by any inferior lord) is to be provided with some trifling matter towards his wars."—(p. 38.)

What, only "towards his wars?"

* See a description of the sculpture, by Mr. Gough, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxiv. p. 715.

† Pennant's view of the Penrith pillars is incorrect in making them entirely square.

‡ We fortify our opinion by the following reference from Mr. Ormerod:—"Respecting the use of two obelisks, as ornaments of the cairn erected over ancient princes, see Mr. Whitaker's *Manchester*, 4to edit. book II. cap. II. Those remaining over the reputed grave of Arthur in the isle of Avalon, when examined by Henry the Second, were severally eighteen and twenty-six feet in height." *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 57.

What then became of all the serjeanties maintained at our coronations down to that of George the Fourth; and of all the curious services, of every imaginable kind, related in Blount's "Ancient Tenures?" Moreover, Dr. Oliver will find that, if grand serjeanties were confined to the King, there were petty serjeanties rendered to inferior lords. Nor was military service with men and arms for forty days a "trifling matter."

"Inns were chiefly the property of noblemen and gentlemen, by whom they were established for the accommodation of travellers. Thus, in the year 1344, Robert de Sadynton, the King's Chancellor, took up his quarters, when on a journey, at an inn belonging to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield."—(p. 72.)

Has Dr. Oliver never read that the town residences of the several Bishops in London were all called Inns; but they certainly were not for the accommodation of travellers who came without either business or invitation. This is the same thing as to confound the hôtel of the Archbishop of Paris and the hôtel of the English Ambassador in the modern French metropolis, with the Hôtel de Meurice and the Hôtel Mirabeau.

"Lich-gates, or the gates through which the dead were brought for interment."—(p. 97.)

Rather, the covered gateways under the shelter of which the corpse and mourners rest until the arrival of the minister.

"The Anglo-Saxon altars were often very costly, and sometimes adorned with broad plates of solid silver, richly carved, and set with gems and jewels of divers colours."—p. 126.

This immediately follows some notices of altars in churches, and altar-screens; Dr. Oliver is evidently not aware that the Anglo-Saxon silver altars were small portable articles, fit companions for a modern "pocket sacramental service;" and that the "rich carving" was engraving in outline, such as is seen on the specimen which was found in St. Cuthbert's coffin at Durham, and is engraved in Mr. Raine's volume on that extraordinary discovery.

One more;—

"A *miles* took not his name from the military girdle with which knights were created, but from the military fee, by reason of which he was otherwise called a

possessor or free tenant; but he was called *Equis aurati* [*ita, ita!*] from his gilt spurs."—(p. 21.)

Now, such instruction to the unlearned is much worse than none. We cannot perceive the superior claim of the fee over the girdle to give name to the *miles*; but must again refer Dr. Oliver to his Latin Dictionary; and have also to recommend him to submit his Latin charters next time to the revision of a more conversant eye.

A brief Account of Durham Cathedral; with notices of the Castle, University, City Churches, &c. [By the Rev. James Raine.] 12mo. pp. 164.

WE have before observed, on other occasions, how much it is required at the hands of antiquaries possessing sound knowledge and correct information, that they should undertake the comparatively humble but highly useful task of furnishing such manuals of the history and antiquities of our ancient cities and towns, as might relieve the uninformed from the curse of ignorant teachers, might dissipate obsolete and ill-grounded theories, remove vulgar errors and perverted traditions, correct the accumulated misinformation of booksellers' Guides, and above all supply, what is so grievously deficient, a judicious taste for the appreciation of the remaining beauties of ancient architecture and art. We could not explain more accurately the sort of books we mean, than by referring for an example to the very pleasing little volume before us, published anonymously, but evidently proceeding from a hand no less experienced, and a head no less fully stored with antiquarian lore, than those of the topographer of North Durham, and the historian of the ancient glories of St. Cuthbert's Shrine.

The peculiar merit of this volume is that it combines with such a description as may be perused during a walk to the various objects of its notice, those historical particulars and dates which render the observations of the visitor instructive to him, and store his mind with information which will be of service when he views other objects of similar character without the advantage of the like assistance. The gradations of style in English architecture and art are now so well arranged, and so accurately fixed in

their general bearings, by the works of Rickman, Britton, and other practical writers, that it only remains for men of local information first to make themselves acquainted with them, and then to illustrate and confirm them by the examples of their own remains and the proofs of their own historical records. This might now, we say, be done with little difficulty, and with a near approximation to the truth, in almost every place; though it is certain that the peculiarly complete condition of the records at Durham, and Mr. Raine's peculiar intimacy with those records, have enabled him to write with greater precision, and with more minuteness, than most other writers could hope to attain.

After a summary review of the history of the see of Durham (much of the annals of which Mr. Raine has already more fully developed in his work on St. Cuthbert), the present author enters with the stranger into the Abbey church at the great North door, and accompanies him in his walk round its sacred walls, discoursing most pleasantly of its ancient state, when furnished with altars, and shrines, and screens, with all their roods, images, vessels, and vestments, now entirely swept away; together with the stained glass, the monuments, and the storied gravestones, which have almost as entirely disappeared; describing such relics as still exist; the original features of the structure, and the insertions or alterations of subsequent periods; and the modern monuments which commemorate names deserving of the passing stranger's attention.

The censures on architectural innovation and destruction, which were once uttered to ears that were void of hearing,—and with regard to this very cathedral of Durham, could be reiterated in the pages of Sylvanus Urban, by "honest John Carter," only in the form of indignant protest,—now find a ready response in the opinions of a generation certainly much awakened to the beauties and to the practice of English architecture. There is unfortunately still too much cause for remonstrance and reproof; but there is much greater probability that remonstrance will be attended to; and that reproof, re-echoed by a pervading taste, will be felt and regarded.

The antiquities of Durham Abbey have not only encountered the ordinary share of defacement and decay, but have sustained several premeditated and very determined attacks of successive barbarian invaders:—

"The Reformation removed little except altars and shrines. Other ornaments and decorations remained nearly in their pristine state until the time of Dean Horne (1551), who wantonly destroyed much of the splendour of the church; and then came Dean Whittingham (1563), whose wife was a sister of Calvin, and who evinced her relationship by defacing monuments, tearing away funeral brasses, and converting holy-water stoups and stone coffins into pickling troughs, and to other vile domestic purposes. Still, much was suffered to remain which has since disappeared. The Scotch prisoners lodged in the church after the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, sadly mutilated the Neville and other monuments; and are said to have warmed themselves at a huge fire made of the wooden stall work of the choir, which was destroyed about that period. Again, when the church was flagged after a uniform plan, within the memory of persons still alive, many monumental slabs, worthy of preservation, were destroyed, and others were injudiciously removed from their places into the spaces between the pillars of the nave and other retired corners which they now occupy, and thus the 'storied pavement' and the lessons which it could teach, were in a great measure lost. The tasteless improvements and unwarranted alterations on the west, north, and east fronts, and the destruction of the Chapter House, are, with sorrow be it spoken, the work of our own time."

Such is the melancholy catalogue which Mr. Raine had to go through before he could add that 'happily a better spirit is now abroad;' and he has still omitted one important item—the loss of much fine stained glass, of which we are told, in another place, that there were considerable remains in the fifteen east windows of the Nine Altars, until in the year 1795

"Their richly-painted glass and mullions were swept away, and the present plain windows inserted in their place. The glass lay for a long time afterwards in baskets on the floor; and when the greater part of it had been purloined, the

* The windows are fully described in Sanderson's "Antiquities of Durham Abbey," 12mo, 1767, a work superior to many of its class.

remainder was locked up in the Galilee. At a still later period, about fifteen years ago, portions of it were placed in the great round window, and the rest still remains unappropriated."—(p. 72.)

And also in p. 48 we are told that, in 1802, a beautiful ancient structure, called the Great Vestry,

"was, for no apparent reason, demolished, and the richly-painted glass which decorated its windows, was either destroyed by the workmen, or afterwards purloined."

Still, many as are the injuries which Durham Abbey has sustained, it has escaped very narrowly from others of no less importance. The destruction of the Galilee, so unique and beautiful a specimen of the lighter Norman, would perhaps have been a greater loss, and might have involved more serious consequences to the fabric at large, than the partial demolition of the magnificent Chapter-house.

It is generally known that when Mr. James Wyatt had completed the works of his "besom of destruction" at the Cathedral of Salisbury, he proceeded, under the patronage of the same Bishop, Barrington, who manifested the munificence without the taste of olden times, to apply the like weapon to the venerable fabric of Durham.

"The most ill-advised and unwarrantable changes were contemplated in connexion with the internal and external parts of the church of which we are now writing. We are reminded of Mr. Wyatt by his plan of removing the canopy over Hatfield's tomb, and the altar-screen, to the entrance of the choir, beneath the organ. His proposal was to unite the two by a sort of patch-work, which he alone could have devised, and which the period in which he was tolerated could alone have contemplated with satisfaction; and to extend the Choir to the very eastern wall of the Nine Altars. Where would then have been the propriety of proportion of the Choir, as it was finished by its original architect, and as it now remains; and, to say nothing of the loss of the altar screen, standing as it does at the very natural termination of the Choir, to what would Mr. Wyatt have reduced the Nine Altars? . . . which exhibits in all its graceful proportions the most perfect specimen perhaps in the kingdom of the second grand period of our English architecture. We shall speak of the other abominations of Mr. Wyatt in their respective places. Fortunately he was stopped in his career,

before the most mischievous of his plans were carried into execution."

On this point Mr. Raine pays a well-deserved tribute to the exertions of John Carter in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as also to the firmness and decision of Bishop Cornwallis, then Dean :

"We verily believe that Carter's letters in that publication prevented much of contemplated mischief; at all events, we know that, after reading them, Dean Cornwallis made a personal visit to the Society of Antiquaries, during one of their sittings, to disclaim any consent or co-operation on his part in the affair of the Chapter-house. He had not even been consulted, as he stated, on the subject of the alteration."

The Chapter-house, in 1799, was without its rival in the kingdom, measuring internally about eighty feet in length by thirty-seven in breadth, its circuit adorned with an interesting colonnade of Norman architecture, its semicircular end with five noble windows, and its floor with countless memorials of the great ecclesiastics there buried, among whom were no fewer than fourteen bishops: but nevertheless it was pronounced quite dreary and comfortless by certain elderly and chilly, and very degenerate dignitaries, alike blind to the beauties of architecture and regardless of the ashes of their pious predecessors. Its doom was thereupon pronounced.

"A man, now or very lately alive, was suspended from machinery by a cord tied round his waist, to knock out the keystones of the groinings, and the whole roof was permitted to fall upon the gravestones in its pavement, and break them into pieces, we know not how small. Not one inscription had, to the best of our belief, been transcribed. The next step was to cut off and destroy that part of the fabric represented in our engraving; and then Mr. Morpeth (we believe he was then the Chapter architect) fell to work with the comfortable room, and immortalized his name. A new wall, in a straight line, was built towards the east, excluding nearly half of the original room, now constituting a part of the Dean's garden, and in this wall were placed three modern sash windows (111) The doorway and windows opening into the cloister were closed externally, the latter with masonry, and the former with a sham-facing of wood; and the whole of the internal ornamental work,

of which that part of the Chapter-house which was permitted to remain might have boasted, was hid by a facing of lath and plaster, for the fixing of the stays of which, and to give additional space, incisions were made in the pilasters of the intersecting arches, and the outer mouldings of the main doorway were cut away. In this doorway, and the two windows adjoining, were placed closets, to make room for the first of which, capitals and mouldings were destroyed. The room next received a boarded floor, upon a level of nearly three feet above its old storied pavement; and a ceiling of lath and plaster, totally excluding the great west window, completed the work."

Under the influence of the renewed taste of the present day, some attempts have been made to recall a few indications of the ancient architecture. In "the year 1830, portions of the stoothing were removed, and the richly ornamented doorway, and parts of the intersecting arches, were again laid bare, but restorations in plaster of the more prominent mouldings and strings were required, as Mr. Morpeth's chisel had cut them off."

Mr. Raine recommends at least the restoration to light of the walls that are left, and the substitution of Norman windows for the present; and we trust that his advice is not now ungrateful, as we lately saw in this much-injured chamber a handsome drawing of its original appearance;—a pleasing, though a melancholy shadow of its departed glory!

With respect to the Galilee,—

"So far had the mischief proceeded, that Dean Cornwallis (the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry), upon his arrival at Durham in the summer of 1796, to keep his annual residence, found it actually stripped of its lead, that the demolition of its walls might commence. The Dean, however, to his infinite credit, put an instant stop to this barbarous proceeding. 'I saved the Galilee!' was his Lordship's frequent boast to the writer of these pages many years ago; and the writer of these pages as frequently pledged himself to record a fact for which posterity will reverence the name of Dean Cornwallis.

"To say nothing more of the chasm which the destruction of the Galilee would have caused in the history of our Church architecture, where would have been the solemn services now performed within its walls, and the blessings of religious instruction from men able and willing to teach the truth. During the

present state of the church of St. Oswald, [which has been closed for many years, and is now being rebuilt,] the Chapter have permitted the Galilee to be used for divine service by that parish. They had previously established within its walls a Sunday-evening service during the summer months, which is attended by crowded and devout congregations. Think of this, and then think of Mr. Wyatt's coach-road, with the loss of the Galilee into the bargain."

We must now quote, in even-handed justice, but with sincere regret, an instance of very recent "architectural innovation," the victim of which has been—

"the HOSPITAL OF SHERBORNE, founded about the year 1180 by Bishop Pudsey, and exhibiting in the house appropriated to the Master, much of coeval and subsequent architecture, in general of excellent character, the more interesting and valuable on account of the rarity of such early specimens of domestic arrangement. With sorrow be it spoken, the whole structure, with its towers and parapets, and buttresses, and crypts, with all their accompaniments of old grey, weather-stained, lichen-clothed masonry, and light and shade, and ancient association, has in 1833 been barbarously swept away, to make room for a modern house, better adapted to the supervisor of a cotton-factory than the Master of so opulent and venerable an institution. Advice and remonstrance were in vain. The Genius Loci in vain pleaded to be heard. Mr. Rickman (we need not tell who Mr. Rickman is) visited this interesting place, and found the whole of the Master's house destroyed, save one room possessing a stone roof, which 'for simplicity, beauty, and excellent preservation,' he pronounced to have no equal in the whole range of his experience. Earnestly did he beg that this room might be suffered to remain, but without success."

The pretty chapel was somewhat more respected. It seems to have been faithfully repaired without alteration: but in so doing, good taste was equally deficient; for a most advantageous opportunity was lost of forming, by correct restoration, a perfect little model of a Norman church: instead of which, the original parts and the modern insertions were alike copied, as they might have been by an ignorant Chinese, instead of one possessing all the means of instruction now placed within the reach of English architects.

It appears as if our ancient buildings were fated to endure a transition period, of half-taste. As the erections of the Strawberry-hill school displayed a half-revival of English architecture, so many of our repairs now exhibit a species of half-restoration.

We must return to the Cathedral for a passing mention of Mr. Rickman's tomb to the late Mr. Carr, the much beloved Master of the Grammar School; it is the most elegant and beautiful architectural monument erected in modern times. A fine specimen of Chantrey's chisel has also been recently placed in the church, a kneeling figure of Bishop Barrington.

Some of the most ancient sepulchral stones, including a few effigies, still lie on the greensward before the church, apparently because an interment even in the exterior cemetery of St. Cuthbert was esteemed a sufficient honour to those they commemorated. Of one of these Mr. Raine says :

"The ancient monument ascribed by popular belief to the man, who, according to tradition, twice leapt down, for a purse of money, from an elevated portion of the Church, in the first instance winning his reward, but in his second greedy attempt for a similar premium breaking his neck, is in reality the effigy of a female, and the purse is a glove. We believe it to be the effigy of one or other of two Lady Lumleys, both of whom died in the fifteenth century."

Having recently examined this sculpture, we have arrived at a different conclusion. We think the old interpretation so far correct, that the figure is a male, and the article in its hand a purse, and we assign it to a date two centuries earlier. We think its pointed shoes are those of the reign of Henry the Third. The purse may be the badge of the deceased's official situation in the Abbey, or in the County Palatine. We should describe the dress as a long gown, surmounted by a short cloak or mantle, with a cape like a canon's, and the remains of a hood or cowl; the head is broken away; the right hand is on the breast, and the left holds the purse: an arrangement which we imagine is earlier than the almost universal practice during several centuries, of the hands being placed together, raised as in prayer.

We have left ourselves barely room to mention that Mr. Raine has ap-

pended to his account of the Cathedral, a short description of the Castle,* many portions of which are of the highest interest as the remaining features of a Norman palace; and brief notices of the several parish churches. Of one of them, St. Mary le Bow, it is remarked,—

"Perhaps the legend is true that it stands upon the site of the first temporary shed in which the coffin of Cuthbert was placed by its wandering guardians when they had reached the place of their destination. It does not, however, take its name from the branches of trees [or *boughs*] of which that shed is said to have been composed, as has been alleged; but from the bow or arch of its tower, which once bestrode the street, leaving a full thoroughfare for man, and horse, and wheel, beneath its groining."

It is remarkable that the same adjunct should have been made to a church of the same name in London. "Towards West Cheape," says Stow, "is the fine parish church of Saint Mary Bow. This church, in the reign of William the Conqueror, being the first in this Citie builded on *arches* of stone, was therefore called new Mary Church, of St. Mary de Arcubus, or le Bow in West Cheaping: as Stratford Bridge, being the first builded (by Matilda the Queen, wife to Henry the First) with arches of stone, was called Stratford le Bow; which names to the said Church and Bridge remain to this day."

In p. 21 and again in p. 28, Mr. Raine conjectures that our Lady of Pittie's altar was perhaps a corruption of *Petit*, from its being of a smaller size than others of similar dedication: but this term, in Latin "*Mater Dolorosa*," was applied to all those images of the Virgin, in which, as at this altar, she was represented "with our Saviour on her knee, as he was taken from the Cross, a very melancholy aspect." There is an image of this description, still existing in Battlefield Church, Shropshire, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 272.

* Its glory as an Episcopal residence has been for some time departed, owing to the proximity of Bishop Auckland; yet it has been maintained for the hospitality of the County Palatine on public occasions; but it is now, we understand, destined to be relinquished to the purposes of the new University.

Britannia after the Romans; being an attempt to illustrate the Religious and Political Revolutions of that province in the fifth and succeeding centuries. Lond. 4to. 1836. pp. 222. with Introd. pp. lxxxi.

THERE is a sound philosophy in the declaration of the poet, that

“all things have their end;
Empires and cities, which have diseases
like to men,
Must have like death that we have.”

History, the school in which Philosophy may be studied most advantageously, confirms and illustrates this important truth by holding up before us, as in a succession of pictures, cities once flourishing but now desolate; empires which have crumbled, decayed, and vanished; populous countries wherein now ‘no man dwelleth, neither doth any son of man pass thereby;’ institutions by which the minds and manners of successive generations were formed, but which have so totally disappeared from the face of the earth, that our notions of them are as uncertain and indefinite as the recollection of a dream. The period to which this book refers presents us with one of these pictures. In it we behold the grandest scene that has ever been acted in Europe; the destruction, namely, of the first empire of Rome; the violent uprooting of that dominion which had guided the destinies of the greater part of the civilized world for centuries. The present author treats of the consequences which this mighty revolution produced in our own Island, and represents his volume ‘as the beginning of an attempt to illustrate [the subject] in a manner somewhat different from what has hitherto been done.’

In an Introduction of considerable length he examines various ordinary questions in British History; the antiquity of the Bardic poems, to which he is favourable; the Arthurian Romances which he seeks to trace to the ‘*Lyvyr y Greal*,’ and that upon very slender grounds to Tysilio; the Triads; Gildas, Nennius and Geoffrey of Monmouth; the latter of whom he chivalrously defends, being ‘persuaded that from his days down to our own a stone has not been flung at him by one better than himself.’ He then ridicules

the etymological antiquaries, attacks Dr. Owen Pughe’s Welsh Dictionary, and concludes his first chapter by admitting, what could not be asserted of Dr. Pughe, that the ‘Welsh is a language with which he has little acquaintance.’ Having sufficiently abused the etymologists in his first chapter, he himself becomes one of the despised tribe in his second, which consists of thirty pages devoted to the origin of the names ‘*Britannia*,’ ‘*Albion*,’ and the other ancient appellations of this island and its inhabitants. It may suffice to remark, that he deduces ‘*Britain*’ from *Brith*, painted; and ‘*Albion*,’ or, as he will have it, ‘*Alwion*,’ from ‘*Al Gwion*,’ which he terms ‘the land of Gwion,’ the Hermes, or Mercury, of British Druidism. The former of these etymologies is well known; the latter may, we fear, take rank with the most far-fetched of those our author condemns.

In the work itself, after a rapid sketch of the History of Britain under the Romans, we pass to the rise of that succession of tyrants whose number gave occasion to St. Jerome to brand our island as if it were chiefly fertile in usurpers; ‘*Insula tyrannorum fertilis*.’ But indeed, if the present author be correct, usurpers they were not. He will have the *tyrannus* to be a Roman officer, and holds that the province which set up a tyrant was not accounted rebellious towards Rome. We do not perceive however that he has adduced any reason for departing from the opinion commonly received.

Amongst the tyrants, Carausius obtains considerable attention. Antiquaries have found great difficulty in fixing the situation of ‘*Menapia*,’ which is said by Aurelius Victor to have been the birthplace of this bold usurper, if it be allowable to call him so. The old opinion was in favour of Belgium, in which country there was a people called the *Menapii*, of whom Carausius is said by Eutropius to have been ‘*quondam alumnus*.’ Dr. Stukeley, who was of course unlikely to entertain any random opinions upon the subject, was strenuous in favour of St. David’s; the present author, taking up an opinion, which is not new, feels extremely indignant at ‘the modern British chicane’ which has been employed ‘in order to find a place

for Carausius in this isle,' and insists upon removing 'Menapia' to the other side of the Irish Channel, and fixing its 'local habitation' at Wexford. We have little hope that the wandering city will remain either long or quietly in its new situation; but far be it from us to disturb the serenity which we desire to see it enjoy.

The events which can be gleaned from the Roman historians of the period between the usurpation of Carausius and the final relinquishment of Britain, are related rather confusedly and without any important novelty. We then advance to Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrósius, Uther Pendragon, and Arthur. Our author is of opinion that the celebrated massacre of the Britons upon the command of Hengist certainly occurred. He infers from various singularly *explicit* passages in the Triads and Bardic poems, which he comments upon at great length, and in the sober and fanciful manner in which such questions are *generally* considered, that the events took place at Stonehenge on Thursday the 3rd day of May in the year 472. He is further of opinion that the massacre was committed in self-defence against the meditated treachery of the Britons, who, as the author suspects, intended 'to intoxicate the Saxons entirely, and then to set fire to a surrounding mass of combustibles cunningly predisposed in such manner as to consume or suffocate the drunken sleepers.' The plot 'is as good a plot as ever was laid,—full of expectation,—an excellent plot;' and all that it wants is that merest trifle in the world, a very small foundation of historical truth. Give it *that*, and what a figure it would make in the history of conspiracies.

As to 'the Aurelian Ambrosian æra,' the author's opinion is that it was entirely mythological; that it was not the reign 'of any real monarch elected by the minor kings to rule over Britannia, but of the Sun himself, during which the country was entirely governed upon a model of theocracy by the college of Neo-Druids.'—p. 73.

Uther is also esteemed to have been merely a mythological person, and to have indicated the Jupiter of the Greeks and Romans.

Arthur, 'renowned in British Song,'

is got rid of in the same summary manner. That last champion of British freedom, together with Ambrosius and Uther, are made to constitute what is prettily termed 'the Hobgoblin Dynasty;' all the kings of which are mercilessly blotted out of the page of history. The non-existence of Arthur has often been contended before, but the name of the dynasty is certainly new.

'The Hobgoblin Dynasty' was succeeded by various British princes down to Cadwallader, whose identity with the Ceadwalla of Bede and the Saxon Chronicle is properly dwelt upon by our author. With that monarch's abdication and death the work ends.

The author has evidently studied this portion of our history carefully. He can occasionally perceive the absurdities into which the enthusiastic antiquaries of the last century were led by their love of conjecture; but this has not hindered him from too frequently imitating their example, although he has disdained to follow in their footsteps. He is not the first person who has been able to discover the mote in his brother's eye without at all perceiving the beam by which his own sight is clouded. His style is careless, and often obscure, and his work is deformed by some silly attempts at wit, and a few curious mistakes. One at page 149 proves the danger of meddling with matters which do not lie in the way. We have there the following puzzling equation: '607 + 30 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = 477.' The author certainly knows a great deal more about history than this specimen of his algebra would seem to indicate that he does about the difference between *plus* and *minus*; but we cannot say that we anticipate any *direct* advantage to historical science either from his present volume or from the continuation of the subject in the same spirit.

An Architectural Tour in Normandy; with some remarks on Norman Architecture. By Henry Gally Knight, Esq. M.P. in 8vo. pp. 258. London, 1836.

THE period at which the Pointed arch was first adopted, is a question still to be resolved. It is a singular

fact, that in every country in which this novel form is seen, it appears to have been introduced so gradually, and with so little appearance of design, as to lead to the conclusion that it was a new discovery; thus affording to every nation in which it is found a semblance of a claim to the invention. As, however, no one nation can indisputably prove that it possesses the earliest specimen in existence, so no one can justly claim the merit of producing the novelty. And to suppose that in several countries the invention was made simultaneously, would be any thing but a rational mode of solving the difficulty. The best way of accounting for the appearance of the style in various parts at one and the same period, is the supposition that the form was exotic, and that it was imported by a particular class of persons into Europe at one and the same time; still, the question from whence it was originally derived is unanswered. The most probable conclusion is, that Byzantium, the grand source from whence flowed the stream of comparative elegance and civilization in what are styled the dark ages, was the country which bestowed a parentage upon Pointed Architecture.

If this claim of parentage can be established, it will be clear that, as the Pointed style, properly so called, never existed in the Greek Empire, it was nothing more than the mere form of the arch which was foreign. The maturity of the style, and the perfecting of a system of architecture, was the work of some European nation; and whether Germany, England, or France, possess the fairest claim to the credit of forming the style, is a question that will long remain a moot point, although the spirit of investigation which is now abroad will undoubtedly in the end lead to a clearer perception of the truth than the limited knowledge we have hitherto possessed enables us to attain. We will suppose that a band or society of architects had selected from among the wayward forms of Byzantine arches the Pointed form, and had determined to apply it to every building they might be called upon to erect or alter; we may imagine many difficulties would arise to impede and restrain the entire introduc-

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tion of the novelty. The attachment of employers to old forms, or a doubt of the applicability of the new arch to the uses of every structure, would operate strongly to retard the universal application of it; hence we find that at first it was so sparingly introduced as to appear but a mere experiment; in the next stage it so far predominated as to seem to struggle for pre-eminence with the older style; and at length it completely drives its antagonist from the field, and from this period it became the pervading feature in the new style. A number of examples of structures in which the union of the two forms is to be met with, exist equally in England and in France; hence both countries may put forth a claim to the merit of having perfected the style, and so evenly is the evidence in support of the claims balanced, that it will require a long and profound research into the architecture of both countries before it is fully established to which country the palm is to be awarded.

The French antiquaries, fully aware that the existence of the style in a state of perfectness, must terminate the question, have laboured to fix on several structures of Pointed architecture dates so early, that, if they were founded in truth, would indisputably prove their own country to have the best claim to the merit of the discovery.

Entertaining a doubt of the truth of the premises from whence their conclusions were drawn, and determined to judge for himself, Mr. Knight undertook, in 1831, a tour into Normandy, and the essays now before us result from it.

The Norman Society of Antiquaries, in the Report for the year 1825, asserted that churches existed in Normandy, at Coutances, Mortain, and other places, which were erected in the *eleventh century*, and built in the *Pointed style*. Mr. Knight visited these structures, and satisfactorily proves the fallacy of the dates which had been assigned to them, completely destroying the ground on which the Norman antiquaries had so early leaped upon so erroneous a conclusion.

The cathedral of *Coutances* was originally built before the middle of the *eleventh century* by Bishop Geoffrey

de Maubray: and the Society assert that the great nave of the existing building is the work of this prelate. It was consecrated in 1056 in the presence of William Duke of Normandy, nine years before he conquered England. Mr. Knight in the first place surveys the buildings which he expects might resemble other buildings of that period, more especially the Conqueror's church of St. Stephen's at Caen; but, on the contrary, he found "it is altogether in the *advanced Pointed style*, with reparations of a later date. At first sight, we cannot but come to the conclusion, from the certain evidence of construction and style, that the cathedral now existing at Coutances is not the one which was consecrated in 1056." p. 102. He then proceeds to the examination of the historical evidence, and very clearly shows that the cathedral received great damage so late as the fourteenth century, and in consequence underwent sufficient repairs "to account for the disappearance of all traces of the original work." p. 106.

The collegiate church of Mortain, in the Pointed style, is ascribed by the same authority to the year 1082, and the Society contend that the present structure is the identical church erected by Robert Count of Mortain, a brother to the Conqueror. An examination of the architecture forms the surest guide to the age of the building, and the author has the opportunity of comparing it with another structure in the neighbourhood, the *Abbaye Blanche*, which was founded in 1105 by the son of the founder of the collegiate church. "The one building might be naturally expected to illustrate the other; and it *does* so—but how? Is the church of the *Abbaye Blanche* in the same confirmed style as the collegiate? On the contrary, instead of being *Pointed* throughout, parts of it are in the round style, parts in the transition; and it is only in such parts as may have been alterations, that the confirmed Pointed appears. The *Abbaye Blanche* therefore is of an infinitely earlier character than the supposed anterior church in its immediate vicinity." p. 135. But another specimen affords "an additional argument against the antiquity of the collegiate church." "The church of

the abbey of Savigny was only begun in 1172, and was not completed till many years after; and yet the greater part of this building was in the round style," p. 136. The testimony of history is then cited in aid of the architectural evidence, which plainly shows that Mortain church may have suffered from the usual calamities which occasion the rebuilding of most of the ancient churches.

We feel that Mr. Knight has satisfactorily refuted the unguarded conclusion of the Norman Society, which, in its zeal for the honour of its own country, has not in this instance proceeded with that cautious spirit of investigation which should always pervade the researches of every literary or scientific body.

The observations of the author on Norman architecture, appear to be founded on an attentive and judicious examination of the most ancient examples; and we feel the conclusion he has arrived at, that "the Circular style remained in general use till nearly the close of the twelfth century," to be a conclusion, warranted by the architectural evidence afforded by the buildings which he takes as his authorities.*

To arrive at the earliest date of the specimens of this kind of architecture, is a more difficult task; and we have little doubt that the inspection of many of the village churches would lead to the development of some very ancient specimens of early Church architecture; for example, the churches of St. Paul and St. Gervais near Rouen, appear to have great claim to antiquity.

The first of these churches is thus described:

"The plan is singular: its chancel is composed of three large semicircular recesses; one at the end, and one at each side. Under the eaves of this part of the building are very curious corbels, most of which are in the shape of human heads." p. 32.

The crypt of St. Gervais's church

* We think the author has erred in assigning the date of 1252 to a round portal at Ketton in Rutlandshire (p. 251). We should be inclined to infer that the doorway in question was a relic of the older church.

is attributed to the fourth century. It is described as,—

“That sort of strong ornamented structure which might endure for any period of time, and the slight peculiarities which are still to be traced in its construction, are of a Roman character. Courses of thin brick or tile are observable between the courses of stone. This was the manner in which the Romans often built their walls in the lower towns of the empire, and the same kind of construction is to be seen in the walls of the remains of buildings allowed to be Roman in other parts of France.” p. 34.

The space we have allotted to the review of this work, will only allow us to make one further extract, the length of which, as it relates to the relative value of money in ancient and modern times, will, we trust, be warranted on the ground of utility.

About the close of the twelfth century, Frogerius, Bishop of Séz, contributed eighty pounds towards the works then going on at the convent of Mortemer. This donation leads to the following note, which we give at length :

“The Norman pound, and the Anglo-Norman pound, were of the same value under the Norman kings, and were always divided into twenty shillings, each shilling being then as now divided into twelve pence.

“All authorities agree that in those times the pound contained three times as much silver as at the present day; but they are by no means unanimous when they proceed to consider how much more three times as much silver was worth in the twelfth century than now.

“Some estimate the difference so high as twenty to one: others place it so low as five: according to Hume, it is ten: according to Lyttleton and Henry, it is five. But whatever may have been the case seventy years ago, there appears to be every reason to believe that the difference between the value of that quantity of silver in the twelfth century and at the present time, is at least as much as ten to one.

“We find, in Bishop Fletcher’s *Chronicon Preciosum*, that, in the time of Henry I. (who reigned from 1100 to 1135), forty sheep were valued at one pound, and that a stalled ox was worth one shilling.

“In 1145, an ox was worth three shillings. If we multiply this sum by three, to allow for the diminished quantity of silver, and then by ten, the product will be four pounds ten shillings, a

moderate price for a lean ox at the present day.

“In 1185, the tenants of Shireborn were by custom to pay either four hens or two pence. Apply the same rule, and it raises the price of each hen to one shilling and three pence, a common price for a hen in country markets at the present time.

“Evidence of this kind is more to be depended upon than the comparative price of wheat, in calculations which have reference to so remote a period; because the notices of the price of wheat in those times occur very rarely, and the article itself, from the imperfect state of agriculture, amid the dearths arising out of the troubled state of society, was subject to such extraordinary fluctuations as to render it, during that period, by no means a safe criterion.

“If, therefore, we believe that three times as much silver as the pound now contains, was worth ten times as much in the twelfth century as at the present day, we shall perceive that the Bishop of Séz gave, towards the building of the abbey church of Mortemer, what would now be worth two thousand five hundred pounds.” p. 46, note.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. — *Walker’s continuation of Pugin’s Examples, Part I.—Caveler’s Select Specimens, Part III.*

THE two gentlemen whose works stand at the head of this article, are zealously engaged in the illustration of some of the most interesting specimens of the ancient Architecture of England. Their plans are similar; and they equally adhere to the style so successfully adopted by the late Mr. Pugin. A superficial glance at the plates might give rise to the idea that a degree of sameness would characterize the works; that the same subject may appear in both. Without a studied rivalry this is not likely to occur: although the authors are engaged in the same pursuit, the field is of such an extent, the game so plentiful, and so many covers remain unbroken, that as there is no necessity, so there is little fear of either author trespassing on his neighbour’s preserves.

Mr. Walker, who was a pupil of Mr. Pugin, and is also his executor, with the laudable desire of carrying the original design of his late master into full execution, has undertaken a

third series of Examples, the subjects having been selected by Mr. Pugin himself, and accurately sketched and measured by his son Mr. A. W. Pugin. The portion now before us comprises one-third of the intended volume, and it is entirely occupied with that highly interesting group of domestic architecture, 'the Vicars' Close at Wells.'

The community for which the buildings constituting this Close were originally erected, was composed of the chantry priests of the adjacent Cathedral, who were incorporated in 1347, under the episcopate of Bishop Ralph de Salopia; and in consequence a Common Hall and Chapel, with other buildings, were necessary for the use of the newly-formed corporation. A portion of the present building is supposed by Mr. Walker to be of the original structure; but the pile received alterations at various periods from the munificence of succeeding prelates. The most important addition was the erection of the beautiful gateway which connects the Close with the Chapter House and north transept of the Cathedral, carrying above its arch a covered walk by which the chantry priests might enter in procession from their own residences. This gateway, known by the name of the Chain-gate, is still the admiration of every tasteful passenger, and forms an admirable member of the elegant group of buildings of which the Cathedral is so grand a feature. It is greatly to be regretted that so beautiful an example of ancient art is allowed by neglect to run into a state of utter dilapidation. "The elegant pinnacles and parapet are so completely decayed and ruinous that the loose stones threaten danger to the passers by, and the profiles of the mouldings are hardly discernible."

The existing architecture of the Close and its appurtenances, is attributed (with the exception of modern alterations) to the munificent Beckington, and his executors under his directions. Of these works, the Common Hall and Chapel still exist: the former has an oaken roof, a noble fireplace, with architectural and heraldic enrichments. The Chapel has its fine tower and altar still existing; the latter retaining its original ledger marked with five crosses. But how degraded are these buildings by their modern

uses!—the Chapel in disuse and filled with lumber; the ceiling of the Hall hanging down in large patches; the rooms under converted into a malting house; the houses modernized with common sash windows, and a common shop front inserted under the beautiful dial window at the very entrance of the Close!"—and this, too, by one of the body which now holds the situation and enjoys the benefits of the ancient corporation; this individual it appears is a 'baker,' and has inserted the window, as the author presumes, for the purposes of his trade. Little did the excellent Beckington and his trustworthy executors dream that their bounty and their pains would be so poorly appreciated by those individuals for whose comfort and credit they had so amply provided.

The Vicar's houses are curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture. Each tenement consists of two chambers, one on the ground floor and one above; the latter being a hall with an open timber roof, moulded and enriched in the style of more important structures of the same description; the staircase is at the back in a projection, and a lofty chimney contributes equally to the comfort and embellishment of each structure.

In the whole, twenty-four plates are allotted to the illustration of the group; they are executed in outline; and, as we apprehend our readers are conversant with the late Mr. Pugin's productions, it is unnecessary to say more of the plates than to remark, that they are in the same bold and correct style which marked the preceding series of Examples.

MR. CAVELER proceeds with the illustration of such rare and curious specimens of ancient Architecture as possess the most interest from their beauty or simplicity. The present number of his work is dedicated to the following interesting subjects:—1. *The Entrance to the Registry of Canterbury Cathedral.* This, it is almost unnecessary to add, is the very curious external staircase which at its origin formed the approach to a hall erected over some vaults in the Norman style of architecture; a portion of which still exists in a fine state of preservation. Although

this staircase has been more frequently engraved perhaps than any ancient relic, it has generally been regarded merely as a picturesque object; for the present work it has been measured and drawn geometrically, and with its detail amply illustrated in two plates; and another interesting example of Norman architecture, *The Doorway of the Temple Church*, also occupies two plates. In the Pointed style, the beautiful screen between the choir and aisles of *Canterbury Cathedral*; the monument of *Crouchback*; and the magnificent *Gateway of St. Augustine's Monastery* at Canterbury, are treated with deserving attention; the latter edifice, one of the most pure examples of Pointed architecture in being, is very amply illustrated, and the several plates of its elevations and detail will prove exceedingly useful to the architect, and equally satisfactory to the numerous admirers of this beautiful structure.

Mr. Caveler's plates are not absolutely in outline; a slight shadowing is employed to mark the rotundity of columns, and to give relief to the prominent mouldings.

In conclusion, we would suggest to both these gentlemen, who equally have in view the object of furnishing their brother architects with correct representations of ancient authorities for their guidance in the erection of new buildings, that they should direct

a portion of their attention to some ancient parochial churches, with the view of affording models of new churches, which more than any other class of buildings may still closely resemble the ancient designs. It is idle for an architect to attempt an imitation of Cathedral architecture: the details of so important; a structure, when reduced to suit a modern parish church, sink from sublimity into meanness. The members of a colossal pile like a cathedral or abbey-church, have been designed on different principles from those of the humble parochial fane. The ancient architects never attempted this; their designs were always marked by a strict attention to the uses for which they were designed; and if modern ones would follow their example, we should see far more excellent modern Gothic churches than we do. To assist the architects of such structures, we would recommend the authors of the works now before us to turn their attention to the different classes of Parish Churches of which so many specimens exist in this country: the detail of an unaltered church of the reign of Edward III. would be a very appropriate subject. As a beautiful and almost perfect specimen of an early parochial structure in the Pointed style, we would refer to Stone Church near Dartford, than which no structure in existence more deserves illustration.

FINE ARTS.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES AT PARIS.

This splendid monument, which was commenced under Napoleon, in 1805, to record the victories of the French armies, has recently been completed. It is situated at the western extremity of the Champs Elysées, on the high road to Neuilly, and in a direct line with the Jardin des Tuileries and the Palace. From its commanding position, and the exquisite finish of the workmanship, it appears to be the pride of the French capital, and is calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of foreigners. The labour of thirty years, with occasional interruptions, has been devoted to its erection, under the superintendance of nine different architects, and under the auspices of four different governments. It has cost about 1,200,000*l.* From 1814 to 1823, the progress of the

building was entirely suspended, when Louis XVIII. issued an ordonnance for its completion, in order to commemorate the progress of the French army in Spain, under the command of the Duke of Angouleme. The revolution of 1830, however, altered this intention; and, it was determined by the existing government that on the completion of the monument, it should be destined to commemorate the victories of the Republic and the Empire of France. It was accordingly thrown open to public view during the fetes of last July, held in commemoration of the revolution of 1830. Its proportions are all of a colossal character. It is 138 feet high, 135 wide, and 68 in depth. The grand arch through which the road passes, is 87 feet high by 47 wide; and the archway which passes through the monument, in a transverse direction,

is 50 feet high by 26 wide. Its material is a veined marble, chiefly from the quarries of Languedoc.

Each front of this splendid monument is adorned with four designs, either historical or allegorical, executed in Italian marble of the purest whiteness. Above these is a frieze encircling the four sides of the building, which represents the departure of the French army, and its return from victory. The figures are about six feet high. Over the frieze is a bold impending cornice, surmounted by an attic which is terminated by ornamental shields, having the names of Lodi, Arcole, Marengo, and other places celebrated for the victories of the French arms.

On the side which faces the Thuilleries, in the lower compartment of the arch, on the left, appears, in bold alto-relievo, the figure of Napoleon attended by Victory and Fame; and on the right is a corresponding design representing an allegorical figure in the pell-mell of battle, who, like Bellona, appears to "ride on the whirl-wind and direct the storm." Above these, on each side the arch, appear two basso-relievos, the one representing the battle of Aboukir, and the other the honours bestowed on General Marceau.

The designs on the three other fronts, represent the battle of Austerlitz, the taking of Alexandria, the bridge of Arcola, and the battle of Jemappes; with allegorical designs of Peace, War, &c.

In the interior of the arch, there are also several allegorical designs; and on the walls are inscribed the names of all those French generals and soldiers, who have distinguished themselves from the period of the revolution of 1793.

FRENCH SCULPTURE.

A statue of Alexander, by M. Nanteuil, has been recently placed in the Tuilleries, on the pedestal where the Prometheus formerly stood. The hero wears a Macedonian helmet, is armed with a dagger and buckler, is wounded on the right side, and has fallen on his knees in a defensive attitude.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux have voted 15,000 francs for the erection of two statues, of Montaigne and Montesquieu. The remainder of the cost, about 150,000 francs, will be subscribed by the inhabitants.

M. Dehay has recently executed busts of Baron Gros and Girodet, to be deposited in the National Museum, as is customary upon the deaths of artists of the first eminence.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PARIS.

The Hotel de Ville will in future present four beautiful facades; that on the Place de Grève will be doubled, and from thirty to thirty-five houses will be removed

to admit of the alterations. The communication between the different wings will be effected by four courts. The ancient church of the Convent des Petits Augustins is now being repaired and beautified, in order to receive a collection of copies from the antique.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Shortly before the prorogation of Parliament, the House of Commons voted 1500*l.* "to establish a Normal School of Design, in connexion with a Museum, and with a provision for a scheme of Lectures which shall embrace the art of colouring, and the chemistry of colour. The museum to be supplied with a proper collection of books, with casts of the best ornamented works, and a collection of accurate and well-coloured drawings and prints on botany and zoology:" and, according to the plan recently set forth, from which the above notices have been extracted—"to divide the school into four classes, of two of which the initiatory teacher should have the charge, the principal teacher having the charge of the others. The classes of the initiatory teacher will be, 1st. Of drawing in outline perspective, and drawing-board practice; 2nd. Of the same, with the addition of light and shade. The classes of the principal teacher will be, 3rd. Of the above, with the addition of water and body colour; 4th. Of composition and imaginative design generally. It is supposed that the scholars who will apply for admission in the first instance, will draw moderately well, and that of them there will be a sufficient number to make at once a class of each description." The scheme includes an annual exhibition of designs, and a distribution of premiums and rewards to the successful scholars.

THE LAWRENCE GALLERY.

Exhibitions 9 and 10.

We have had little opportunity to notice the enchanting series of drawings by the Old Masters which have been lately exhibited under the title of "The Lawrence Gallery." The ninth and tenth series—the drawings of Raffaele (one hundred in number), and Michael Angelo, claim universal attention, and bring the Gallery to a brilliant close.

A beautiful simplicity, a sweet refinement unattainable by other artists, is the constant charm which breathes in the designs of Raffaele. This collection may be considered as the most complete of Raffaele's Drawings extant, a few only of which we shall proceed to notice.

No. 14. Nymphs and Tritons, a design for a silver dish, appears to be a brilliant farewell to the tutored fancies of

the painter's boyish days,—it is done with a nervous freedom which bespeaks "I am myself alone."

No. 21. A Holy Family, is a first thought for the magnificent circular picture in the Gallery of Lord Francis Egerton.

No. 36. Marine Monsters, a sheet of studies, is superbly drawn, and worth a day's study to make acquaintance with.

No. 37. The Virgin, Child, and an Angel. A few lines and touches with the pen have here wrought an exquisite and very wonderful effect: so lovely and so interesting a picture in such simple guise, is perfectly unique.

No. 54. Fighting Figures—or, as the catalogue hints, probably a design for the Rape of Helen—is full of vigorous expression.

No. 71. Charity, a female and three infants:—"charming," very truly says the catalogue.

No. 73. St. Cecilia and other saints—a model for the celebrated picture painted by Raffaele for the city of Bologna, is elegantia elegantiarum, and may be considered the chef d'œuvre of the collection.

By judicious arrangement we are enabled to trace the progress in art which this Prince of Painters made from the early dawn to the early evening of his life and genius.

The drawings of Michael Angelo Buonaroti present a very great and interesting contrast to those of his contemporary Raffaele; for, while the latter are redolent in heavenly grace and loveliness, the former chiefly astonish by their magnificent power of design and utterance of amazing strength. In the delineation of that most wonderful of the Almighty's works, the anatomy of the human frame, Michael Angelo stands unequalled. In this his genius is gigantic. Having seen his drawings we fancy we have seen the great master himself building the semblance of a man, grappling with an arm or leg till he has conquered every muscle, accounted for every "nerve and petty artery," and blown the breath of life into a godlike thing. Witness the principal figure of the drawing No. 77 in this collection, *Michael Angelo's Dream*, which sits leaning on a globe with his head thrown back majestically;

—"Tis a spirit, (Miranda cries)
A thing divine, for nothing natural
I ever saw so noble."

Among the most effective of this Gallery are the studies of the Crucifixion; they are five in number, and each intrinsically sublime, (the first and fifth of these are finished pictures.)

No. 6. The Head of a Fawn, or Cupid, is

a charming study, so is (No. 9) a Cupid undraped: both these are probably designs for the statue of Cupid, which he sculptured and then buried in order that it should be dug up and taken for antique, and it was so.

No. 69. A Figure rising from the Ground, is a very wonderful anatomical study, which, for its exactitude and truth to nature, has been compared to the Elgin Marbles.

RYALL'S *Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen*.—It is a pleasing circumstance when party politics can be directed in a channel so amiable as the encouragement and promotion of the fine arts. The present work is worthy of the patronage of those who advocate what is sound, and substantial, and noble. These portraits are of a folio size, and being executed in the best style of Messrs. Ryall, Scriven, and their coadjutors, are each fully worthy of the honour of a frame; but in a collected form they compose a handsome book, with the addition of concise but well-considered and satisfactory memoirs, each adorned with a vignette of armorial bearings. The first part contains Portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Wharnclyffe; the second those of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and Sir William Webb Follett.

FINDEN'S *Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, with views of the most remarkable Headlands, Bays, and Fishing Stations on the Coast*. 4to, Parts I and II.—It was with much regret that we saw the good vessel of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, which periodically brought us views of Coast Scenery, after so few voyages "laid up in ordinary;" and it is therefore with greater pleasure that we now hail the launch of another cruiser bound on a similar errand, under the able pilotage of Messrs. E. and W. Finden. The views in these numbers, which are all on the Coast of Northumberland, do great credit to the pencil of Mr. G. Balmer, by whom they are drawn: with respect to the engraving, we have already said all that is necessary in mentioning the name of Finden: a name of which the English school of landscape engraving may well be proud. There is, we think, one fault; though perhaps for picturesque effect, it is on the right side: we mean a superabundance of figures, and sometimes of shipping: the shores of Bamborough and Holy Island appear to us too busy, as does the village of Cullercoats: of course a due difference should be made in this respect between the "Ports and Harbours" and the "Fishing Stations," though occasionally, it is true, the latter are busy enough.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Journal of a Tour to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, with Illustrations. By F. ARUNDALE.

Lectures on the Thirty-second Psalm. By the Rev. C. H. BINGHAM, B. A. Curate of Magna Hall, co. Lincoln.

Dr. MILLINGEN'S Curiosities of Medical Experience.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S Astoria, in three volumes.

The Report of the Commissioners, Sir David Barry and Dr. Corrie, on the Medical Charities of Ireland.

Revolutions in Spain from 1808 to 1836. By W. WALTON.

A Popular History of the Protestant Reformation. By THOS. FOX.

Biography of the Early Church. By the Rev. R. W. EVANS, author of the "Rectory of Valehead."

History of the British Museum, with Plates and Portraits. By JOHN MILLARD.

Streams of Knowledge from the Fountains of Wisdom; consisting principally of Extracts from Shakspeare, &c.; interspersed with Sayings of the Wisest Men since the days of Solomon.

A Statistical Survey of the British Islands' Fisheries. By R. ROUIERE PEARCE, Esq.

A Treatise on the Natural History and Management of the Phælena Bombyx Mori, or common Silkworm, with Plates.

An Essay on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Astronomy; exhibiting the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, in the formation of the Universe, with Illustrations. By HENRY WILLIAM DEWHURST, Esq.

The British Librarian, a Guide to the formation of a Library. By THOMAS WHITE.

Select Portions of Blackstone's Commentaries, for the use of Schools. With Notes and Analysis. By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Select Plays from Shakspeare. With Notes. By E. SLATER, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The History and Chemical and Medical Powers of Galvanism, in Chronic Diseases. With Illustrations. By M. LA BEAUME, Medical Galvanist to the King, F. L. S.

Uncle Philip's Conversations with Children about the Whale Fishery.

A Second Edition of Remarks on Lord Brougham's Paley's Natural Theology vindicated. By Mr. MARTIN of Liverpool.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The draught of a charter for the new Metropolitan University has been published. It is to be a body corporate, consisting of a Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as shall from time to time be appointed under the Royal sign manual. The Vice Chancellor is to be annually elected by the Fellows of the University, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University. They have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter, any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of the realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this charter,) touching the examinations for degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University has been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him. Once at least in every year the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause to be held an examination of candidates for degrees. All persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows shall determine. Such certificates may be granted from London University College, or King's College, or from such other institution, corporate or unincorporated, as now is or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education, whether in the metropolis or elsewhere, as the sign manual shall hereafter authorise to issue such certificates. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine,

Doctor of Medicine, and reasonable fees shall be charged for the degrees so conferred, as the approbation of the Commissioners of the Treasury shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee-fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University. The King is to be the Visitor of the University.

The charter for the London University College in Gower-street has also been published, which is to be incorporated under the name of "The London University College." By this charter, which is dated Feb. 11, 1826, the College is to enjoy all the advantages of a chartered body. The Council is to consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and not more than 24 and not less than 16 other members, to be elected out of the members of the body politic and corporate. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux is the first President, and W. Tooke, of Russell-square, esq. the first Treasurer. The Duke of Somerset, John Smith, and Stephen Lushington, are to be members of the first Council. The members shall hold one general meeting in each year, in order that the body politic may at a general meeting choose the President, Vice President, Treasurer, and other the members of the Council; and they shall have full power, at any general meeting, to make and establish such by-laws as they shall deem necessary for the regulation of the said body. The Council shall have the sole and entire management and superintendence of the said College, as well relating to the income and funds thereof, as to the teaching of the various branches of literature and science therein, and the appointment of professors, tutors, and other masters and instructors, and all other the affairs and concerns thereof.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

In p. 309 we gave an account of the opening of the meeting at Bristol of this Association, and a summary of the first day's proceedings. We now add a list of the most important papers read at the various Sections during the remainder of the week.

In Section A. for MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. *Tuesday, Aug. 23.* On the Phenomena of Waves, by Mr. Russell; On Refractive Indices, by Mr. Powell; On a singular development of Polarising Structure in the Crystalline Lens, after death, by Sir David Brewster; On the application of Electro-Magnetism to Mechanical Purposes, by the
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Rev. J. W. M'Gaulay. *Wednesday, Aug. 24.* On some phenomena of Electrical Repulsion, by Mr. W. Snow Harris; Supplementary report on the mathematical theory of Fluids, by Professor Challis; Illustration of the meaning of the Doubtful Algebraic Sign in certain formulæ of Algebraic Geometry, by Professor Stevally; On the laws of double refraction in crystals of quartz, by Professor M'Cullagh; On the Interference of Sound, by Mr. R. Addams. *Thursday, Aug. 25.* On the Integral Calculus, by H. Fox Talbot, esq.; On the use of the Wet-bulb Thermometer in determining the specific Heat of Air, by Dr. Apjohn; On the calculus of Principal Relations, by professor Sir W. R. Hamilton; On two delicate magnetic instruments, by the Rev. Mr. Scoresby; On terrestrial magnetic intensity at great elevations from the Earth, by Professor Forbes; Respecting the impermeability of water to radiant heat, by Professor Powell; On the action of crystallized substances upon Light, by Sir David Brewster; On an improved Ear Trumpet, by Dr. Williams. *Thursday evening.* The connexion observed at Bristol between the Weather and the Tide, by Mr. G. W. Hall; a description of an instrument intended to observe minute changes of Terrestrial Magnetism, by Mr. Ettricke; On the vibration of Bells, by Mr. R. Addams; On the Music of the Greeks, and a system of Mnemonic Logarithms, by Mr. Rootsey. *Friday, Aug. 26.* Account of new Anemometer, by the Rev. Mr. Whewell; Mathematical rules for constructing Compensating Pendulums, by Professor Stevally; On the direction of the Isoclinal Magnetic Lines in Yorkshire, by Professor Philips; On a very simple contrivance for tracing lines in the solar spectrum, which are very invisible by other means, by Sir D. Brewster; Electrical attractions and repulsions, and upon the electric spark, by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia; Mr. Lucas's method of teaching the blind to read, by Dr. Carpenter; On some of the elements of the resistances of Fluids, by Mr. Russell; An account of experiments conducted at the desire of the Association, on the comparative strength of Iron made with the Hot and with the Cold Blast, by Mr. Hodgkinson.

In Section B. for CHEMISTRY and MINERALOGY. *Tuesday, Aug. 23.* Important facts obtained mathematically from theory, embracing most of those experimental results in Chemistry which are considered as ultimate facts; by Mr. Thomas Exley, M.A.; On the power of certain gases, to prevent the union of
3 G

Oxygen and Hydrogen, by Dr. Charles Henry; On Arsenical Poisons, by Mr. W. Herapath. *Aug. 24.* A Report on Mineral Waters, by Dr. Daubeny; On a process of smelting Iron, by Mr. Muschet; On a new isomeric body, by Professor Johnston; On the materials of the atmosphere, by Mr. West; On the Berzelian nomenclature, by Dr. Hare. *Aug. 25.* On Chemical Notation, by Dr. Dalton; Professor Johnston, on his Chemical Tables, prepared at the desire of the Association; On the production of lithic acid by the silkworm and other varieties of insects, by Mr. Herapath; On the phenomena which present themselves upon diluting oil of vitriol with different proportions of water, by Dr. Thomson, of Glasgow; Mr. Jones, on his analysis of Wheat. *Aug. 26.* On two new compounds found in pyroligneous acid, by Mr. Scanlan, of Dublin; On atmospheric Electricity, improvements in the galvanic machine, and the applications of electricity to the production of crystals, by Mr. Crosse. This paper was deemed of the highest importance, and excited the deepest interest. On a compound of carbon and potassium, by Professor Davy, of Dublin; On iodine as a conductor in electricity, by Dr. Inglis; On insulating fluoïne, by Mr. Knox; On a new method of estimating the strength of spirit, by Mr. Black.

In Section C. for GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY. *Aug. 23.* On the classification of the old Slate Rocks of Devonshire, with an explanation of the true position of the Culm deposits of the central portion of the county, by Professor Sedgwick and R. I. Murchison, esq.; Observations on the connexion of the geological phenomena of Cornwall and Devon, with the mines in those counties, by H. T. de la Beche, esq. *Tuesday evening.* On the removal of large blocks or boulders from the rocks of Cumberland, and transferring them to various distances, by Professor Phillips, of King's College. *Aug. 24.* On some newly discovered Saurian Remains, from the magnesian conglomerate of Durdham Down, by Mr. Stuchbury; Theoretical views of the phenomena of elevation, by Mr. Hopkins. *Aug. 25.* On the geographical position of Memphis in Egypt, by the Marquis Spineto. Mr. Fox exhibited his experiment of the change of the yellow into the grey sulphuret of copper; and Mr. Crosse then related his extraordinary experiments and discovery of forming crystals of various minerals by electricity, before noticed under the previous Section. Professor Phillips gave a description of a bed of magnesian limestone, existing near Manches-

ter. *Thursday evening.* Mr. Murchison exhibited a map of England, coloured to represent some phenomena of physical geography, with some remarks on boulder stones. A discussion then took place respecting the relation of the structure of rocks to their strike and dip. *Aug. 26.* Lord Nugent made a communication respecting the sea rivulets in the bay of Argostoli, in Cephalonia; Dr. Daubeny communicated his views of the theory which accounts for volcanic phenomena, by the sea water being admitted to act upon certain inflammable bases in the interior of the globe. Professor Forbes communicated a paper on the connexion between the hot springs of the Pyrennees, and the geology of that district: and after some further discussion on various subjects of minor interest, the Section closed, highly satisfied with the mass of interesting intelligence brought forward.

In Section D. for ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, were read, among other papers of minor interest: *Aug. 23.* A second portion of Dr. Richardson's paper on North American Zoology; On the longevity of Yew trees, by Mr. Bowman; Account of a new species of Seal, by Mr. Ball; On certain notions of antiquity derived from the Ancients, by Mr. Hope; On Lime as Manure, by Mr. G. W. Hall. *Aug. 24.* On the cultivated and wild fruits of the Deccan, by Col. Sykes; On the Geographical distribution of the plants in Ireland and the West of Scotland, by Mr. J. T. Mackay; On Caoutchouc, by Professor Royle; On the minute animalculi upon which the luminosity of the sea at certain seasons depends, by Mr. P. Duncan; and a few other short memoirs. *Aug. 25.* Dr. Richardson's report was concluded; after which Mr. Carpenter gave the Section an exposition of Dr. Pritchard's views on the criteria by which species are to be distinguished in Zoology and Botany. Papers were then read: On the formation of Peat, by Mr. Phelps; On the management of the Pine tribe, by Mr. Nuttall; and several of minor importance.

In Section E. for ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, was read on *Monday, Aug. 22.* A report of the Dublin Committee on the pathology of the Nervous System, by Dr. O'Beirne; an abstract of an unpublished work on Tetanus, also by Dr. O'Beirne; and a third paper on Aneurism of the Arteria Inosmita, by Sir David Dixon. *Aug. 23.* On the treatment of some diseases of the brain, by Dr. J. C. Pritchard; on Tubercles, by R. Carmichael, esq. *Aug. 24.* Dr. Macartney read the report of the Dublin Committee, on the motion and sounds of the Heart; and Dr. Clen-

dinning another on the same subject, from the London committee. In consequence of the death of Professor Turner, the Edinburgh committee had not been able to prepare a report. A paper was read "On the gyration of the Heart," by A. F. A. Greeves; which was followed by others; On a singular development of Polarizing power in the crystalline lens, after death; and another on Cataract, both by Dr. Brewster; and Observations on Absorption, by Dr. Carson. *Aug. 25.* Dr. Hodgkin, on the connexion between Veins and Absorbents; A short exposition of the functions of the Nervous system, by Dr. Reid, of Dublin. *Aug. 26.* On the appearances of the joints in chronic rheumatism, and other diseases, by Mr. Adams, surgeon of the Richmond hospital, Dublin; on the chemistry of the Digestive Organs, by Dr. R. D. Thomson, and some others.

In Section F. for STATISTICS. *Tuesday, Aug. 23.* On Savings Banks, by Mr. Kingsley; on the influence of the prices of corn on population, by Baron Dupin; on the utility of co-operating Committees of Trade and Agriculture, by Col. Sykes. *Aug. 24.* On Statistical desiderata, by W. R. Grey, esq.; The statistics of Railway communications, by Dr. Lardner; On the comparative value of the mineral productions of Great Britain and the rest of Europe, by Mr. John Taylor, Treasurer to the Association; on Spade Husbandry in Norfolk, by Dr. Yelloly. *Aug. 25.* Professor Forbes described the result of his application of Quetelet's principle, of describing the increase of stature, weight, and strength, by curves. A paper on periodicity of birth, by Dr. Collins, was read; Baron Dupin exhibited two maps of Britain, coloured on Guerry's plan, to illustrate Criminal Statistics, and their relation to density of population and education; after which followed the most important communication made to the Section, the report of the Manchester Statistical Society on the state of Education in the borough of Liverpool. Mr. Fripp read a similar report on the state of Education in Bristol, and after some discussion on the subject, the Section terminated its labours.

In Section G. on MECHANICAL SCIENCE, on *Tuesday, Aug. 23.* Mr. Hawkins read a paper on an improvement on Napier's Rods, for facilitating the multiplication of high numbers, with little liability of error, the invention of J. N. Copham, esq. of Bristol; On the paddle-wheels of Steam-boats, by John Robinson, esq.; On certain points in the theory of naval architecture, by Mr. Henwood, of Portsmouth dock-yard; Dr. Daubeny explain-

ed the properties of an instrument he had contrived for obtaining sea-water at great depths; and Mr. Braham explained an improvement he had made in the mariner's compass. *Tuesday evening.* Professor Whewell gave a brief discourse on Tides; and Dr. Lardner delivered a lecture on Steam Communication with India. *Aug. 24.* On certain circumstances connected with the progress of Naval Architecture, by Mr. Chatfield, of Portsmouth dockyard; followed by a discussion on steam vessels. *Aug. 25.* A paper on the duty of steam engines, by Mr. Enys; was succeeded by a lecture from Dr. Lardner on Steam Communication with America, a subject of particular interest at present at Bristol, where a company of merchants is now building a steam ship of 1200 tons burden, to navigate directly between that port and New York.

Having now enumerated all the most important Memoirs brought forward at this meeting, we proceed to describe the general arrangements of the week: The local committee of Bristol announced that the following places of interest were open to the members of the Association:—INSTITUTIONS: Philosophical and Literary; Infirmary, attached to which is Mr. Richard Smith's Museum; General Hospital; Blind Asylum; Bristol Library; Library, Baptist College; Medical Library; Commercial Rooms.—CHURCHES: Cathedral; Mayor's Chapel; St. Mary Redcliffe; Crypt of St. Nicholas.—PAINTINGS and PICTURES: P. J. Miles, esq.; D. W. Acraman, esq.; Bristol Artists.—GARDENS, &c.: Mr. Miller's; Mr. West's Observatory. — MANUFACTORIES: Coal Gas Works; Oil Gas Works; Messrs. Acramans' Chain Cable and Anchor Manufactory and Iron Foundry; Messrs. Acramans' Bristol Scrap Iron Forge and Steam Engine Manufactory; Messrs. Winwood's Iron Foundry and Steam Engine Manufactory; Messrs. Hares' Floor Cloth Manufactory; Messrs. Savages' Sugar Refinery; Messrs. Holden and Vining's ditto; Messrs. Ricketts and Co.'s Glass Works, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; their Glass Bottle Works, every morning before 12 o'clock; Messrs. Gwyers' Rope, Twine, and Flax; Messrs. Edwards' ditto; Messrs. George and Co.'s Patent Shot; Messrs. Cook, Thatcher, and Co.'s Patent Rope; Messrs. Alfred, George, and Co.'s Porter Brewery; Messrs. Lucas's Confectionery; Messrs. Wasbrough and Hale's Clock and Brass Manufactory; Messrs. Edgar's Copper Manufactory; Messrs. Pountney and Goldney's Pottery; Messrs. Bevan's Machine Paper Factory.—ANCIENT BUILDINGS: The Printing Establishment of the

Bristol Mirror.—SHIP BUILDING YARDS: Messrs. Hillhouse and Co.'s; Messrs. Patterson and Mercer.—TEA WAREHOUSE: Messrs. Acramans.—EXHIBITIONS, &c.: Mr. Johnson's Collection of Organic Remains; the Rev. Mr. Ellcombe's Collection of Hardy Plants; Mr. Brackenridge's Paintings at Brislington.—KITE CARRIAGES: Mr. Pocock exhibited his Kite Carriage daily upon Durdham Down.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS open to non-resident members.

A daily ordinary was provided at the Horticultural Rooms; on the first day the Rev. Dr. Lloyd (the President of last year) was in the chair; on the second, the Rev. Mr. Coneybeare; on the third, Professor Griffith; and on the fourth, Professor Buckland. The general meetings took place every evening at the Theatre (where ladies were admitted), to receive the reports of the Sections. At the first of these the Treasurer gave his annual report; when it appeared that, previous to the present meeting, the Association possessed property amounting altogether to 4,564*l.* On Wednesday evening Sir W. Hamilton read an interesting letter from Sir John Herschell, detailing the progress of his astronomical observations at the Cape; and the discussion was renewed on Dr. Dauben's paper on thermal springs (read in Section B).

On Thursday evening Mr. Miller's gardens were very fully thronged.

On Friday a large party went to view the tunnels and cuttings of the Great Western Railway between Bristol and Keynsham; while another party, embarked on board the Killarney steamer, made an excursion to Portishead. During the voyage down the river Mr. Coneybeare explained the stratification of the banks; on their arrival at Hungroad they were invited to a breakfast by Mr. Bright, and to inspect the tide gauge in his grounds. Some proceeded thence to Leigh Court, it having been announced that Mr. Miles's gallery of pictures would be thrown open to members of the Association; while others continued their voyage round the Holms.

On the same evening, at the Theatre, Dr. Buckland gave a highly interesting lecture on the marks of footsteps of animals preserved in different strata.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the Marquis of Northampton laid the first stone of the new Suspension Bridge about to be erected at Clifton by Mr. Brunel (see *Gent. Mag.* for May 1831).

On the plate was the following inscription:

"The Foundation Stone of the south pier of this Bridge, erected under the

provisions of an Act of Parliament of the 11th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, by means of subscriptions raised in aid of a fund created by the Will of Mr. WILLIAM VICK, heretofore a Citizen of Bristol, was laid on the 27th day of August, 1836, in the 7th year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Northampton, President of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Bristol, amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of the citizens, and of their illustrious visitors, Members of the Association.

Principal Dimensions of the Bridge:—

	Feet.
Distance between the two points of suspension	700
Length of suspended roadway	630
Height of roadway above high-water mark	230
Total width of floor	34

I. K. BRUNEL, Esq. F.R.S. Engineer."

Beneath the plate were placed a series of the current coin, a copy of an Act of Parliament for making the bridge, and a plate, being one of a breakfast set which Mr. Ivatt of the Gloucester Hotel, had had manufactured for the public breakfast at his house this morning, having a representation of the bridge upon it. The stone was then lowered to its ultimate place of destination.

The General Committee met at twelve, and their deliberations continued until five o'clock.

The first business was the Report of the Committee of Recommendations. The sum devoted to the encouragement of scientific inquiries during the ensuing year exceeds 2,700*l.*!

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science.

250*l.* for the discussion of observations on the Tides; at the disposal of J. W. Lubbock, Esq.

150*l.* for observations on the tides in the port of Bristol; Rev. W. Whewell.

70*l.* for deduction of the constants of lunar nutations, under the direction of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Baily.

30*l.* for hourly observations of the barometer and lock bull hygrometer; Mr. Snow Harris.

100*l.* for the establishment of meteorological observations on a uniform plan, and experiments on subterranean temperature. Committee of last year, reduced to Rev. Prof. Powell, W. S. Harris, esq., Colonel Sykes, and Professor Phillips.

500*l.* for the procurement of data depending on very accurate measurements of points situated on two straight lines at right angles to each other, for exact determination of the question of permanence or variability of the relative level of the land and sea. Committee: Messrs. Greenbough, Lubbock, Mackenzie, Sedgwick, Stevenson, Whewell, Robinson, Bayley, Griffith, Colly, Cubitt, Portlock, and DelaBeche. Secretary, Mr. Whewell.

100*l.* for experimental investigation on the form of waves as influenced by the effect of winds, and the effect of the form of a canal, and the manner in which the wave is produced; John Robison, Secretary R. S. Ed.; and J. J. Russel.

500*l.* for reductions of observations in the *Histoire Céleste*, and Vol. IX. *Acad. des Sciences*, 1789 and 1790; Messrs. Lubbock, Airy, Baily, and Dr. Robinson.

150*l.* for experiments on vitrification; Drs. Turner and Faraday, and Rev. W. V. Harcourt.

80*l.* for the construction of a rock salt lens; Sir David Brewster.

Section B.—Chemical and Mineralogical.

50*l.* for researches on the specific gravity of gases; Drs. Henry, C. Henry, and Dalton.

30*l.* for researches on the quantities of heat developed in combustion and other chemical combinations.

15*l.* for researches on the components of atmospheric air; Dr. Dalton.

24*l.* 13*s.* for the publication of tables of chemical constants; Professor Johnstone.

60*l.* for researches on the strength of iron made with hot and cold air blasts; Messrs. Fairbairn and Hodgkin.

Section C.—Geology and Geography.

20*l.* for experiments on the quantity of mud suspended in the waters of rivers; Rev. James Yates, Messrs. De la Beche and Rennie.

30*l.* for special researches on subterranean temperature and electricity; R. W. Fox, Esq.

50*l.* for researches on the nature and origin of peat mosses in Ireland; Colonel Coleby.

Section D.—Zoology and Botany.

25*l.* for experimental researches on the growth of plants under glass, and excluded from air, according to the plans of Mr. Ward; Professor Henslow.

Section E.—Medicine.

50*l.* for renewed grant to the committees appointed to investigate the subject of the anatomical relations of veins and absorbents.

50*l.* for the renewal of a grant to the committees appointed to investigate the

subject of the motions and sounds of the heart.

25*l.* for researches into the chemical constitution of the secreting organs; Drs. Roget, Hodgkin, and Turner, and G. O. Rees, Esq.

25*l.* for investigations on the physiological influence of cold on man and animals, in the Arctic regions; Mr. King.

25*l.* renewed grant for the investigation of the effects of poisons on the animal economy; Drs. Roupell and Hodgkin.

25*l.* renewed grant for the investigation of the pathology of the brain and nervous system; Drs. O'Beirne, Green, Macdonald, Messrs. R. Carmichael, R. Adams, and O. Smith.

25*l.* for the investigation of the physiology of the spinal nerves; Drs. Harpey and Broughton, and E. Cock, Esq.

Section F.—Statistics.

150*l.* for inquiries into the actual state of schools in England, considered merely as to numerical analysis; Colonel Sykes, and Messrs. Hallam and Porter.

Section G.—Mechanical Science.

50*l.* for an analysis of the reports of the duty of steam-engines in Cornwall; Mess. J. Taylor, G. Rennie, and Cubitt.

Reports in Science.

Section A.—Captain Sabine to communicate a continuation of his report on the magnetism of the earth.

Mr. Lubbock to report to the next meeting the result of the deliberations of a committee appointed to consider his proposition for the construction of new empirical lunar tables; Committee: The Astronomer Royal, Professors Rigaud, Challis, and Sir W. R. Hamilton, Messrs. Baily and Lubbock.

Section B.—Professor Johnston to report on the present state of knowledge of the chemical and physical properties of dimorphous bodies in their forms.

Section C.—J. Taylor, Esq., to report on the mineral riches of Great Britain, in relation more particularly to the metalliferous districts.

Section D.—Mr. Yarrell to report on the present state of knowledge of ichthyology.

Section G.—The Rev. W. Taylor, of York, to report on the various methods of printing which have been proposed for the use of the blind.

Recommendations of Researches, &c.

Section A.—That Captain Sabine's magnetical observations on the west coast of Scotland form part of the next volume.

That application be made to the French Government for a copy of the best tide observations.

Section B.—That Rev. Mr. Harcourt be requested to continue his experiments on the effects of long-continued heat upon mineral bodies.

Section C.—The attention of members is called to the discovery of plants of any kind in slate rocks of any age older than the coal formation.

The determination as to the place of meeting for next year gave rise to a long discussion. Invitations had been received from Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Worcester, and Leeds; but it was, at length, finally decided in favour of Liverpool as the next place of meeting, by a great majority; that the time should be rather later in the year than on the present occasion; but the precise day was not fixed. It was, however, understood that it should be in the month of September.

The office-bearers chosen for the meeting in 1837, were the Earl of Burlington, *President*; Dr. Dalton, Sir Philip Egerton, Rev. E. G. Stanley, *Vice Presidents*; Dr. Charles Henry (since unhappily deceased), and Mr. Parker, *Secretaries*. Mr. Murchison was appointed General Secretary to the Association in the room of Mr. Baily, who resigned.

The results of the Bristol Meeting are most satisfactory: rather more than 1300 members were present, many of the papers read were very valuable, many important questions were discussed, and the Committee have been enabled to devote no less than 2,700*l.* in further aid of science and scientific research.

Many of the geologists proceeded from Bristol to Penzance, where the twenty-third annual meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was held on the 2d September, attended by its President (Davies Gilbert, esq.) who, though usually resident in Sussex, has never yet been absent on this occasion. The fourth annual meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was held at Falmouth, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in the following week, in the new hall (about 75 ft. by 40 ft.), built expressly for the Society's use, which, by great efforts on the part of the contractor, was prepared for the occasion; and, although it was in an unfinished state, the distribution around its walls of the articles for competition and exhibition presented a very attractive sight. Among the matters of interest, Mr. Fox explained an instrument, which Mr. Jordan, one of the secretaries of the Institution, had made for him, for ascertaining more correctly the variations of the magnetic nec-

dle: after which, he shewed the application of magnetism to the balance, by an instrument presented to the meeting, which he said would weigh, perhaps, the 20 or 30 thousandth part of a grain. Mr. F. actually weighed the thousandth part of a grain in the presence of the company.

CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On Monday, Aug. 21st, a meeting was held at Bristol at which Mr. T. Wyse, M.P. for Waterford, presided, when it was resolved—that an Educational Committee should be formed, independent of the British Association, but holding its meetings at the same time: that whereas the Statistical Section confined itself to the collection of facts, this new Society should concern itself with the examination of results and measures; and that a meeting should be held in the year 1837, at Liverpool, on the Saturday preceding the week appointed for the assembling of the British Association.

The object of the Society is “to collect, to classify, and to diffuse information, concerning the Education of all classes in every department:” for the attainment of this, the Society “proposes to obtain, and from time to time (probably periodically) to publish,—1st. Accounts of systems of education already established, whether in this country or abroad; 2nd. Discussion of the value of various branches and means of education; 3rd. Accounts of books, maps, models, and other aids of education. The labours of the Committee will divide themselves under five principal heads:—

1. Primary or Elementary Education.
2. Secondary Education.
3. Superior, or University Education.
4. Special, or Professional Education.
5. Supplementary Education.

If their materials are as extensive as they hope, the Committee will issue, periodically, separate publications, in each of these departments.” The society is to be supported by subscriptions, and conducted by a committee of management,—a portion of whose members are to retire periodically. The President is Lord Denman.

LAMBETH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

This thriving Institution opened the winter season, on Tuesday the 13th of Sept. with a *Conversazione*, which was of a truly intellectual character, and most numerous and respectably attended. There was an interesting collection of articles of virtue, curiosity, and art, which gave great satisfaction to all present.

Among others we noticed a Chinese newspaper; specimens of the flora Arctica, brought by Capt. Parry from the northern regions; a large meteoric stone of great value, which fell in Yorkshire in 1795; numerous mineralogical and botanical specimens; ancient arms and armour; paintings by the old masters, &c. &c. The whole was under the superintendance of Messrs. Cooke, Handey, and Griffin, three medical gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, and members of the managing committee of the Institution. A paper was read by Mr. Serle, on the character of Queen Mary, whom he endeavoured to vindicate; and appeared anxious to have a laudatory epithet hereafter substituted, in the place of *bloody*, which, he contended, had been unjustly assigned to her by religious prejudice! Mr. Henderson also delivered a paper on the power and influence of Poetry. The intervening periods of the evening were occupied with music, vocal and instrumental, conversation, &c. Tea and coffee were also prepared in rooms set apart from the Society's chambers.

On Tuesday, the 20th of Sept. Dr. Birkbeck delivered a lecture on the structure and functions of the animal frame, which was accompanied by numerous drawings, models, &c. Dr. Ritchie, of the London University, has also been engaged to deliver a course of four lectures, on mechanical philosophy and the general properties of matter. The following series of lectures have also been announced for delivery previous to the ensuing Christmas. On fossil Organic Remains, by W. Lukeing, esq.; On Chemistry, by J. Heming, esq.; On Caricature Drawing, by G. Francis, esq.; On Ghost-seeing, by W. C. Dendy, esq.; On the Animal Economy, by Dr. S. Smith; On Elocution, by J. Harris, esq.; On the Influence of Science, by Basil Montague, esq.; On Cryptogamic Botany, by D. Cooper, esq.; and on Alchymy, by T. Griffith, esq.

At this Institution, there has also been formed a discussion class, which is carried on with great spirit and animation,—the questions being usually connected with literary, scientific, and historical subjects; and for those who prefer lighter and more quiet amusements, a chess-club has just been established, in which numbers have already enrolled their names.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following Lectures are announced for the ensuing season: Oct. 12 and 19, G. Pilcher, esq. (Treasurer) On Vision; Oct. 26 and Nov. 2; H. Innes, esq. On the Literature and Literary History (more

particularly the Poetry) of Great Britain; Nov. 9 and 16, Dec. 7 and 14, T. Rymer Jones, esq. On the structure and habits of the different classes of Animals; Nov. 23 and 30, T. J. Serle, esq. On the construction of a Drama; Dec. 21 and Jan. 12, On the Language of the Drama; Jan. 19, T. Philipps, esq. will commence a course of Three Lectures on National Melodies—Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and English, showing the analogy and distinction, in different specimens of each of those countries; Jan. 26, Dr. S. Smith will deliver the first of Two Lectures, illustrative of the structure and functions of the Animal Economy.

CHELTENHAM LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

Aug. 30. The new rooms prepared for the reception of this Institution, were opened under very gratifying circumstances. Dr. Conolly, V.P., Captain Kerrivan, M.C., and five other gentlemen, received the Bishop of Gloucester at the Plough, and conducted him to the Institution, where his Lordship delivered an appropriate and excellent address. He was followed by Dr. Boisragon, Dr. Conolly, Dr. Crombie, Dr. Ritchie, Dr. Lardner, and other speakers, who moved resolutions required for the occasion; and a party of fifty-four dined at the Hotel. The presence of several distinguished members of the British Association, on their way from Bristol, gave great *éclat* to this otherwise interesting ceremony.

DINNER TO THE REV. DR. DIBDIN.

Sept. 13. "This afternoon," says the Glasgow Courier, "the Maitland Club entertained this distinguished bibliographer to dinner at the Star Hotel, William Macdowal, esq. of Garthland, in the chair. The rich bibliographical stores, the exquisite *bonhomme*, and the lively humour of their celebrated guest, gratified the Black-letter fraternity in no ordinary degree. The meeting was, in our minds, equally honourable to the hosts and to their guest—to the latter as not merely a kindly expression of feeling towards him, but also as one, though a humble one, of the legitimate rewards of a lifetime devoted to letters—and to the former, as evincing their high appreciation of his labours and talents, and their wish to foster both. Dr. Dibdin, we think, must estimate highly the warmth and heartiness of his reception in our commercial metropolis; and he is not the man to conceal or modify the expression of his opinions. We may therefore expect that Glasgow will occupy a somewhat prominent place in the forthcoming Tour."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH TUMULUS NEAR SCARBOROUGH.

An account of the discoveries in the British tumulus near Scarborough, the opening of which was briefly noticed in our number for Nov. p. 540, has been written by William Travis, M.D. of that town, in a letter to Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. President of the Scarborough Philosophical Society; and, having been read to the Council of the Scarborough Museum, is now published at their request: accompanied by two plates representing the various antiquities discovered, and the situation of the tumulus, on a spot which affords a very commanding view of the town and bay.

From this publication we make the following extracts:

"It was of the class denominated by Sir Richard C. Hoare, from its shape, the Bowl Barrow. It was thirty yards in circumference, at its base; and was one of four, near to each other, situate about a mile and a half from Scarborough, and not more than four or five hundred yards from the sea cliff. The site, until about forty years ago, was an open common or pasture, belonging to the Corporation, and known by the name of Weapon-ness, a designation seeming to indicate its having been, at some remote period, the seat of warfare; but no tradition exists of the origin of its ancient name. It is at present in tillage, and adjoins the west side of the road to Bridlington."

Some large trenches having been made across the barrow, "at the depth of about three feet from the apex, the loose covering stones of a cistvaen were exposed; occupying a space of 9 ft. 6 in. from north to south, and 8 ft. from east to west. Near the south-west corner of this pile of stones was an inverted urn or vase, containing ashes and calcined human bones deprived of gelatine; and in this urn were likewise a stone hammer and a flint head of a spear. The vase is one foot in height, and is very similar to the sepulchral urns found at Codford, Winterborne Stoke, and Stonehenge, figured in Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire, plates viii. xiii. xvi. The urn being found nearer to the surface than the apex of the cistvaen, furnishes a decided proof of its having been a *secondary* or subsequent deposit; and it is evident that the contents of the urn, where the subject [the corpse] had undergone *cremation*, were distinct from those of the cistvaen, in which the deposit was found *entire*.

"The pile of loose stones, arranged in somewhat of a convex form, was next re-

moved; and, at the depth of two feet, the tomb was exposed to view. It was constructed of stones placed on edge upon clay; and, taking the dimensions from within, the length was only 3 ft. 8 in. the breadth 1 ft. 8 in. and the depth 15 in. Within this very confined space had been thrust the personage intended to be thus honoured and commemorated! The length of the bones of the thigh showed them to have been those of a man above middle stature. The head was laid to the south, reclining on the right side, with the knees drawn up to the breast, which has been held to be the most ancient position.

"On the left of the head was discovered, in a perfect state, one of those smaller vessels which Sir R. C. Hoare denominates Drinking Cups. The figures in plates ix and xii of his Ancient Wiltshire approach the nearest to the one found in the tumulus; but that engraved in Gough's Camden, vol. iii. pl. 33, and found near Clonmel, is exactly its counterpart. The rude pattern figured on this earthen vessel, and that on the sepulchral urn, are so far of the same character, that the deposits may both be pronounced to belong to the same age and people. Our drinking cup is in height 5 in. in width at the top, including the brim, 6 in., within the brim 4½ in. and the diameter of the base 3 in. It was more than half-filled with a dry coarse powder, of a dark brown colour, with a reddish tinge, and intermixed with numerous very small but distinct fragments of woody branches. By the accurate and scientific investigation of Dr. Murray, the result of a rigid chemical analysis proved that the entire contents were of a vegetable origin, though in general so extremely carbonized as not to afford any plausible conjecture of their former specific character; and, indeed, so slightly altered was the structure of the woody fibre, that the carbonization may, in the Doctor's opinion, be referred to the long continued action of water, rather than to the more destructive agency of fire: and, more especially, as the analysis detected the presence of resin in a minute proportion. The form of the cup, which is in excellent preservation, is not inelegant; and this vessel, together with the sepulchral urn (unfortunately fractured, and in part destroyed), the ashes, the stone hammer, and spear-head, are now placed in the Scarborough Museum;" where are also preserved the very singular oak coffin, the skeleton, &c.

from the barrow opened at Gristhorpe in July 1834, and fully described by Mr. W. C. Williamson, with an engraving, in our vol. II. p. 632.

Dr. Travis closes his memoir with observing that from an attentive consideration of the remains, and from other similar discoveries to which he refers, "I have satisfied myself that the Scarborough Tumulus is to be accounted one of the ancient British Barrows, and such, I may add, is the opinion of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and of Mr. Gage. The latter gentleman, from the absence of all metal, even conjectures it to be of more ancient date than the celebrated Barrow at Gristhorpe."

We have now to add, that in consequence of this concluding remark, Mr. W. C. Williamson, the author of the memoir to which we have already referred (and now Curator to the Natural History Society of Manchester) has addressed to us the following observations:

"In the second edition of my Memoir on the Gristhorpe Tumulus, I expressed my conviction that the Barrow last opened was of a more modern date than the Gristhorpe one, and as an opposite view of the subject is taken by Dr. Travis,* I feel myself called upon to give the reasons that induced me to adopt such a conclusion.

"This opinion, promulgated by Dr. Travis, is founded upon the fact of no metal having been found in the interment. Now, this does not appear to me so clear an evidence, as to convince me of the greater antiquity of the Scarborough Tumulus. The presence of metal gives us with a degree of certainty the most ancient date at which an interment could be formed; but the absence of it does not so clearly define the most modern limit, and I think the absence of metal in the present instance may be accounted for in other ways: but if Dr. Travis's opinion be the correct one, the Gristhorpe Tumulus is reduced to a more modern date than most of those of the Wiltshire Downs, and the whole of the argument advanced in my pamphlet in support of its high antiquity, becomes a fallacy.

"I should in the first place say that the individual whose remains were found in the Scarborough Tumulus had never been of a rank and importance equal to the Gristhorpe chief. The interment in the kistvaen is the least important

and laborious of all the *honorary* burial rites. The single utensil found by his side, was not of such a nature as to prove any extraordinary rank! Now the Gristhorpe Tumulus was of a very different nature: the labour of hollowing out the oaken coffin must have been immense, and would not have been employed except in a case where the highest honour was intended. The systematic manner in which the coffin was covered with alternate layers of oak branches, clay, and stones, implies a greater degree of care employed than was exhibited in the covering of the kistvaen at Scarborough. To me the fact appeared evident, that the Gristhorpe chieftain had been a person of higher rank and importance than the one at Scarborough, or the generality of those on the Wiltshire Downs, where a similar mode of interment has been adopted.

"There can be no doubt that the Phœnicians first introduced metal and earthenware amongst the aboriginal Britons, and that the introduction took place from six to nine hundred years before the Christian æra. The non-existence of brass, then, according to Dr. Travis's conclusion, would be a proof that all Tumuli not containing such metallic weapons or ornaments, were formed prior to that date; a conclusion totally different, I believe, to any that Sir R. Colt Hoare, the most diligent investigator of the history of the Earlier Britons, has arrived at. If the person entombed in the Scarborough Tumulus, was a character of inferior rank to the Gristhorpe one, the value and scarcity of metal would prevent the former from obtaining possession of it; or if he did so, its value would be too great, and he of too little importance, to admit of the metal being buried with him. Besides, it does not appear evident that the body found in the kistvaen was either a warrior or a hunter, the two professions chiefly that would require metals as such an important part of their outfit; so that the absence of metal does not prove much, as weapons, to which purpose the metals would be chiefly applied, are *altogether* wanting in the primary interment, and I think that no one would suppose the second interment, one by cremation, to have been formed before the burial of the Gristhorpe Chief.

"If, then, the absence of metal does not form any argument, let us examine the only utensil found in the kistvaen, the earthen drinking cup, which contained a considerable portion of vegetable substance, originally in all probability some kind of food. In the Gristhorpe coffin

* "The opinion is given as that of Mr. Gage, Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London; but, as the author expresses no conviction to the contrary, I suppose it to be also his own."

was found a rude dish containing a similar substance, probably placed there with a similar motive. Here the dish was *not of earthenware*, but (what I think proves a far lower state of an acquaintance with domestic comfort) of slips of bark stitched together with sinews of animals, an utensil which would never have been used for such a purpose by a people acquainted with the art of ornamental pottery, which was evidently known at the time the Scarborough Tumulus was formed. The fact appears to me conclusive, and must, I think, do so to all who view the subject carefully, that the Gristhorpe Tumulus is of an older date than the one recently opened at Scarborough.

Yours, &c. W. C. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, June 1.*

THE following is a descriptive Catalogue of part of a hoard of Roman Denarii, found in Sussex, in 1824, of which treasure-trove no account has hitherto been published, save perhaps some vague allusion in the provincial papers.

While a labourer was grubbing a bank in a field near Almodington common, about six miles to south-west of Chichester, he struck his axe against some repelling substance in the earth, which proved to be a coarse earthen pot, containing, as was afterwards ascertained, about 840 denarii. I secured from 250 to 300, and should have been able to have examined the remainder, had not the possessor, under assurances (which were never realized) of being remunerated, been induced to surrender them out of his hands.

The vicinity of Chichester (the Regnum of Antoninus) has been particularly fruitful in objects of antiquarian interest. A short time previous to the above exhumation, numerous denarii of a higher period of the Roman empire were found in digging the basin of the canal at Southgate, in the suburbs of the town. I was not present at the time to ascertain from personal observation the extent of the series, but such as I have seen were of Vespasianus, Titus, Domitianus, Nerva, Trajanus, Hadrianus, Sabina, Lucius Ælius, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina the elder. Throughout the line of the canal numerous coins, lamps, and pottery were from time to time discovered. Among the former may be mentioned a Didia Clara, in silver, found near Mundham.

Yours, &c. CHAS. ROACH SMITH.

Caracalla.—Obverse, IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG. Youthful head with diadem, to the right. Reverse, FIDES EXERCITVS. A female, sitting between

two military standards: on her right hand an eagle.

2. IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG. Youthful laureated head to right. Rev. VICTOR ANTONINI AVG. Victory marching to the right, with wreath in right hand and palm branch in left.

3. ANTONINVS PIVS · AVG. Rev. CONCOR · MILIT. Four military standards.

4. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Bearded and radiated head to right. Rev. VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing to the left, with spear and shield on her right hand.

5. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Bearded and radiated head to right. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Jupiter standing to right, with staff in left hand and thunderbolt in right.

Elagabalus.—Obverse, IMP ANTONINVS AVG. Rev. P M TR P II COS II P P.

Julia Maesa.—IVLIA MAESA AVG. Head to right. Rev. IVNO. A figure standing, patera in right hand and hasta pura in left.

2. Idem. Rev. PVDICITIA. Figure sitting, veiled, and with staff in left hand.

Alexander Sev.—IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG. Laureated head to right. Rev. P M TR P VI COS II P P. Figure marching to right; in right hand a branch, in left a staff.

Maximinus.—IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. Laureated head to right. Rev. FIDES MILITVM. A female figure, holding two military standards.

Balbinus.—IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG. Rev. PIETAS MVTVA AVGG. Two hands joined.

Gordianus Pius.—IMP CAES MANT GORDIANVS AVG. Radiated head to right. Rev. FIDES MILITVM. Figure, with diadem, standing to the right, and holding in right hand a military standard, in left a staff.

2. Idem. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG. Figure of Justice, with scales and cornucopiae.

3. Idem. Rev. VICTORIA AVG. Figure of Victory.

4. Idem. Rev. P M TR P II COS P P.

5. Idem. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG.

6. Idem. Rev. VICTOR AETERN.

7. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Rev. FORT REDVX.

8. Idem. Radiated head to right. Rev. SECVRIT PERP. Security leaning on a pillar.

9. Idem. Rev. VIRTVS AVG.

10. Idem. Rev. AETERNITATI AVG.

11. Idem. Rev. IOVI STATORI. Jupiter Stator, with spear in right hand and thunderbolt in left.

12. Idem. Laureated head to right. Rev. DIANA LVCIFERA. Diana standing to the right, and holding transversely a lighted torch.

13. Idem. Radiated head to right.

Rev. MARTEM PROPVGATOREM. Figure of Mars.

14. Idem. Rev. PM TR IIII COS II PP.

15. Idem. Rev. LAETITIA AVGG.

16. Idem. Rev. VICTOR AETERN.

17. Idem. Rev. ROMAE AETERNÆ.

Philippus.—IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS P F AVG P M. Rev. PAX FUNDATA CVM PERSIS. Figure of Peace, in right hand a branch, in left a staff.

2. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG. Rev. FIDES MILIT.

3. Idem. Rev. ANNONA AVG.

4. Idem. Rev. SECVRIT ORBIS.

5. Idem. Rev. ROMAE AETERNÆ.

6. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG. Rev. SÆCVLVM NOVVM. Temple.

7. Idem. Rev. AETERNITAS AVG. Elephant and Rider.

8. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG. Rev. SECVLARES AVG. A pillar on which is COS III.

9. Idem. Rev. SECVLARES AVGG.

A lion. In exergue I.

Philippus, Jun.—M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENT. Figure in military habit standing, in right hand a globe, in left a spear.

Otacilia.—I. OTACIL SEVERA AVG. Head of Otacilia, on half-moon, to the right. Rev. SECVLARES AVGG IIII. Hippopotamus.

2. Idem. Rev. PIETAS AVGG.

3. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG. Female figure, seated, with right hand raising a veil, in left a hasta pura.

Trajanus Decius.—I. IMP CM Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Radiated head to right. Rev. PANNONIAE. Two female figures, clothed, joining hands before a military standard.

2. Idem. Rev. DACIA. Figure, standing; in right hand, a staff with an ass's head.

3. IMP CAETRA DECIVS. Rev. ABVNBANTIA AVG.

Etruscilla.—I. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG. Head to right on half moon. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG. Figure of Pudicitia, seated.

2. Idem, with variations in head dress. Rev. IVNO REGINA. Female figure, standing, holding patera in right hand and spear in left; at her feet a peacock.

Horennius.—Q HER ETR ME DECIVS NOB C. Rev. SPES PVBLICA. The type of Hope, standing.

Hestilianus.—C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS AVG. Radiated head to right. Rev. MARS PROPVG. Mars marching to the right, with spear and shield.

Treb. Gallus.—IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG. Rev. FELICITAS PVBLICA. Female figure, standing, with caduceus in right hand, in left a cornucopiæ.

2. Idem. Rev. APOLL SALVTARI. Apollo, naked, with a branch in right hand and a lyre in left.

3. Idem. Rev. LIBERTAS AVGG.

4. Idem. Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA.

5. Idem. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG.

Volusianus.—IMP CAE C VIB VOLVVSINO AVG. Rev. IVNONI MARTIALI. Figure seated in a temple.

2. Idem. Rev. PM TR P IIII COS II. Togated figure standing before an altar, with a patera in right hand and short staff in left.

3. Idem. Rev. Idem. Togated figure, standing, with a branch in right hand and staff in left.

Emilianus.—IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Radiated head to right. Rev. ROMAE AETERN. Helmeted female figure, standing, with a globe on which is the phoenix in right hand, in left the hasta pura; at her side a shield.

Valerianus.—IMP CPLIC VALERIANVS P F AVG. Radiated head to right. Rev. FELICITAS AVGG. A figure, standing, in right hand a caduceus, in left a cornucopiæ.

2. VALERIANVS AVG. Idem. Rev. ORIENS AVGG. The same, standing, with right hand extended, and holding in left a whip.

Valerianus, Jun.—VALERIANVS CAES. Radiated head to right. Rev. IOVI CRESCENTI. Boy on goat.

2. DIVO VALERIANO CAES. Rev. CONSECRATIO. Eagle.

Gallienus.—I. C PLIC GALLIENVS AVG. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG.

2. IMP GALLIENVS P F AVG. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG.

3. IMP GALLIENVS P F AVG. Rev. IOVI VICTORI.

4. GALLIENVS AVG GERMV. The diadem, head, and bust to the left; in right hand a baton, in left a shield. Rev. FIDES MILITVM. An eagle on a globe, holding a wreath in its beak; on either side a military standard.

5. GALLIENVS P F AVG. Radiated head to left; baton and shield. Rev. GERMANICVS MAXV. Two captives, bound, at the foot of a trophy.

6. Idem. Rev. RESTIT GALLIAR. The emperor in military habit, and holding a spear in left hand, extending his right hand to a female kneeling at his feet.

7. Idem. Radiated head to right. Rev. DEO MARTI. Mars, with spear and shield, in temple.

Restored Coin.—8. DIVO TITO. Radiated head to right. Rev. CONSECRATIO. Altar.

Salonina.—I. SALONINA AVG. Head to right. Rev. VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing, in right hand an apple, in left a palm branch; at her feet a shield.

2. Idem. Rev. VENVS FELIX.

3. Idem. Rev. DEAE SEGETIAE. The goddess in a temple of two columns.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

There has been another important change in the Ministry of Louis Philippe, occasioned, it is said, by a difference of opinion between M. Thiers and his Majesty on the subject of an armed interference in the affairs of Spain, it being the opinion of the Minister, that the recent insurrectionary movements in the Peninsula were occasioned by a dread of the Carlists, which, once removed, agitation would have no aliment on which longer to subsist; while, on the other hand, Louis-Philippe strongly objected to any active interference.

In consequence of M. Thiers' resignation, the *Moniteur* of the 7th Sept. published the following list of the members forming the new Administration: Count Moule, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Persik, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Worship; M. de Gasparin, Minister of the Interior; Vice-Admiral de Rosamel, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction; and M. Duchatel, Minister of Finance. On the 20th, the following names were added to the above: Lieut.-Gen. Baron Bernard, as Minister of War; M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works; M. Franck Carre, Procureur-Général; and M. Hebert, Deputy-Advocate-General to the Court of Cassation.

The frequent changes of the Government of France appear remarkable; and certainly form an unsatisfactory feature in the government of the country. Thus six ministries have succeeded each other since 1830, without reckoning the partial modifications they have experienced. The first, formed in the month of August 1830, at the head of which figured M. Guizot and Mole, retreated three months afterwards from before the trial of the ex-Ministers. The Laffitte Ministry had no longer duration. It gave place, on the 13th of March, 1831, to that of Perier. At the end of the year Perier died, and for nearly six months a sort of interim continued, without power to replace him. The Ministry of the 11th of October, 1832, at length formed itself under the presidency of Marshal Soult. Here M. Guizot re-appears, and M. Thiers appears for the first time. Their united efforts give a longer life to the Ministry, but it

is carried on through many modifications and crises. MM. Barthe, D'Argout, Soult, Humann, retire in succession. Twice the Ministry suffer a momentary dissolution—in October 1834, by the retirement of Marshal Gerard; in February 1835, by that of the Duke de Treviso. In February 1836, this Ministry is dissolved for a third and last time by a vote of the Chamber. A new one is formed, under the presidency of the younger competitor M. Thiers. The Ministry lasts not above six months; born on the 22d of February, it is superseded on the 6th of September, and its successor, as above named, is not likely to exist a longer period.

SPAIN.

According to the latest accounts, the capital was tranquil; and the acceptance of the Constitution of 1812 by the Queen, had been received every where with the greatest rejoicings. Addresses were pouring in from all quarters congratulating the Queen on the event. The new Spanish Ministry consists of M. Calatrava, as President of the Council; M. Mendizabal, as Minister of Finance; M. Lopez, as Minister of Grace and Justice; M. Olozaga, as Minister of the Interior; M. de la Cuadra, as Minister of Marine; and General Rodil, as Minister of War. They have so far shewn a disposition to act with vigour. Decrees have been published authorising the levy of 50,000 men, and appropriating to the use of the treasury the proceeds of the sale of all suppressed religious establishments, leaving only sufficient funds to provide for the performance of public worship. A forced loan of 200 millions of reals is to be levied in the different provinces; the interest, at 5 per cent., to be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the provinces. An exposition of the deplorable state of the finances is given as a justification or apology for these proceedings; the resolution of the Cortes of 1812, that no person shall be employed in the public service who cannot give a guaranty of his attachment to the Sovereign and to Liberty, is ordered to be strictly enforced. The National Guards are to be re-organised, agreeably to the decree of the Cortes of June 29, 1822. A new election of the Cortes is to take place, to meet in October, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of 1812.

Accounts from Spain speak of a battle having taken place in the neighbourhood of Guadalaxara, within a few leagues of Madrid, between the Carlist Chief Gomez, (who appears to have eluded the pursuit of Espartero, and whose movements were wholly unknown to the Spanish Government,) and General Lopez, who had under his command 2000 men, chiefly composed of the soldiers who compelled the Queen to swear to the Constitution. The Queen's troops, it is said, were overpowered by numbers, and having fallen into an ambuscade, were obliged to retreat to the church of Brihuega, where they were surrounded, and compelled to surrender.

PORTUGAL.

Since our last, the important intelligence has arrived, that the Constitution of 1820 had been proclaimed in Lisbon on the 9th of Sept.; and at two o'clock the next morning had received the assent of the Queen. It was proclaimed by the military, and the Queen had no choice but to consent to their demands. Little tumult took place, and no lives were lost. The ministry was instantly dismissed, and Viscount Sa da Bandeira and Count Lumiares were commissioned to form a new one. This event appears to have originated in the accidental circumstance of the populace having assembled, to greet the arrival of the deputies from the district of the Douro, who belong to the extreme Liberal party, and had been elected in op-

position to the ministers, and in despite of all their official influence, and not from any preconceived arrangement. As the Municipal Guard, however, comprising the most respectable inhabitants of the city of Lisbon, and along with them the troops of the line, immediately fraternised with the people, it gives demonstrative proof that the public mind had in a great measure been prepared for the event. The fundamental points of difference between the late constitution and that of 1820, consists in the latter holding that it emanates from the people, and not from the Royal will—the having one legislative chamber instead of two—and their direct election by the ballot in one day all over the kingdom, instead of the interposition of the electoral colleges.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, by a decree dated in the camp of Krassnoje Sselo, August 12, has ordered a general levy of soldiers in every part of the empire, except Bessarabia and another province. Out of every 1,000 men five persons are to be taken for the army.

The last instalment of the debt due by the Porte to Russia was paid on the 27th of August. The condition precedent being thus fulfilled, there will no longer be any pretence for the Russians retaining the fortress of Silistria. Various preparations for the evacuation are said to have been made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Parochial Assessments Act, which passed through Parliament during the last Session, makes an important alteration in the whole system of parochial rating. It enacts that, at any period after the 21st of March next, the Poor Law Commissioners may, upon the representation, in writing, of the Board of Guardians of any Union, under their common seal, direct that no rate for the relief of the poor shall be allowed which has not been made upon an estimate of the *net* annual value of the property rated.

Railways.—The receipts of the part of the line already open of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway infinitely exceed the anticipations of the directors and proprietors. It was at first imagined that an annual income of 30,000*l.* might be received from the whole line, but even along the part opened it bids fair to realize 50,000*l.* The shares of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, on which 100*l.* was paid, are now selling at 280*l.* ;

the quarter shares at 69*l.*—The London and Birmingham 60*l.* shares are quoted at 137*l.* ; and the Junction 60*l.* shares, to unite the Liverpool and Birmingham Railways, are charged at 150*l.*

The trade of the town of Liverpool is likely to be much benefited by a remission of the dock dues, which is immediately to take place. Thus the dues on produce brought coastwise are to be entirely removed ; and the dues on produce from all parts of the world, are to be reduced one-third ; the dock dues on all ships entering the port are reduced one-fourth ; and the dues on several articles which now pay a disproportionately high rate of duty, are at once to be reduced. The total remission of dues will amount to upwards of 60,000*l.* per annum.

The Sutherland monument, which has recently been erected at Trentham, in Staffordshire, consists of a pedestal approached by several broad steps, and a pillar, on the top of which stands a colossal statue, the likeness of the Nobleman the remembrance of whose private worth

it is thus intended to cherish and perpetuate. The erection was designed by Mr. Winks; the figure is by Chantrey. It is in an erect attitude, and from the left hand holding a scroll. The monument occupies an admirable site, the summit of a considerable eminence, at the southern extremity of Trentham-park, and is seen for miles round in every direction. The statue is 16 feet high, and the pillar and pedestal 40; making the entire altitude 56 feet. The whole of the work is of stone.

The great will cause of Adm. Tatham versus Wright, has, after eleven days' trial at Lancaster, been brought to a close, in favour of the former. The property at issue amounts to nearly 7000*l.* per annum, which had been left by Mr. Marsden to the defendant by will; but which it was the object of the plaintiff, who was a relative of the testator, to show, was made under the influence of an unsound mind. The trial was rendered remarkable by the appearance of Wordsworth, Southey, Lingard, and other literary men, in the witness box, to prove that certain letters attributed to the testator were not the production of his mind, though in his hand-writing.

Sept. 5. Some time ago an immense meeting of the Protestant inhabitants and the clergy of Liverpool was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing new schools, wherein the Bible was not prohibited. At that meeting a resolution was entered into, to the effect that the members of the Established Church resident here should subscribe for the erection and maintenance of schools for the use of the poor, where religious education consonant with their own feelings might be obtained. Since that meeting, 12,000*l.* has been subscribed, and this day the foundation stone of the first school, situate in Bond-street, at the north end of the town, was laid by the Rev. Jonathan Brooks, the rector.

Sept. 13. A grand musical festival took place in the collegiate church of Manchester, when there were about 2,800 persons present, including the Duke of Brunswick, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Stanley, Lord de Tabley, Earl Wilton, Mr. Egerton, M.P. the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P. T. J. Trafford, M.P. Poulet Thompson, M.P. &c. Madame Malibran, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Clara Novello, Caradori Allan, Lablache, with many of the most eminent musicians and singers of the day, were professionally engaged for the occasion. The festival was opened by a splendid performance of the Coronation Anthem. —Haydn's oratorio of the *Creation* fol-

lowed. The second part of the day's performance consisted of a selection from Mozart's *Requiem*, and the whole concluded with a new Cantata, by Mr. H. R. Bishop, entitled "The Seventh Day." In the evening a concert was given at the Theatre Royal, which was fitted up with great splendour for the occasion, and was crammed in every part. The festival was continued for four successive days; and on the 17th it terminated with a fancy dress ball upon a scale of unexampled splendour.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 22. The Duke Charles of Brunswick accompanied Mrs. Graham in her 15th ascent with her new balloon, from Bayswater. When about four miles from Brentwood, in Essex, she made preparation to descend, but from some accident, the car was turned on one side, and both the aeronauts were thrown to the ground, Mrs. Graham from a height, it is stated, of nearly 30 feet, and the Duke just as the car was nearly touching the ground. The Duke only received a few slight bruises; but Mrs. Graham unfortunately sustained a severe concussion of the brain, which for several days rendered her recovery doubtful.

Aug. 30. One of the most dreadful fires that has occurred for several years past in the metropolis, and which, according to a rough calculation, is supposed to have destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of 500,000*l.*, burst forth about 2 o'clock this morning, at the end of Tooley-street, Southwark, and at the corner of the new street called Duke-street. The extensive newly-built premises of Wilson and Co., tea-dealers, were the first on fire, and before the engines could arrive were in a general blaze, above and below the bridge. Extensive ranges of warehouses filled with goods, behind Mr. Wilson's premises, and several of the new houses in Duke-street, soon after became the prey of the flames, which next caught the immense buildings forming Fenning's Wharf. The whole of this wharf, which occupied a great extent of frontage from the bridge down Tooley-street, was destroyed.

Sept. 9. This afternoon, Mr. Green ascended from Vauxhall gardens with a balloon carrying up *nine* persons, a number so unusual in the annals of aerostation as to cause the greatest sensation throughout the metropolis. The gardens, and all the surrounding neighbourhood, were crowded with dense masses of people to witness this extraordinary feat. The balloon was of an immense size. During the process of inflation thirty-six men of

ambeth division of police were placed d, each taking charge of one of the connected with the network. An weight of 56lb., provided for the œ, was also attached to each cord, ve more at different parts, making 4l weights of 56lb. each. These soon all lifted three feet from the d, and 20 of the workmen in the ns were called to the assistance of police. Previous to ascending, y-four bags of ballast, weighing to r 400lb. were placed at the bottom e car. The ascent was of the most ificent description. After gaining

an elevation of about two miles and a half, the party descended without any accident at Cliffe, near Gravesend. On the 21st of *Sept.* another ascent was made, with the same balloon; but with a larger car, and the extraordinary number of *eleven* persons.

The Tolls of the old Surrey Turnpike have just been relet for 26,500*l.* per ann.; and those of the Hammersmith Trust for 19,700*l.* per annum. 247 coaches and public conveyances, and 7 mails, pass town, and return to town, on this road daily.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

. 19. Knighted, Cha. Lyon Herbert, M.D. Parkinson, esq. to be Consul in Mexico; Thaddeus O'Gorman, esq. to be Consul in; John Hesketh, esq. to be Consul at

. 20. James Stuart, esq. to be Inspector of

. 22. Knighted, John Graham Dalgell, esq.

. 24. William Hagger, of Westernbank, ld, gent. to use the surname of Page in compliance with the will of Isaac r Page, late of Shirland, co. Derby, gent.

. 26. Knighted, Major Edw. Bracken-K.T.S. and K. St. F.

r-Gen. Benj. Forbes (late Gordon,) of ban, co. Aberdeen, to re-assume the of Gordon only, in compliance with the f his maternal great-uncle, Gen. Benj. n, of Balbithan.

. 30. Richard Benson Blundell Hollins- of Liverpool, esq. to take in addition the f Blundell.

. 1. Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Woodford, to vernor and Commander-in-Chief of ar.

ge Cornwall Lewis, esq. in addition to ustin, esq. to be Commissioner of Int Malta.

Seymour, Lord Ashley, Mr. R. Gordon, Vernon Smith, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Col. ow, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, Lieut.-Col. d Clive, Mr. Edm. Halswell, Mr. George a, the Rev. Dr. G. Shepherd, Mr. J. W. Mr. Bryan Waller Proctor, Dr. Thomas y, Dr. John Bright, Dr. Henry Herbert y, Dr. J. R. Hume, and Dr. E. J. Sey- to be the Metropolitan Commissioners cy, during the space of one year.

. 10. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, K.C.B. i.C.B.

. 13. Deeble Peter, of Colquite, in St. Cornwall, esq. in compliance with the his uncle, Deeble Peter, esq. to take the of Hoblyn in addition.

ph Phillimore, D.C.L.; H. W. Tancred, Edgar Taylor, esq.; the Rev. Dr. Rees, ; John Bowring, esq.; John Nicholl, ; Robt. Winter, esq.; Samuel Gale, esq.; arker, esq.; S. March Phillips, esq.; T. er, esq.; and John Shoveller, LL.D. to mmissioners for inquiring into the state ters of births, deaths, and marriages, ng parochial registers, in England and

s Agg, of Cheltenham, gent. in com- with the will of his maternal uncle, ardner, banker, to take the surname lner in addition to Agg.

. 16. Major-Gen. W. Thornton, C.B. to be

10th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cochrane to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. Broom to be Major. Unattached, Capt. H. C. Cowell to be Major. Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Blakeney, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Ireland.;

Sept. 23. Matilda Sophia, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. Austen; Georgiana, wife of J. E. Maunsell, of Cheltenham, esq.; and Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of T. P. Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Malsam, to have the same precedence as if their father, the Hon. W. Cockayne, had survived his brother, Borlase last Viscount Cullen.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cumberland (East).—William James, esq.

Downshire.—The Earl of Hillsborough.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Otter, D.D. to be Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. R. W. Bamford, to a Minor Canonry in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. T. H. Barton, Kilbrev R. co. Meath.

Rev. R. E. Blackwell, Holy Trinity Chapel, Gloucester.

Rev. N. Bland, Kilcrohane V. co. Cork.

Rev. E. D. Bolton, Testerton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Booth, Stanford Bishop and Wackton P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. A. Briscoe, Sulhampstead R. co. Berks.

Rev. F. Cavendish, Feighcallen R. co. Kildare.

Rev. B. Chapman, Letherhead V. Surrey.

Rev. G. Codden, South Barrow P. C. co. Som.

Rev. J. Cooper, St. Paul's P. C. Stonehouse.

Rev. W. Corbould, Tacolmeston R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. T. Dawes, Dilthorne V. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Fendall, Gauthy R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. L. Fitzgibbon, Castle Dermot V. co. Kildare.

Rev. W. Handley, Winthorpe R. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. C. Livingstone, St. Anne P. C. Lancaster.

Rev. G. T. Marsh, Sutton Benger V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Moore, Killoe C. Longford.

Rev. H. Nanney, Jarrow P. C. co. Durham.

Rev. H. Niblett, Haresfield V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. Nixon, Great Dalby V. Leicestershire.

Rev. H. Overend, Dearham V. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Pratt, Clonard V. co. Meath.

Rev. W. Price, Dingingstow V. Monmouthshire.

Rev. W. Purdon, St. Anne's New Church, Aigburth, Lancashire.

Rev. R. R. Rawlins, Keeton-on-the-Hill P. C. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. H. P. Rennett, Norton P. C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. St. George Sargent, Ballinaclash P. C. co. Wicklow.

Rev. G. S. Swinney, Clongall R. Ferns.

Rev. W. Thompson, Enham R. co. Hants.

Rev. T. Tomkins, Thorn Falcon R. Somerset.

Rev. W. C. Twiss, Wrestlingworth R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. E. Wade, Bloxwell R. Suffolk.
Rev. — Whitty, Reader of Cashel Cathedral.
Rev. Hugh Wood, Blore R. Staffordshire.

CIVIL PREFERENCE.

Rev. H. William, Head Master of Corby Gram. School, Lincolnshire.
Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A. (lately elected Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb.) to be Second Master of Bury school.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 11. At Scotton Hall, Norfolk, the Lady of Sir H. Durrant, Bart. a dau.—19. At Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, the Lady Louisa Fortescue, a dau.—20. At Branield House, Bucks, Lady Vere Cameron, a dau.—22. At Pengelly House, Cheshunt, the wife of the Hon. Charles Lennox Buller, a son and heir.—29. At East Hall, Kent, the wife of Percival Hart Dyke, esq. a son and heir.—30. At Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Longley, a dau.—In Portman-square, the Lady of Sir M. H. H. Beach, Bart. a son and heir.

Lately. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Rushout Cockerell, a dau.—At the Earl of Guildford's, Waldershare Park, the Hon. Mrs. Garnier, a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Fane, a son.—At Scraptoft Hall, Leicester, Lady Angelica Pearson, a dau.—At Calke Abbey, near Derby, the Lady of Sir George Crewe, Bart. M. P. a son.

Sept. 1. In Park-crescent, the Baroness de Lagos, a son.—7. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Morton, a dau.—8. At Cotswold House, Gloucestershire, Lady Louisa Hugh-an, a dau.—9. At the Ridge, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Kenelm H. Digby, a son.—11. At Claverton Park, the wife of P. Borthwick, esq. M. P. of a son.—At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Rice Trevor, a dau.—12. At Ruperra Castle, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. M. P. a dau.—13. At Normanby, Lady Sheffield, a son.—At Nocton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Hon. Dr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, a son.—At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gummer, a son.—14. At Penn House, the Countess Howe, a dau.—15. At Blackburn, the wife of Major M'Intosh, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 13. At Hereford, the Rev. H. W. Maddock, Vicar of Kington, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Dr. Grey, Bp. of Hereford.—17. R. Jocelyn Otway, esq. to Ann Digby, dau. of the late Sir Hugh Crofton.—20. At Brussels, J. E. Venables Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin, to Louisa Catherine, only dau. of C. P. Bowles, esq. of Park-lane, London.—23. At Chelsea, Lewin Cholmley, esq. of Gunby Park, Lincolnshire, to Jane, 2d dau. of the late Rev. H. Peach, B.D. of St. John's college, and of Cheam, Surrey.—24. At Windsor Castle, the Rt. Hon. Lord Fred. Gordon, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Kennedy Erskine, dau. of the King.—The Rev. W. Hamilton Attwood, of Cambridge, to Eliz. dau. of the late John Hodgkinson, esq. of Deerfield Lodge, Norwood, Surrey.—27. B. F. Watson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Mira Edevain, dau. of the late Major Philip Codd, of Rumsted Court, Kent.—29. The Rev. H. R. Dukinfield, Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, to Jane, widow of Gen. Chowne, and dau. of Sir James Craufurd, Bart.—29. At Dover, Lieut.-Col. Bowyer, C.B. to Caroline, dau. of Capt. Hopkinson, R. N.—30. At Willisbourne, Capt. E. L. Durant, to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. R. Buckeridge, Rector of Beighton, Norfolk.—At Bridport, the Rev. J. Septimus Cox, Rector of Linton Cheney, Dorset, to Mary Anne Palmer, eldest dau. of W. Sweeting, esq.—At Meldon, the Rev. J. Æ. Shadwell, Rector of All Saints, 2d son of the

Vice-Chancellor of England, to Emma Donna, dau. of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Meldon Park, Northumberland.—At Worksop, the Rev. J. Drake Becher, Vicar of South Muskham, co. Nottingham, to Eliz. Susannah, only dau. of H. Machin, esq. of Gateford Hill.—31. At Saltford, Som. Thos. Williams Helps, esq. barrister-at-law, to Catherine Harriet, eldest dau. of Perrot Fenton, esq. of Saltford.—At Ufford, in Suffolk, the Rev. H. Browne Longe, to Anne Margaret, eldest dau. of Alex. Nicholson, esq. of East Court, Charlton Regis, co. Gloucester.—At Kennington, Surrey, Philip Lucas, of Manchester, esq. to Juliana, dau. of Benj. Gompertz, esq.

Lately. At Whitworth, the Rev. R. Gray, son of the late Bishop of Bristol, to Sophia, dau. of the late R. W. Myddleton, esq. of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire.—At Portestward, Ireland, W. Wilson Campbell, esq. of Rutland, esq. Dublin, to the Hon. Susannah Robinson, eldest dau. of Visc. Ashbrook.—At Broadcliff, the Rev. Dashwood Lang, B.A. Vicar of West Leigh, Devon, to Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill House.—At Brighton, Francis Pearson Walesby, esq. barrister, to Catharine, dau. of the late John Elmann, esq. of Glynede, Sussex.

Sept. 1. At Christow, Devon, Tho. Lane, esq. to the Hon. Julia Pellew, only dau. of the late, and sister of the present Viscount Exmouth.—H. Belward Ray, eldest son of R. Ray, esq. of Grove House, Edmonton, to Louisa Harriet, dau. of the Rev. John Haggitt, Rector of Ditton, near Cambridge.—

3. At Walthamstow, the Rev. H. K. Creed, Vicar of Corse, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, dau. of J. Mabanke, esq. and relict of G. Maquay, esq.—6. At Holwell, Capt. G. Somerville Digby, Gren. Guards, to Emily Jane, dau. of the late Hon. Augustus Butler Danvers.—At Knaresborough, the Rev. G. A. Cockburn, Vicar of Pocklington, Yorkshire, to Mary Anna, third dau. of Richard Terry, esq. of Knaresborough.—At Honingham, Norfolk, the Rev. Wm. Frost, to Caroline, fourth dau. of R. Crawshay, Esq.—At North Barsham, Norfolk, the Rev. Edw. Francis, to Caroline Catharine, dau. of the Rev. C. T. Clifton.—At Ore, W. Masters Smith, esq. of Camer, to Frances, eldest dau. of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. of Ore-place, Sussex.—7. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Henry Beckwith, to Ann Rose, second dau. of the late Rev. John Eytton.—13. At Bishop's Stoke Hants, the Rev. C. Pilkington, Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, to Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Thos. Garnier.—The Rev. J. D. Watson, Vicar of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. R. Marriott, of Cotesbatch, Leicestershire.—15. At Lutterworth, Sidney Gurney, esq. Barrister-at-law, son of the Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney, to Louisa Elizabeth; second dau. of the late Rich. Watson, esq.—19. At Hilgay, the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, to Mary Ann, rel. of Fred. W. Ommanney, esq. dau. of the late W. Jones, esq. Marshal of the King's Bench.—20. At Bishop's Cannings, Wilts, the Rev. G. T. Marsh, B. A. Vicar of Sutton Benger, to Frances Elizabeth, eld. dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Maedonald.—At Saint James's, London, the Rev. R. Sherson, Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight, to Catharine, dau. of the late J. James, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's.—22. At Brighton, Edw. Simeon, esq. second son of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart. to Eliza, dau. of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, and widow of Philip Thomas Wykeham, esq.—14. At Llandoverly, Pryse Pryse, esq. eldest son of Pryse Pryse, esq. M.P. of Buscot Park, Berks, to Margaretta, third dau. of Major Walter Rice, esq. of Llwynybrain, Carmarthenshire.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF FINGALL, K. P.
 by 30. At his residence, Kingstown, Dublin, in his 77th year, the Right Arthur-James Plunkett, eighth of Fingall (1628) and fourteenth of Killeen, of Killeen Castle, co. th (1486), in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton, co. Berks (1831), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; K. P.; a Vice-Chancellor and Trustee of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.

His venerable nobleman was not only representative of one of the oldest peerages of Ireland, but was also a leading and distinguished member of the Roman Catholic community in that kingdom.

He was born, Sept. 9, 1759, the first son of Arthur-James the seventh by Henrietta-Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Woolascot, of Ash, co. Wick, esq. He succeeded his father in the earldom, Aug. 21, 1793; he was created a Knight of the Garter upon occasion of King George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821; and the peerage of the United Kingdom was conferred upon him during the ministry of Earl Grey, by patent dated June 16, 1825.

He of course voted in favour of the Administration of Parliament, and supported the Whig ministers.

His Lordship married Dec. 18, 1785, Frances, only daughter of John Donelan, of Donelan, co. Galway, esq. and at lady, who died Jan. 29, 1835, he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Right Hon. Arthur-James, now Earl of Fingall; he was born in 1791, married in 1817, Louisa, only daughter of Elias Corbally, esq. by whom he had a numerous family; 2. Lady Harriet, married in 1817 to John Jones, jun. of Llanarth Court, co. Monmouth; 3. the Hon. John Plunkett, who died in 1825.

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VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

July 12. At Pepper Harrow, Surrey, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. George Brodrick, 4th Viscount Middleton (1717) Baron Brodrick of Middleton, co. Down (1715), in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Brodrick, of Pepper Harrow; brother to the late Lord Archibald Brodrick of Cashel, uncle to the Countess of Devon, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born Nov. 1, 1754, the eldest child of George the third Viscount, M. P. for Ashburton, by Albinia, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, and sister to Thomas first Viscount Sydney.

He succeeded to the peerage of Ireland, when only in his eleventh year, Sept. 22, 1765. He was accompanied during his travels by Mr. Deyverdun, the friend of the historian Gibbon. At the general election of 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Whitechurch, and he sat for that borough until he was created a Peer in 1796; when he was succeeded by his brother, the Hon. William Brodrick, Secretary to the India Board. He was created a Peer of England by patent June 11, 1796. In 1814 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey; from which important situation, which he filled to the highest satisfaction of every party concerned, he retired at the demise of the late King, on account of his increasing infirmities.

His Lordship was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on the 4th Dec. 1778, was Lady Frances Pelham, second daughter of Thomas first Earl of Chichester; she died June 26, 1783, having had issue one daughter, the Hon. Frances-Anne, married in 1803 to Inigo Freeman Thomas, of Ratton, co. Sussex, esq. His Lordship married secondly, June 15, 1797, Maria, daughter of Richard Benyon, of Gidea Hall, Essex, esq. and had issue five other daughters and one son; 2. the Hon. Maria; 3. the Hon. Charlotte; 4. the Hon. Harriet, who became in 1829 the second wife of her cousin the Rev. William-John Brodrick, youngest son of the Archbishop of Cashel; 5. the Hon. Emma; 6. the Right Hon. George-Alan, now Viscount Middleton, born in 1806; and 7. the Hon. Lucy Brodrick.

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LORD DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE.

Aug. 8. At Ballyleidy house, Downshire, aged 81, the Right Hon. James Blackwood, Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, co. Down (1800); a Representative Peer for Ireland; the third Baronet (1763); Colonel of the North Downshire Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to the King.

His Lordship was born July 8, 1755, the eldest son of Sir John Blackwood, the second Baronet, M. P. for Killyleagh and Bangor, by Dorcas, daughter and heiress of James Stevenson, of Killyleagh, esq. who, in commemoration of her descent from the family of Hamilton Viscount Claneboye (afterwards Earl of Clanbrassil) was in 1800 created a Peeress of Ireland.

He entered the army as a Cornet in the 8th Dragoons, and rose through the gradations of military service to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The 26th regiment of Dragoons was raised by him in the north of Ireland, during the war of the French Revolution, and the formation of that corps was mainly owing to his personal influence, and to the loyal and patriotic spirit which was fostered by his example. He served with distinction during the rebellion as Aide-de-Camp to the late Earl of Kilmorey; and, on the embodying of the Irish militia, was appointed to the command of the North Downshire regiment, which, by the steadiness of its conduct on all occasions, obtained the approbation of the first military authorities.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1799; and to the peerage on the decease of his mother, Feb. 8, 1807. He was elected in 1821 one of the Representative Peers for Ireland; and on the accession of his present Majesty, received an appointment in the Royal Household, as one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp of Militia. At his advanced age, Lord Dufferin retained the full possession of his faculties; and the warmth of his kind and generous nature was undiminished by the progress of infirmity. The private worth of this excellent nobleman endeared him to a numerous acquaintance; and he possessed, in his public character, that uniform and general consideration which attends integrity of principle, and the exercise of useful virtues. He was through life consistent in his politics, which were highly Conservative.

His body was interred on the 16th Aug. in the family vault at Killeleagh, which received in 1833, that of his gallant and lamented brother, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood.

There was assembled in attendance a train of yeomanry such as has seldom been witnessed in the north of Ireland. The church, the church-yard, and the road for a considerable distance, presented one mass of respectable individuals, collected to do honour to the memory of one of the best of landlords and most amiable of men.

Lord Dufferin married Nov. 15, 1801, the Hon. Anne-Dorothea Foster, only daughter of John first Lord Oriel and Margareta Viscountess Ferrard; but, having had no issue by that lady, who survives him, he is succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, the Hon. Hans Blackwood, now in his 78th year, whose eldest son and heir-apparent, the Hon. Price Blackwood, Capt. R.N.

married in 1825 Helen-Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq. and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Fletcher Norton.

SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, BART.

July 16. At the York Hotel, Almarle Street, in his 47th year, Sir Godfrey Webster, the fifth Baronet (1703).

He was born Oct. 6, 1789, the eldest son of Sir Godfrey the fourth Baronet, M.P. for Seaford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassal, of Jamaica, esq. and now Lady Holland; and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 3, 1800. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament as one of the Knights for the county of Sussex, and again in 1818. His mode of life was characterised by very great expense and extravagance, which at length drove him into retirement.

The elegance and taste, and love for art, displayed about his venerable residence at Battle Abbey, at the same time demand a tribute of respect; and the care with which he laid open and explored the monastic ruins, deserves the thanks of the antiquary.

Sir Godfrey Webster married, Aug. 23, 1814, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert Adamson, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, by whom he had issue seven sons: 1. Sir Godfrey his successor, born July 3, 1815, now in the Royal Navy, on the Mediterranean station; 2. Augustus, in the same service on the West Indian station; 3. Harold, who died an infant in 1817; 4. Norman, who died an infant in 1818; 5. Frederick; 6. Henry; and 7. Guy.

Sir Godfrey had resided in town at the York Hotel, during the last eight months, and for some weeks previous to his demise had been unwell; but on Thursday the 14th July, feeling somewhat better, dined out. On his return he felt not so well, and on the next day, his complaint assuming a more serious aspect, Dr. Cutlar was called in. On Sunday night an express was sent off to Lady Webster, who has resided at Battle Abbey for the last six years, and her ladyship arrived in town on Monday morning, but too late for an interview, the baronet having breathed his last about four hours after the express left London. Sir Godfrey's remains were removed to Battle Abbey, and placed in the great hall, which was lighted up, and some hundreds of persons were permitted to pass through. The next morning the funeral took place, when upwards of sixty of the most respectable inhabitants of Battle and the neighbourhood assembled, and attended the remains of their landlord and neighbour to the

last-resting place, in the family vault of the parish church. The mourners were Sir Godfrey's third and fourth sons, the Venerable Archdeacon Birch (late Dean of Battle), G. Capron, esq. of Saville-place, and T. C. Bellingham, esq. of Battle, followed by the family servants.

THE ABBE SIEYES.

June 20. In Paris, aged 88, the celebrated Abbé Sieyes.

He was born on the 3d of May 1748, at Frejus, where his father was director of the post-office. He was brought up to an ecclesiastical life, and having finished his studies in the University of Paris, was, at the proper age, chosen one of the Grand Vicars to the Bishop of Chartres. The Abbé Sieyes, at the time of the American revolution, abandoned his religious pursuits to enter into the field of politics, where he acquired some repute by his publications, and the new doctrines which he broached. When Louis XVI. convoked the States General, and his ministers invited the writers of all countries to communicate their ideas, the Abbé Sieyes published his famous work, entitled, "What is the Third Estate?" He asserted in it that the Third Estate was every thing. This work produced a great effect, and led the people to form a league against the higher orders. The author was returned by the City of Paris as one of the Members of the States General, and he was exceedingly active in that assembly. As an orator, however, he was dry, metaphysical, and often obscure and unintelligible; so that the attention of the audience became fatigued, and they listened with greater satisfaction to the brilliant eloquence of Cazales, of Barnave, of the Abbé Maury, and above all, of the celebrated Mirabeau. On the 8th of July 1789, he moved to dismiss the troops assembled round Paris and Versailles, because the King might employ that force to awe the assembly; and he and Mirabeau suggested that general arming, which was effected under the name of the National Guard. On the 10th of August in the same year, he opposed the motion for suppressing tithes. In the month of September following, he strenuously contended against the absolute veto which Mirabeau wished to grant to the King, and he laid down the plan of a constitutional system, which was not approved at that time, and of course was not discussed. He then suggested another proposition for dividing France into departments and districts, which was at once adopted. He was accused of intriguing with the Orleans faction in the month of October, but this

accusation he satisfactorily refuted. In 1790 he was particularly active in the committees, brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the King fled to Varennes, Thomas Paine proposed to establish a Republic, and he published several articles in the *Moniteur* on that subject, in which he invited the Abbé Sieyes, whom he thought to be a Republican, to publish his opinions. Sieyes replied, "That he was in favour of a monarchy, and that he preferred it because the best government was that under which the people enjoyed most liberty; and the people were certain of more liberty under a monarchy than under a republic." Subsequent to this period he took little share in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. He was, however, elected to the Convention, where he voted for the death of the King.

From 1792 to 1795 he did not speak more than three times in the Convention. In the beginning of 1793 he presented a project for organizing the ministry of war; and, at the end of that year, when the authorities celebrated the Feast of Reason, and demanded the sacrifice, among others, of the Abbé's letters of priesthood, he renounced them, together with his benefice of 10,000 francs.

In the early part of 1795, he frequently appeared in the tribune to attack the partisans of Robespierre, and he was appointed member of the Committee of Public Safety. A popular insurrection having broken out at the end of March, he established a general police to secure the Convention against future attacks. In the month of April he was sent to Holland with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between that country and France. On his return he was called to the committee charged to prepare the Constitution of the Year III. (1795.) but the Committee rejected his proposition for a constitutional jury, and he, in consequence, abstained from joining in their labours. He took little part in the debates of the Convention afterwards; but on the formation of the Directory, he was chosen a member. Foreseeing, however, that it would be difficult to bring the new constitution into action, he chose rather to sit in the Council of Five Hundred, and there he was very active in the Committees, which were charged with most important labours.

On the 12th of April, 1797, he was very near falling by the hands of the Abbé Poulle, who demanded of him some slight assistance to relieve his distress, which being refused, he drew a pistol and wounded Sieyes.

In 1798 he was sent Ambassador to Berlin.

In the month of May 1799, he was chosen a Director, in the room of Rev-bell, and afterwards became President. It was while he was invested with this character, and by his influence, that the celebrated revolution of the 18th of Brumaire took place, which led to the elevation of Buonaparte. Sieyes, on the return of that great man, conferred with him, through the means of M. Rœderer, and some others. When the plan was ripe for execution, Sieyes, who had not confided the secret to his colleagues, Barras, Merlin, and Gohier, put the finishing hand, and the Consuls were chosen at St. Cloud, among whom was Sieyes, who had remained in his carriage at the gate of the palace of St. Cloud, while the revolution was carrying into effect. The supreme government being shortly after vested in Buonaparte solely, the Abbé's powers were at end, and in recompense for his services, and as a compensation for the loss of his Consulship, he was complimented by Buonaparte with the estate of Crosne, which, however, he did not take possession of, and an equivalent was given him as a testimony of the public gratitude. On the 4th of April 1814, he submitted to the Bourbons; but, on the return of Buonaparte in 1814, he was created a Peer of France; and in 1816 was obliged to remove to Brussels, in consequence of the arbitrary decree against the members of the Convention who voted for the death of the King in 1793. After the revolution of 1830, he, like all the other French exiles, returned to his native country, but he never re-appeared on the political scene. He was the author of several political pamphlets of great acumen and originality.

M. DE RAYNEVAL.

Aug. 17. At St. Ildefonso, near Madrid, M. de Rayneval, the French Ambassador at the Court of Spain.

Unlike so many men of our day who owe their elevation to political changes, M. de Rayneval, from his youth, went through the apprenticeship undergone by the old diplomatists. The son of a former functionary, he was at an early age placed at the Ministère de l'Intérieur, and initiated into the affairs; he began his career under the Directory, and was successively attached to the French embassies in Sweden, Russia, and Portugal. The first mission confided to him was a difficult one. He was Chargé d'Affaires in Portugal, under Napoleon, and had to present at Lisbon the ultimatum, which required

the exclusion of all British ships from the ports of the kingdom, the arrest of the English, and the confiscation of their effects, as well as the union of the Portuguese to the French and Spanish navies. This mission failed, in spite of Napoleon's threat of sending an army to Portugal; but M. de Rayneval, on his return to Paris, obtained the approbation of his government, and received another equally difficult charge in 1807, when he was sent to St. Petersburg as First Secretary of Legation, during the embassy of Caulincourt. The declaration of war in 1812 ended this mission.

M. de Rayneval's career became more brilliant at the restoration. He was first sent Consul General to London, doubtless to reward the part taken by him at the Chatillon Conferences. During the Hundred Days he did not side with Napoleon. At the second restoration he was made Secretary of the Chancery at the Ministry of the Interior, and under M. de Richelieu he became Under Secretary of State. Louis XVIII. sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, from whence he was sent to Switzerland as Ambassador. He was recalled in 1828, to occupy temporarily the place of Minister for Foreign Affairs, during the absence of M. de la Ferronnays.

After the revolution of July 1830, M. de Rayneval was one of the small number of diplomatists who remained in place. He was soon intrusted with the brilliant, but difficult part, at Madrid; there was some idea of sending him to Vienna, and replacing him at Madrid by M. de Rumigny. The cabinet attached too much importance to his services to listen to his repeated entreaties to be recalled from Madrid, where he expired.

During his stay at St. Petersburg, M. de Rayneval was united to a Polish lady.

JAMES MADISON, Esq.

June 30. At Washington, aged 78, James Madison, esq. ex-President of the United States of America.

He was a native of Virginia, and brought up for the bar. He received an excellent education, of which he availed himself to the full extent. At the age of twenty-two he held a situation under the government, and he was afterwards constantly employed in a variety of important offices. For many years he was a member of the Congress, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his enlightened views and his ready eloquence. He was appointed Secretary of State during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson; and he filled that station in so satisfactory

a manner that he was chosen President in March 1800, on Mr. Jefferson's retirement.

He was placed at the head of the State at a period when angry discussions were carrying on between his own country and Great Britain; and, his assertion of marine rights being inflexible, it was obvious that it was scarcely possible to avoid a rupture. A feverish and mutually irritating negotiation was, however, carried on for three years. At length, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. It had not long continued before Mr. Madison proposed to treat for peace, under the mediation of Russia. England declined the suggested mediation; but consented that Commissioners should be named on each side to bring the contest to a close. The war, nevertheless, was still carried on with varied success, at a vast expense to both countries, and with no beneficial result to either. In 1813, Mr. Madison was re-elected to the Presidency. Negotiators were at last appointed by the two governments. They met at Ghent in August 1814, and in December a treaty was concluded. Mr. Madison continued in office till 1817, when he was succeeded by Mr. Munro, retiring from public life with a high reputation for wisdom and integrity.

DR. BRAMSTON, BISHOP OF USULA.

July 11. At Southampton, aged 73, Dr. James York Bramston, Bishop of Usula, and Vicar Apostolic of the London district.

He was of a Protestant family, possessing considerable property in the county of Northampton; but being a younger son, he was educated for the bar, and was articled either to Mr. Withen, a Catholic counsellor, or the celebrated Mr. Charles Bufler. He was called to the bar, and for some years went the Midland Circuit. He afterwards became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and in consequence was treated as an alien by his family, and left without provision. He had married and had children; but being left a widower he devoted himself to the priesthood, and with that view went to study at the English college at Lisbon, and having been ordained, was sent upon the London mission. He was appointed one of the chaplains at the chapel in St. George's Fields; and in 1827 succeeded Dr. Poynter as Bishop of the London district, in which he had previously acted for several years as coadjutor, by the title of Bishop of Usula.

On the 27th of July a solemn dirge was performed at the Roman Catholic

Chapel in Moorfields. The altar and the prominent parts were hung with black, including the Bishop's throne in the sanctuary, over which an escutcheon was placed with the armorial bearings of the deceased. The coffin, containing the body, was elevated in the centre, surmounted with the mitre and crozier, and surrounded by wax lights. The service consisted of the office and mass for the dead, celebrated by Dr. Griffiths, successor to the deceased Bishop, to whom he was coadjutor, another Bishop, Dr. Kyle, of Scotland, and between seventy and eighty priests disposed about the bier, by whom the choral portions of the service were chaunted in the plain Gregorian style. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hearne. At the conclusion of the service, the body was deposited beside the late Bishop Poynter, in a vault beneath the chapel, with the following inscription on the coffin: "Illustrissimus et Reverendissimus Dominus, Jacobus York Bramston, Episcopus Usulensis, et in hoc districtu Londinensi Vicarius Apostolicus. Obiit die xi Julii, 1836. Requiescat in pace." The heart had been extracted from the body and interred, and shortly after the funeral was conveyed by Bishop Griffiths to the Catholic College in Hertfordshire, to be placed beside the heart of Bishop Poynter, who was President of that College.

DR. WHITE, BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

July 17. At Philadelphia, aged 88, the Right Rev. William White, D.D. Bishop of Pennsylvania, the senior and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

He was consecrated to the Episcopacy in 1787 by Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York; and he consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church at present in the United States, excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who was consecrated subsequently to Bishop White's confinement. He may truly be styled the father of the Episcopal Church of England in America, and the papers speak of him as having acquired, during his long life, universal respect. "The Christian world," says a Philadelphia paper, "is much indebted to his example, precept, and steady adherence—in his death the Church mourns one of her great Apostles. With his bereaved family we sincerely sympathise; but may they not be consoled by the reflection that he has departed full of honours as of years? At his funeral it has been arranged that a suspension of business shall take place

throughout the city and liberties. The funeral will, probably, be the largest since Dr. Franklin's."

LT.-COLONEL MAIR, K.H.

March 21. At Grenada, his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel John Hastings Mair, K.H. and C.T.S. Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony.

Col. Mair was born on the 12th October 1790. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the 21st Fusiliers on the 27th of Sept. 1805; and on the 19th Feb. 1806, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 7th Fusiliers. He was at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, served in America in 1808, at the capture of Martinique from January to April 1809, and afterwards in America.

In July 1810 he landed at Lisbon. He was present at the battles of Busaco 27th Sept. 1810; of Albuera 16th May 1811; of Aldea de Puente, 27th Sept. 1811; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo (being then a Captain) on the 18th and 19th Jan. 1812, and of Badajoz on the 17th March and 6th April 1812. At Busaco he was severely wounded, and also at Badajoz, for which last he received a pension for life. He commanded the "storming party" of the fourth division on that occasion, at the great breach of the "Santissima Trinidad," and was rewarded with a gold medal.

He served with the Army of Occupation in France from 1815 to 1818; at the close of which period he returned to Ireland, and continued to serve there and in Great Britain until June 1825, when (having attained the brevet rank of Major in 1819 and a majority in the 7th Fusiliers in 1824) he embarked in command of the regiment for the Mediterranean, and landed at Corfu in July. Shortly after his arrival, he was intrusted with a diplomatic mission to Greece; which having executed, he continued with his corps at Corfu until superseded in the command by Lieut.-Col. Lord F. Fitzclarence; when he was honoured with the despatches from the Lord High Commissioner, and returned home with them through Italy and France.

In Dec. 1826 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on half pay; and shortly after he was appointed Judge Advocate to the army which sailed for Portugal under Sir W. Clinton, and was sent into the interior as a sort of commissioner, where he not only greatly assisted the royal cause by his advice, but also was present and conducted several affairs between the native troops.

On his return to England he was employed on a mission through the disturbed agricultural districts, and gave the Go-

vernment much satisfaction by the way in which he discharged that most important trust. He also gave material assistance during the riots in London.

He drew up for Government a plan for a Rural Police, as a preventive against the acts of incendiaries; and during the Special Commission in 1830 and 1831, he was employed in forming a constabulary force throughout the western part of England. He was subsequently engaged in the verification and inquiry into the records of service of the men in the British army.

From 1831 to 1834 he was Military Secretary to General Sir W. Houston at Gibraltar; and on the death of Sir Charles Schomberg, his Majesty appointed him to the government of Dominica, and subsequently to that of Grenada, where he died on the 21st of March, after an illness of but five days.

The urbanity, the kindness, the high-minded feeling and demeanour of Governor Mair, had obtained for him the esteem and affectionate regard of all those with whom either the duties of his profession or the courtesies of civil life had brought him in contact.

As a soldier his name stood deservedly high; in his civil capacity he was universally respected and beloved, as the eulogies with which the Grenada papers were filled abundantly testify, and the honour which the inhabitants paid to his remains, by passing a vote that they should be interred within the precincts of the church (a distinction conceded to no one since the demise of Sir Charles Shipley, the Governor of the Island), and have a monument erected over them.

COLONEL TUPPER.

Colonel William le Mesurier Tupper, whose death in Spain was recorded in our June number, p. 679, was a member of one of the principal families in Guernsey,—a family remarkable for the number of its members who have fallen like himself by the bullet, or perished in the waves. He entered the British army by purchase, as a Second Lieutenant in the 23d Fusiliers, Sept. 4, 1823, and purchased a Company in 1826. He spent the nine following years chiefly with his regiment in garrison at Gibraltar, and accompanied it in the expedition to Portugal in 1827, under Sir W. Clinton. He returned to England with the 23d last year; and soon after an Order of Council was issued to permit British subjects to enter into the service of the young Queen of Spain. Having no early prospect of obtaining a majority, and tired of the inactivity of a garrison life, Capt. Tupper was induced, in an unhappy moment, to exchange on

half-pay, and accept of promotion in the British Auxiliary Legion. This unfortunate step was taken in the hope of seeing service in the field, and of acquiring distinction at the head of a regiment,—as, disinterested to a fault, and possessed of an independent fortune, he could be influenced by none of the “mercenary” motives ascribed to the officers of the Legion generally.

Capt. Tupper was at once appointed as Lieut.-Colonel to the command of the 6th, or Scotch Grenadiers, which regiment was raised in the vicinity of Glasgow; and he proceeded thence, in August last, with the first division, of nearly 400 men, and landed at Santander. The 6th regiment was first detached to Portugallete, and shortly after proceeded to the relief of Bilbao, then closely invested, and where the 3d and 6th battalions of the British legion were of the most efficient service in repulsing the Carlists, led by Don Carlos in person, at a time when the Spanish troops were thrown into the utmost confusion. On the 30th Oct. the Legion marched to join the army of Cordova, a movement opposed by the Carlists in force, but at length effected on the 8th Nov. at Brivesca, after many circuitous and painful marches, during which the stragglers, when taken, were shot without mercy. The Legion reached Vittoria early in December, and remained there during the late rigorous winter, hundreds falling victims to an epidemic fever, arising from every possible privation.

In April last this officer assumed the command of the light brigade, consisting of the rifles, 3d and 6th regiments, which was temporarily resigned by Major-Gen. Reid, and a private letter published in the Courier of the 9th May thus notices the event: “Lieut.-Colonel Tupper, of the 6th Reg. from the high state of discipline of his corps, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel; he commands, *ad interim*, the light brigade, 2000 strong, composed of the finest and most efficient men in the Legion. Much is expected from the *en avant* dashing character of this officer.”

Brig.-Gen. Reid, however, reached St. Sebastian, and resumed the command of the Light Brigade before the action of the 5th May. On that sanguinary day the Light Brigade was directed to storm the triple line of entrenchments on the right, and in the attempt were repulsed with great slaughter, Colonel Tupper being wounded in the arm. The other brigades were equally unsuccessful; but when the two regiments who arrived so opportunely during the battle, from Santander, were

advancing towards the breach effected by the shells from the steamers, Colonel Tupper, who is said to have now commanded the Light Brigade, General Reid having been wounded, gallantly sprang forward, and called on his men to follow him. They rushed simultaneously to the attack of the entrenchments; and as Colonel Tupper, sword in hand, was cheering on the brigade, he received a slight wound and a severe contusion, but he pushed on till a bullet struck him on the temple, and lodged in his brain. Thus the presentiment which he had for some time entertained, that he should fall in the first serious affair, and the wish he had often expressed of dying in battle, were too sadly accomplished. Notwithstanding the skull was dreadfully fractured, he survived eight days, suffering at last intense pain; but he was sensible to within a few hours of his decease, and spoke of his approaching dissolution with the utmost composure and fortitude. His body was buried in front of the late Carlist lines, on the spot where he received his fatal wound.

Colonel Tupper was a tall and very handsome young man, muscular and well proportioned; and when he so gallantly fell, had just completed his thirty-second year, although in appearance he was considerably younger. His brother officers of the 23d fusiliers, evinced their esteem and regard for him by going into mourning; and the news of his death excited the deepest sympathy in his native island.

E. R. C. SHELDON, Esq. M.P.

June 11. In his 50th year, Edward Ralph Charles Sheldon, esq. M.P. for South Warwickshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Major of the Warwickshire Militia.

This gentleman was the representative of an antient Warwickshire family, formerly adherents to the Romish faith. He was the eldest son of Ralph Sheldon, esq. M.P. for Wilton, who for many years resided at Oxford, and was Colonel of the Oxford Volunteers.

Mr. Sheldon was matriculated as a Gentleman Commoner of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, Jan. 27, 1801. He entered the army, and was formerly a Captain in the 6th Enniskillen dragoons, and Aide-de-Camp to Earl Whitworth, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He was first returned to Parliament at the late general election of 1835, without a contest. He advocated the principles of Reform in church and state, and the abolition of all taxes exclusively affecting agriculture.

Mr. Sheldon married in 1816 Marcella,

daughter of Thomas Meredith Winstanley, esq. late Dublin Herald-at-Arms.

MULTON LAMBARD, Esq.

This venerable gentleman, whose death was announced in our number for June, p. 674, died at the Rectory of Ash, near Sevenoaks.

He was born July 29, 1757, and was the eldest son of Thomas Lambard, esq. by Grace, only daughter of Sir William Parsons, Bart. of Stanton in the county of Nottingham, whose estates he ultimately inherited. His ancestor, William Lambard, born just three hundred years before this period, 1536, was an eminent lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, celebrated for several learned publications, particularly for a collection and translation of the Saxon laws, and for his "Perambulation of Kent," from which work he obtained the name of "the Perambulator." He was honoured with the particular notice of his illustrious Sovereign, and during her reign founded an hospital for the poor at East Greenwich, supposed to have been the first founded by a Protestant. An account of his life and writings was, some years ago, drawn up and printed by the late Dr. Randolph, Bishop of London, who married the youngest sister of Mr. Lambard.

The subject of this memoir lost his father at an early age in the year 1770, and had consequently the disadvantage of a long minority. He was educated at Westminster school, and thence elected as King's Scholar to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, at the usual age. He passed through both with credit to himself and satisfaction to his excellent mother, for a dutiful attention to whose wishes and instructions he was ever remarkable. She just lived until he attained his majority, dying in the faith and hope of the Gospel, in July 1778. Mr. Lambard soon after entered the West Kent Militia, of which he was Lieut.-Colonel at the time of the Irish rebellion, and which regiment was one of those that volunteered their services in Ireland in that period of danger and difficulty. When the insurrection was quelled, he returned to England to fulfil, in the retirement of private life, the duties of a country gentleman; which he performed for many years in the most exemplary manner, both as an active magistrate and by his unwearied endeavours to promote the good of others. He was blessed with "largeness of heart" in a remarkable degree, and administered to the necessities of his poorer neighbours "to his power, and beyond his power." He took an active part in the formation and manage-

ment of a Provident Bank at Sevenoaks. Lamenting the want of accommodation for the poor in the Established Church, of which he was a zealous and consistent member, he not only subscribed liberally to "The Society for the Building and Enlarging of Churches and Chapels," but united with Earl Amherst, who had the same benevolent object in view, in the erection and endowment of two very handsome Chapels in the parish of Sevenoaks; one in a populous district called "the Weald," and the other in the hamlet of Riverhead, both equally distant, but in contrary directions from the parish Church, and consequently almost destitute of religious instruction. Suitable residences were also erected for the respective ministers. With his characteristic attention to the wants and comforts of the aged as well as the young, he also built some almshouses and a schoolhouse adjoining the Chapel in the Weald, similar to those which he likewise erected in the parish of Wrotham, from a desire to fulfil what he believed to be the wishes of a lady by whose will he became possessed of a small property as a joint residuary legatee, although no legal claim devolved upon him. He was a liberal supporter of many societies, having in view the diffusion of religion at home and abroad. Few persons, it is believed, have made larger personal sacrifices in the cause of charity and benevolence; the instances of which are here recorded, not for the purpose of lauding an individual whose humility of character led him at all times to shrink from any thing of the nature of adulation, but to the praise of the glory of that grace which was manifested in the holy fruits it produced in his life and conversation, and as an encouragement to others to follow the example of his self-denying charity.

Mr. Lambard married Aurea, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Francis Otway, esq. of Pinchbeck, in the county of Lincoln, whom he had the affliction to lose in the year 1823. By this union he had nine children, three sons and six daughters; two of the former and three of the latter only survive him.

In the year 1832 he resigned his family mansion at Sevenoaks, to which his ancestors had removed early in the 17th century, to the possession of his eldest son, William Lambard, esq. and retired to the rectory of Ash, of which his second son, the Rev. Thomas Lambard, is Rector; from a desire, doubtless, not only to be free from the cares and bustle of an active life, to which his declining years rendered him less equal, but to take advantage of retirement to prepare for that

eternal world to which all his thoughts and wishes tended. The Word of God was his constant companion, and became so engrafted on his memory as to be as God's Statutes were to David, "his song in the house of his pilgrimage." The first hours of the morning were chosen by him for reading, meditation, and prayer, a duty with which he suffered no business of any kind to interfere; and it is remarkable that he was found on the morning of the 10th March, by his family and attendants, on his knees thus employed, a severe paralytic seizure having prevented his rising from that posture. He survived this attack only ten days, when nature sank from exhaustion. During this period he was permitted to leave a most blessed testimony to the reality and power of religion. His memory had always been particularly retentive; and his intellects, instead of being impaired by the attack, appeared to grow brighter towards the last, a remarkable proof of which was afforded by the psalms and portions of Scripture which he would repeat.

His remains were interred in the family vault in the parish church of Sevenoaks on the 29th of March.

JOHN WARD, ESQ.

Aug.... At Hinckley, aged 71, John Ward, esq.

He was the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, for more than 30 years Master of the Free School at Hinckley, author of "The Scripture Spelling Book," 1762; who was also a bookseller, and commenced as the first printer at Hinckley in 1773. He died Oct. 21, 1791, aged 60.

The subject of this brief memoir was born March 8, 1765. In early life he was an assistant to his father; but left the printing office to join his relative Mr. Thomas Short, as successor to the extensive wool and hosiery business of the late Wm. Brown, esq. from which, having made a handsome fortune, he retired in 1809. Mr. Ward was the friend and correspondent of Mr. Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire. To Mr. Ward Mr. Nichols dedicated the second edition of his "History of Hinckley," fol. 1813. In it he observes, "You are not only a well-wisher to your native town, but have shewn yourself a warm and disinterested promoter of its best interests, and attached to the principles of our excellent constitution both in Church and State. Of your accuracy in Heraldic and Antiquarian research, and of the prompt and very able assistance you have given in the improvement and correction

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of this work, I thankfully add my testimony."

He was also an occasional useful correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine. In every relation of life Mr. Ward was a most respectable man. He was an orthodox member of the Church of England; and punctual in his attendance on her services. In politics a firm supporter of the Constitution; and after his retirement from business, he devoted his leisure to the advantage of the public, by filling in turn all the offices of his native town with much credit and ability. Well informed on most subjects, he was a pleasant and instructive companion; and his death will be sincerely deplored by his surviving relatives and a large circle of friends.

Mr. Ward was married Sept. 1, 1797, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, but had no children. A good portrait of him, engraved by Basire, is given in the History of Leicestershire," vol. I. pt. ii. p. 149; and a pedigree of his family in vol. IV. p. 710.

W. W. BIRD, ESQ.

April... At his residence, Wynberg, in the Cape of Good Hope, in his 78th year, William Wilberforce Bird, Esq. late Comptroller of the Customs for that colony.

Mr. Bird was maternal uncle to the Bishops of Winchester and Chester. He sat in Parliament for Coventry in the Parliament of 1796—1802, and was an unsuccessful candidate in the latter year. For the last twenty-nine years Mr. Bird has been a distinguished member of the Civil Service of the colony of the Cape—a steady friend and able supporter of its public and benevolent institutions; and one of the most agreeable and instructive of those ornaments of social life, known by the name of "companionable gentlemen."

To Mr. Bird we owe one of the best works that has yet been published on the Cape of Good Hope. It exhibits, in a just light, the character of its government, laws, customs, and manners. He anticipated most of the improvements we have since seen, and dealt in candour and characteristic mildness with what was amiss, and could only be remedied by time. The style is perspicuous, simple, and uniformly elegant, and the daylight of good humour and perfect urbanity pervades the whole composition.

Mr. Bird was amongst the last remaining members of that circle which rendered Cape Town for several years so attractive to accomplished strangers.

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In few colonies could such men be met with, at the same table, as Thomas Sheridan, Henry Alexander, and the author of the "State of the Cape in 1822."

B. E. O'MEARA, Esq.

June 3. In the Edgware Road, Barry Edward O'Meara, esq. formerly surgeon to the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and the son of a military officer. He was educated at Trinity College and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; and at an early age was appointed assistant surgeon in the 62d regiment, with which he served for some years in Sicily, Egypt, and Calabria, and was the senior medical officer to the troops which held the celebrated fortress of Scylla, the last stronghold by England on the continent of Europe during the resistless sway of Napoleon. Having sustained a siege for six weeks from a French corps of 6000 men, under Gen. Lamarque, the garrison was at length compelled to abandon the fort, then reduced to a heap of ruins, and to retreat in boats. Mr. O'Meara was recommended for promotion; but, some months after, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, by having acted as second to an old schoolfellow in an affair of honour; and, though the issue of it was bloodless, Sir John thought fit to compel both the challenger and his second to quit the army, judging it necessary to adopt the most rigorous measures in order to put a stop to a practice then too prevalent in the British army in Sicily.

However, by the recommendation of Mr. Green, then the benevolent and able chief of the medical department in the Mediterranean, Mr. O'Meara was immediately appointed assistant-surgeon in the Navy, and served as such on board the Victorious, commanded by Adm. Sir John Talbot, and afterwards as surgeon of the *Espiegle* sloop and of the *Goliah rasée*. In the latter he served until the surrender of Buonaparte to the British government, when he was directed to accompany the Emperor to St. Helena, in the capacity of medical attendant. In this difficult situation he acted to the entire satisfaction of Sir George Cockburn, who then had charge of Buonaparte, and of his successor Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and also received the thanks of Lord Melville; but, not harmonising so well with the measures of Sir Hudson Lowe, which he deemed arbitrary and cruel, and "finding that more was required from him than he could reconcile

with his feelings of honour," a rupture took place. Sir Hudson desired him to hold no further communication with the ex-Emperor or any of his suite except on medical subjects; Mr. O'Meara tendered his resignation, and after a long correspondence returned to England.

On his arrival in London, Mr. O'Meara was well received by the Lords of the Admiralty, and it is said the valuable situation of Surgeon to Greenwich Hospital was offered to him; but, having preferred to the Admiralty accusations against Sir Hudson Lowe, for tyrannical and oppressive conduct towards his prisoner, and other serious charges, his name was, by order of their Lordships, erased from the list of Naval Surgeons.

Mr. O'Meara afterwards produced various publications relative to his late employment; and the titles of which were:

Manuscript de l'Île d'Elbe. By Napoleon.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope. Letters from St. Helena.

Letters from Count Las Casas, with a Preliminary Discourse.

Exposition of the treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte.

A translation of the *Memoirs of Napoleon* by himself.

A *Voice from St. Helena*; or, *Napoleon in Exile*, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. O'Meara entered at home into all the views of the extreme liberals. He had recently married a lady of considerable fortune, which made him very easy in his circumstances. In p. 229 we have already noticed the sale of his effects.

THOMAS FISHER, Esq. F.S.A.

July 20. At his lodging at Stoke Newington, in his 65th year, Thomas Fisher, esq. F.S.A. of Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton.

Mr. Fisher was a native of Rochester, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Fisher, many years an Alderman of that city, by trade a bookseller, and author (with the assistance of the Rev. Samuel Denne, F.S.A. and Mr. W. Shrubsole,*) of a small but well-compiled *History of that City*, printed in 1772. Mr. Fisher's father died August 29, 1786, leaving a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The eldest son, Edward, was brought up as a bookseller, and died a young man in Feb. 1798. The second son, the subject of this memoir, was, in 1786, when

* See a correspondence respecting the authorship of this work, in *Gent. Mag.* LVI. 908; LVII. 696, 1052.

only 14 years of age, by the recommendation of Nathaniel Smith, esq. Director, placed as an extra Clerk at the India House; in which station he remained many years; till at length, in April 1816, his exertions were rewarded with the appointment of Searcher of Records, an office for which Mr. Fisher was peculiarly qualified, as it often called into exercise his great powers of patient investigation, of arranging immense masses of evidence, and condensation of the main facts of widely extended subjects, for the information of his patrons. His anxious labours were not unfrequently lightened and compensated by the approbation he received from the different gentlemen who filled the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman. From this situation he retired on a pension in June 1834, after having spent in different offices under the Company altogether 46 years.

On Mr. Fisher leaving his family at Rochester, and coming to live at a boarding house as a lodger at the early age of 14, he was in considerable danger of falling into dissipated habits which ultimately lead to ruin. This fortunately reached his mother's ears; and, although the shock of her husband's sudden death had brought on a severe illness, with a total paralysis, from which she never recovered, she instantly determined to remove her little household from Rochester to London, in order to afford her son a comfortable home, and withdraw him from dangerous connexions. She was lifted into a post-chaise, and carried to her new residence at Hoxton, which neighbourhood she never afterwards quitted until her death in 1796; but had the happiness to witness that her son's future steadiness of conduct had been happily secured by her firmness of mind and promptitude of decision; for he instantly changed his habits, deserted his gay companions, and employed himself during his leisure hours from his office in drawing and literary amusement.

Before he left Rochester, Mr. Fisher's talents as a draftsman had attracted the attention of Mr. Isaac Taylor the engraver, who recommended his mother to purchase for him Kirby's Perspective; a work which young Fisher studied with eagerness and great benefit.

It appears by the *Customale Roffense*, published in 1788 by John Thorpe, esq. F.S.A. with the aid of his friend and neighbour Mr. Denne, that Mr. Fisher, then a youth, had manifested a predilection for the study of Antiquities, and had rendered some service to Mr. Denne, in examining the architecture and monu-

mental remains of the Cathedral of Rochester. See the *Customale*, pp. 155, 234, 262. Some plates in that work are from drawings by Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Fisher's first literary effort was a description of the Crown Inn at Rochester, and its curious cellars, communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1789, under the signature of *ANTIQUITATIS CONSERVATOR*, and printed, with a view and plan, in vol. LIX. p. 1185. He had previously, however, contributed drawings for one or two plates.

In 1795 Mr. Denne communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, a letter on the subject of water-marks in paper, inclosing drawings by Mr. Fisher of 64 specimens, together with copies of several autographs, and some of the more curious documents which had been found by our young antiquary in a room over the Town Hall at Rochester, and of which he had spontaneously employed himself in making copies with a view to their preservation.

Mr. Denne's letter, which ascribes entire credit to the exertions of Mr. Fisher in the preservation of these records and autographs, is printed in the twelfth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 114 to 131, accompanied by copies of the documents transcribed, and engravings from Mr. Fisher's drawings of the water-marks and autographs.

In 1806, and 1807, Mr. Fisher preserved two beautiful specimens of Roman Mosaic discovered in the City of London; the one before the East India House in Leadenhall-street, and the other in digging foundations for the enlargement of the Bank of England, in 1805. These he caused to be engraved at his own expense from drawings made by himself, and they are described by him in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVII. i. 415. The Pavement found at the Bank is now displayed to advantage at the British Museum; and we take this opportunity of suggesting to the Directors of the India Company, that it would be desirable that the one found in Leadenhall-street should be removed from the India House to the same National Repository. It is now, we believe, in an upper room, in a state of neglect, and not to be seen. How fine a specimen it is, is apparent from Mr. Fisher's engraving.

In the summer of 1804 Mr. Fisher discovered, as he was travelling through Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire, some legendary paintings on the walls of the chapel belonging to the ancient Guild of Holy Cross, &c. in that town; of which he made drawings, and multiplied copies

of them by the lithographic process, then called polyautography.

With these paintings Mr. Fisher connected copies of some very ancient muniments, which had been lent to him by the Corporation. In examining these muniments Mr. Fisher traced the endowment of the Free Grammar School in that town. Of this work Mr. Fisher published four Parts in large folio, 1807. The work, as far as published, contains 16 plates of these paintings, highly coloured, five plates of ancient seals, and 26 of ancient records.

In 1835 Mr. Fisher communicated an account of this Guild, with copious extracts from the Ledger book, to this Magazine (see vol. III. pp. 162, 375).

Between the years 1812 and 1816 he published more than 80 engravings from his drawings of monumental and other remains in Bedfordshire, under the title of "Collections for Bedfordshire." It was only during the present year that he resumed his labours upon this work; and so earnestly did he pursue his pleasing occupation, as probably to shorten his valuable life. Since his death the work has been published, consisting of 115 plates. It was Mr. Fisher's original intention to have added letter-press descriptions both to this work and to that relating to Stratford-upon-Avon; but this design he reluctantly abandoned, on account of the tax of eleven copies imposed on the publisher of every new literary performance. The hardship of this exaction Mr. Fisher felt acutely, and published his remonstrances, both in Petitions to the Legislature, and in pamphlets and essays in periodicals. (See his essay in *Gent. Mag.* for 1813, part ii. pp. 513—528, and his petition in 1814, printed in *Gent. Mag.* LXXXVII. i. 490.) In consequence, his "Collections for Bedfordshire," and his "Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings at Stratford-upon-Avon," are unfurnished with letter-press descriptions. Of these publications Mr. Fisher did not sell fifty copies, and, rather than submit to what he considered an injustice, he deferred his intention of perfecting his undertakings.

The long interval between the first and last publication of his Illustrations of Bedfordshire, was occasioned by the arduous duties Mr. Fisher so conscientiously discharged, as Searcher of Records in the service of the East India Company, an office which engrossed nearly the whole of his time and attention till his retirement from the East India House in 1834.

In the intermediate time, however, he prepared and had printed at the lithographic press of D. J. Redman, thirty-

seven drawings of "Monumental Remains and Antiquities in the county of Bedford," which were published in 1828, only fifty copies having been printed. These will hereafter be esteemed a valuable accession to the other collection, and of course be more highly valued from their proportionate rarity.

The execution of these series of prints may be partly attributed to the great interest which Mr. Fisher had felt in the introduction of lithography, which art he was one of the first to welcome in this country; and so early as the year 1808 he published an account of it, under the title of Polyautography, with a portrait of Mr. Philip H. André, its first introducer into England, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVIII. i. 193. Mr. Redman was Mr. André's workman.

In 1807, he published in four lithographic plates, 1. "A Collection of all the Characters, simple and compound, with their modifications, which appear in the inscription on a stone found among the Ruins of ancient Babylon, sent in 1801, as a present to Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. by Harford Jones, Esq. then the Hon. Company's President at Bagdad, and now deposited in the Company's Library in Leadenhall-street, London. Collected, etched, and published, June 1, 1807, by T. Fisher."—2. "A Pedestal; and Fragment of a Statue of Hercules, of Roman Workmanship; dug out of the Foundations of the Wall of the City of London, a few yards North of Ludgate, in 1806." (Now at the London Coffee House; and engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1806).—3. "Ichnography, with Architectural Illustrations, of the old Church of St. Peter-le-Poor, in Broad-street, London; rebuilt 1807."—4. "Sir W. Pickering. From his Tomb in St. Helen's Church, London." Shortly afterwards Mr. Fisher published several plates of Monumental Brasses, to illustrate Hasted's History of Kent, and Lysons's Environs of London.

With another object, that of encouraging an industrious artist (Hilkiah Burgess), Mr. Fisher had ten plates etched of "Sepulchral Monuments in Oxford." These he issued during the present year, and they are noticed in our July number, p. 69.

After this enumeration of his antiquarian labours, we may mention that Mr. Fisher was, in 1821, elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Perth; and on the 5th of May last elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of London, an honour with which he was highly gratified, it having been formerly an object of his ambition, but which he was de-

tered from pursuing by the supposed existence (how real we cannot say) of prejudices against the admission either of artists or dissenters, to both of which objections he was liable.

Pursuing the advantages to which his early talent in drawing had introduced him, Mr. Fisher for a long series of years employed his summer vacations from the East India House, in visiting Kent, Bedfordshire, and other counties, and forming a large collection of drawings of churches, monuments, and other antiquities, but more particularly of brasses, which he quickly rolled off on the spot, and afterwards reduced at home into accurate fac-simile drawings. In this employment his chief patrons were Sir Gregory Page Turner, Mr. Gough, and some other antiquaries; but a much larger unsold quantity remains to be disposed of by a public auction, which will no doubt excite considerable interest in the antiquarian world.

The liberality with which Mr. Fisher has promoted the interests of science and literature, by assisting other writers, has been acknowledged on several occasions; particularly by the authors of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. vii. *Intr.*, and p. 610; vol. viii. *Intr.*; vol. x. p. 96, and vol. xv. pp. 237 and 238; also by the author of *Organic Remains of a former World*, vol. ii. p. 255, vol. iii. p. 372; and by R. M. Martin, esq. author of the *British Colonies*, in 5 vols., vol. i. pp. 259, 453, 455, and vol. ii. p. 19.

To the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. Fisher was a frequent contributor for nearly fifty years; and his communications on topography and biography, were truly acceptable. His knowledge of the many eminent men who had distinguished themselves in India, enabled him to communicate many long biographical memoirs; among which may be particularly pointed out one of his early patron and friend Mr. Charles Grant, father of Lord Glenelg (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 561), of which Mr. Fisher had recently printed an improved edition, as a separate pamphlet, for private circulation.

Mr. Fisher was also an occasional contributor to the *European Magazine*; see view of Baums in Dec. 1810; *Rochester Castle*, and *Barber's Barn*, Hackney, in March and June 1811.

Mr. Fisher was likewise a frequent contributor to the *Asiatic Journal*, and to several religious periodicals. He was one of the first projectors of the *Congregational Magazine*, and from 1818 to 1823 conducted the Statistical department of that work; but, finding his duties at the

India House interfere with the punctuality necessary for a periodical work, he was compelled to give it up.

Residing in the densely inhabited parish of Shoreditch, Mr. Fisher lent his aid in directing its concerns. He had lately been gratified by being chosen high up in the list of Guardians. He was ever anxious to support the rights of the poor; and with that view cordially welcomed, and if we mistake not assisted in the compilation of, a very useful parochial volume lately issued by Mr. John Ware, the vestry clerk, intitled, "An Account of the several Charities and Estates, held in trust for the use of the Poor of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, and of Benefactors to the same," 8vo. 1836. This useful compilation consists of 175 pages, and is illustrated by maps of the various estates. It is an excellent example, worthy of imitation in all large parishes, and we strongly recommend the subject to their respective vestry-clerks.

Few individuals felt more strongly, and acted with more zeal, in the cause of Anti-Slavery. In 1825 Mr. Fisher published "The Negro's Memorial, or Abolitionist's Catechism; by an Abolitionist." To use his own words, in a letter to a friend, "this work was a memorial of time usefully redeemed from useless slumbers. It was written in the winter months of 1824-5, between ten o'clock at night and three in the morning; and many happy hours did its author pass, even at that by some considered unseasonable time, in the composition of it. I have reason to believe and know, that nearly 1000 copies of it, which were circulated, rendered useful service to the good cause which it was designed to promote."

The spread of the Gospel in foreign parts was also the object of Mr. Fisher's warmest exertions, and few persons were better acquainted with its progress and success. He was an active member of the Committee of the Bible Society, in the neighbourhood in which he resided; and was also a director of the London Missionary Society, of which the knowledge he had obtained of the East made him a valuable member. The introduction of Christianity into our Empire in the East, formed the subject of several communications by Mr. Fisher to this *Miscellany* (see an historical account of the Churches in Calcutta and Bombay, in vol. xciv. i. 195, 298; and a series of papers in vol. ciii. ii. 3, 195, 291, 387). The progress of the Gospel in China was also a frequent subject of his essays; and he maintained a constant and confidential correspondence with the

late Dr. Morrison, whose cordial regard towards Mr. Fisher was esteemed by the latter as one of the most pleasing circumstances in his life. Mr. Fisher wrote the memoir of Dr. Morrison in our vol. III. p. 435, and also the statistical notices of China, in our Old Series, vol. ciii. i. 291, 387.

Mr. Fisher for the last twenty years was in possession of a respectable income, but his purse was ever open to the calls of humanity and of religion; indeed, in a worldly point of view, too much so; for often has he submitted to considerable pecuniary inconvenience, by anticipating his income, to be enabled to assist in causes he thought deserving of support.

His funeral took place at Bunhill Fields on the 26th of July; on which occasion two eloquent and feeling addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cooper of Dublin, and the Rev. Mr. Jefferson of Stoke Newington. From the latter address we shall make an extract, as it happily displays the truly Christian character of the deceased.

“The grave at which we are now met, is that of a Christian; of one who loved the Saviour, and served him, and of whom it may be truly said that he sleeps in Jesus. In him was that saying true, ‘Wisdom is justified of her children.’ ‘He feared the Lord from his youth,’ and ‘turned not aside all his days.’ He was a man of sound intelligence, of varied knowledge, and of extensive research; yet religion was his great concern; and in circles where the transforming influence of Christianity, and its spiritual power, were little known, his integrity of principle commanded respect and gained esteem. He knew that there is ‘a time to keep silence,’ as well as ‘a time to speak,’ but he was known every where as an enlightened and humble follower of the Lamb. Attached to the principles of Protestant Nonconformity, he never compromised them, nor feared to avow them. In *his* estimation they were second only to those principles of penitence and faith, and hope and love, which allied his soul to God, and linked his interests with the heaven to come. Warm and expansive benevolence filled his heart and characterized his life. The afflicted and the disconsolate found in him a ready and sympathizing friend; and many of the ministers of the Gospel can testify to the kindness with which he assisted their period of initiatory study, and increased their facilities for the successful prosecution of their work. His heart responded to the great claims of Christianity and of the world; and rejoiced in all the attempts of the Church to bless mankind.

In that part of the globe to which so large a portion of his attention was for many years directed, the East, he felt a special interest, and he was ready to associate himself with those efforts which have been made to enlighten its moral darkness, and to enrol its teeming multitudes among the disciples of the Saviour. The ‘Celestial empire,’ as it is termed, and the labours of that man who has been emphatically designated ‘the Wickliff of China,’ were themes on which he loved to dwell, and in the oft-expressed opinion of the lamented Robert Morrison, that the press is destined to prove the great instrument in the conversion of the Chinese to ‘the faith of Jesus,’ he fully concurred. In the more retired walks of society he will be long remembered as a remarkable instance of fraternal affection, affection tenderly reciprocated by the sister he loved, and sanctified by the word of God, by social prayer, and by Christian intercourse. Living, he ‘walked in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost;’ and dying, he delightfully exemplified both the one and the other. His holy principles sustained his mind in perfect peace. Disease itself was scarcely permitted to interrupt the calmness of the dying scene. Praise dwelt on his lips, and the joyful hope of immortality filled his soul.”

On the following Sabbath, the Rev. Mr. Cooper preached a funeral sermon on Mr. Fisher, at the Independent Chapel in Hoxton, which was attentively listened to by a large congregation; among whom were many of his admiring friends.

Mr. Fisher was never married. He lived in the strictest bonds of love with an only sister, who was his constant companion, as she is now his sincere mourner. To her his loss is in every way irreparable.

THOMAS WHETTON, Esq.

July 18. In his 83d year, Thos. Whetton, esq. of James-street, Buckingham-gate, and Sunning-hill, Berkshire.

Mr. Whetton received his professional instruction as an architect in the office of Sir William Chambers, and was cotemporary with Yenn, Hardwicke, Soane, and the younger Payne. He obtained, while a student of the Royal Academy, the silver and gold medals for the best architectural designs for a public building. Mr. Whetton's taste in architecture was of a superior order, and it is to be regretted that he has not left substantial proof of the soundness of his knowledge in the practical part of the profession for which he was educated; but the possession of property, which was ample enough to supply all the wants of a single man,

prevented him from exercising his abilities for his own fame and profit*; but he may be said to have toiled for the advantage of others. He possessed a valuable collection of books and prints, which were no less at the service of his friends than the elegant taste with which his mind was richly stored. His manners were remarkably mild and amiable. He courted retirement; but in the society of those he esteemed, he was free and communicative. He resided with his nieces, the Misses Jackson, one of whom survives him; the other, and elder, died a few months before him — a loss which aggravated the disorder that proved the immediate cause of his own death.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS.

Jan. 8. In his 50th year, Mr. Charles Lewis, the very eminent Bookbinder.

He was born in London in 1786, the fourth son of Mr. John Lewis, a native of Hanover, a man of powerful mind, remarkable for integrity in all his dealings, and an anxious supporter of the reforms which, in his days, began to dawn on the administration of national affairs, though his zeal in political matters occasioned him much suffering in the loss of business and friends. His native name was Ludwig; but, in consequence of its incorrect and various pronunciation in this Country, he transformed it into English.

Charles Lewis enjoyed from his childhood a strong constitution, and, being considered a fine handsome boy, soon became a favourite with all who knew him. In his juvenile years his muscular frame afforded an extraordinary instance of successful enterprise in the sports of his age; whilst his playful habits, and the absence of vice, gained him such advocacy with his preceptor that his transgressions were invariably forgiven.

At the age of fourteen, in compliance with his own importunities, he was apprenticed to Mr. Walther, a bookbinder, a friend of his father, in which situation he manifested unwearied diligence to acquire a knowledge of the business he had chosen. This object so completely engrossed his thoughts that he never complained of the protracted application to its duties during fourteen hours a day: yet, well knowing the necessity of sustaining his health under such arduous labour, he at once became an economist of

time, and regularly arose at an early hour, for the exercise of walking; and, when the season permitted, to bathe in the new river near Islington; by which means he preserved a vigorous body and buoyant spirits under renewed toil.

A youth so ardent could not long remain a novice, and Charles speedily evinced such proficiency in what is technically called the forwarding part of the business, that no workman could equal him. In the exact preparation of the sheets, the compactness of his binding, and the ease with which his work opened, he so decidedly excelled, that the best orders were entrusted to his hands.

After five years' practice in this department, he naturally aspired to undertake the more refined process of ornamenting those books which his mechanical efforts had rendered firm and durable; but, on expressing this wish to Mr. Walther, it was met by an absolute refusal. In vain did the apprentice appeal to a contract which bound his master to teach him the whole of his art; and equally fruitless were the remonstrances of his father on this point, addressed to a man whose comprehension of justice was limited to the exaction of complete obedience to his commands.

It is not improbable, however, that, in imagination, young Lewis had already built his after-fame on the improvements of which he saw his business was susceptible; and, with the prescience of genius confident in its own powers, he determined to surmount the obstacles so ungenerously thrown in his way, by labouring at the fine work after his master's family had retired to bed, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and continued to do so through the remainder of his apprenticeship.

Immediately on its expiration he left Mr. Walther, and entered as a journeyman in several other shops, hoping therein to increase his stock of information; but, as nothing new presented itself, he commenced business on his own account in Scotland Yard; evincing, in its management, the like unwearied energy that had hitherto marked his career.

The reward of perseverance did not long tarry in its wake, and Mr. Lewis soon had the satisfaction to find that his abilities were known and appreciated by the possessors of the finest libraries in the kingdom. Amongst such collections may be mentioned those of the Dukes of Devonshire, Marlborough, Sutherland, and Buccleuch, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Bath, Earls Spencer, Cawdor, Clare, and Burlington, Lord Vernon, the Hon. Thos. Grenville, Mr. Heber, Mr.

* The charming cottage and grounds at Sunning-hill, formed by him and his nieces' good taste, is one of the most interesting little villas in that neighbourhood.

Hibbert, Mr. Dent, Mr. Bernal, the Rev. H. Drury, and that of the veteran bibliographer Dr. Dibdin, who has engraved Mr. Lewis's head in his Decameron, and from whom, both verbally and in his writings, Mr. Lewis's talents ever received the warmest tribute of praise. In later years we may add many noble names, patrons and great admirers of his skill,—as Lord Acheson, Sir F. Freeling, Bart. Baron Bolland, Mr. L. H. Petit, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Strettell, Mr. Botfield, &c. &c. besides some of the most eminent booksellers—Messrs. Constable, Payne and Foss, Harding, Trip-hook, and Lepard.

The excellence of his art has been well expressed in the following lines :

“ Embodied thought enjoys a splendid rest
On guardian shelves, in emblem costume
drest.

Like gems that sparkle in the parent mine,
Through crystal mediums the rich coverings
shine ;

Morocco flames in scarlet, blue, and green,
Impress'd with burnish'd gold, of dazzling
sheen ;

There, firmly-clasp'd, in oak and velvet bound,
The reverend tomes in splendid ranks are
found ;

Arms deep emboss'd the owner's state declare,
Test of their worth—their age—and his kind
care ;

Embalm'd in russia stands a valued pile,
That time impairs not, nor foul worms defile ;
Russia, exhaling from its scented pores
Its saving power to these thrice-valued stores.

In order fair arranged the volumes stand,
Gay with the skill of many a modern hand ;
At the expense of sinew and of bone,
The fine papyrian leaves are firm as stone ;
Here all is square as by masonic rule,
And bright th' impression of the burnish'd
tool.

On some the tawny calf a coat bestows,
Where flowers and fillets beauteous forms com-
pose ;

Others in pride the virgin vellum wear,
Beaded with gold—as breast of Venus fair ;
On either end the silken head-bands twine,
Wrought by some maid with skilful fingers
fine—

The yielding back falls loose, the hinges play,
And the rich page lies open to the day.” &c. &c.

The Press, by M'Creery.

As patronage gathered around him, the necessity of enlarged establishments occasioned his removal first to Denmark Court, and subsequently to Duke-street, St. James's, where, without the aid of a clerk or foreman, he continued to perform duties which few men could endure, even when his pecuniary circumstances would have justified indulgence ; but his active mind would not allow a cessation of his labours to take place until night came on. This over-excitement of the brain, connected with his form of body, which disposes such persons to apoplexy, was, of course, likely to affect him. His continued enjoyment of good health, led him to suppose that he was as safe and as

likely to live to a good old age as any one. However, on returning home in the evening of the 29th of Dec. 1835, from a call he had made in the neighbourhood, he, for the first time, felt himself giddy, and fell in an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered, and expired on the 8th of January last.

Though we regret the loss of so much talent in so worthy a tradesman, yet his place will be amply filled by his eldest son. In proof of which the father has often expressed his astonishment at his son's skill in every branch of the business. Indeed we have often had sufficient proof of his varied powers in the designing of ornaments, his judgment in the arrangement of those forms which are most proper, of whatever size the book may be, and his excellent taste in all that he executes.

J. W. ROGERS, ESQ.

Aug. 22. At Norwood, aged 52, John Warrington Rogers, esq. solicitor, of Manchester Buildings, Westminster.

He was the eldest son of a gentleman of the same names and profession, who died recently at an advanced age. His intimate knowledge of the law had gradually introduced him to much important business. He was a member of the Select Vestry of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and whilst serving the office of Churchwarden, had been very instrumental in lowering the rates, and putting the parish concerns into more regular management. He was afterwards appointed solicitor to the Guardians of the Poor ; and had lately shown such skill and soundness of judgment in the successful conduct of a cause, Burrell versus Nicholson, relative to the claim of the Parish Taxes on the Inhabitants of Richmond Terrace, that his fellow parishioners presented him with a piece of plate as a token of their gratitude and esteem. In the course of this trial Mr. Rogers elicited many curious particulars relative to the early history of the palace of Whitehall and its precincts, as appears in the Report of the Trial, noticed in our vol. III. p. 501.

The Memoirs of Dr. Battine, Mr. Pond, and Mr. Joseph Watts, with some others, are unavoidably deferred.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *William Ashe*, Prebendary of Crough, in the cathedral church of Limerick.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Barling*, Rector of Howe with Little Poringland, Norfolk. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B. A. 1791 ; and was instituted to his living in 1793.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Brigstocke*, sen. Vicar of Llawhaden with Bletherston, co. Pembroke, to which living he was collated in 1801 by Lord George Murray, then Bishop of St. David's.

At Tyhollen, co. Monaghan, the Rev. *Charles Henry Crookshank*, for twenty-four years Rector of that parish, son of the late Hon. Judge Crookshank, of Newton park, co. Dublin.

The Rev. *Henry Dixon*, Vicar of Milom, Cumberland, to which living he was presented in 1822 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At Bury, Lancashire, the Rev. *William Fletcher*, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

At Croft, Lincolnshire, aged 75, the Rev. *E. Greene*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1797 by Lord Monson.

The Rev. *R. Irwin*, sub-Curate of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham.

The Rev. *E. Jones*, Master of Ruthin School.

The Rev. *John Jones*, Vicar of Glascomb with Colva and Ruhen, co. Radnor, and Perpetual Curate of Alltmaur, co. Brecon. He was collated to the former united benefices in 1787 by Dr. Smallwell, then Bishop of St. David's, and presented to Alltmaur in the same year by the Rector of Llanafanfwr.

Rev. *Richard Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Norton, co. Glouc. to which he was presented in 1821 by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Rector and Vicar of Kiltoghart, co. Leitrim.

The Rev. *William Roberts*, Rector of Llandeniolen and Perpetual Curate of Bryneroes, co. Carnarvon. He was presented to the former church in 1803 by the Lord Chancellor; and to the latter in 1822 by C. W. G. Wynn, esq.

At Hastings, aged 73, the Rev. *Robert Denus Rix Spooner*, Vicar of Worlaby, Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted in 1806.

The Rev. *J. W. Swayne*, late Rector of Kilbree, co. Meath.

The Rev. *Joseph Taylor*, Vicar of Braham, Cambridgeshire, to which he was presented in 1834, by H. J. Adeane, esq.

Drowned in Loughsheelan, the Rev. *Mr. Thompson*, Curate of Dromlonin, co. Cavan, second son of Major Thompson, of the co. Longford.

July 25. At the house of his son-in-law (J. Stockdale, esq. Drimpton, Dorsetshire), aged 75, the Rev. *James Draper*, Curate of Seaborough, and Rector of Easthams, co. Somerset, to which he was instituted in 1800.

July 27. Aged 76, the Rev. *John GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.*

Milne, D.D. Rector of Chignal St. James and Mashbury, Essex (to which he was lately instituted), and formerly during forty years Master of the Grammar School at Enfield.

Aug. 5. At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Henry C. Davies*, of Sidney coll. Cambridge.

Aug. 6. At Courtown harbour, aged 61, the Rev. *Alexander M. Clintock*, Rector of the parishes of Newtownbarry and Clonegall, in the diocese of Ferns.

Aug. 8. At St. Paul's Cray, Kent, aged 82, the Rev. *John Simons*, for fifty-four years Rector of that parish. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. LL.B. 1783; and was presented to his living in 1782 by Viscount Sydney. He was seized with apoplexy in his pulpit the day before his death.

At Jarrow, co. Durham, the Rev. *N. O'Brien Hall*, M.A. for several years Curate of Hunstanworth, and for two years Incumbent of Jarrow.

Aug. 13. Aged 78, the Rev. *James Lyon*, Rector of Prestwich, Lancashire. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford, M.A. 1783; and was instituted to his living in the same year.

Aug. 16. The Rev. *James Eyre Harington*, Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and of Chalbury, Dorset. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799: was presented to Sapcote in 1815 by T. Frewen Turner, esq. and to Chalbury in the same year by the Earl of Pembroke.

At Holden, Isle of Wight, aged 34, the Hon. and Rev. *Musgrave Alured Henry Harris*, only surviving brother to Lord Harris. He was the youngest son of General George first Lord Harris, by Anne-Carteret, youngest dau. and coh. of Charles Dixon, esq.; was formerly in the East India Company's civil service at Bombay, and latterly Minister of Southborough, Kent. He married, June 16, 1835, Georgina, dau. of the late Wm. Fosbery, esq.

Aug. 17. At Ashborne, the Rev. *Paul Becher*, Vicar of Mayfield, Staffordshire, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Ashborne. He was instituted to Mayfield in 1816.

Aug. 19. In Russell-square, the Rev. *John Lee Martyn*, D.D. Rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1793, B. and D.D. 1820; and was presented to St. George's in 1806 by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Sept. 7. At Kensington, having been seized with apoplexy in the street, aged 40, the Rev. *James King*, of Hawkedon, Suffolk, formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge.

Sept. 8. At Peckham, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Jarvis*, late of North Waltham, Hants. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M. A. 1807.

Sept. 10. At Islington, aged 25, the Rev. *James Lacy*, B.A. of St. John's college, Oxford, late Perpetual Curate of Golcar, near Huddersfield.

Sept. 12. At Wakefield, aged 66, the Rev. *John Morville*, for thirty years Curate of Wragby.

Sept. 13. At Penrith, aged 26, the Rev. *David Cannon Faraday*, of Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation; B.A. 1833. At his examination he was placed on the second class of *literæ humaniores*.

Sept. 16. At the house of his father, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the Rev. *John Earle Pitcher*. He entered as a Commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1823; and graduated B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 12. At York-place, Portman-sq. Richard-Thomas Godwin, esq. late Member of the Council at Bombay.

July 21. At Lansdowne-house, Berkeley-sq. aged 25, the Rt. Hon. William-Thomas Earl of Kerry, M.P. for Calne; elder son of the Marquis of Lansdowne. He had sat in Parliament for Calne from the general election in 1832; he married in 1834, the Hon. Augusta L. P. Ponsonby, 2d dau. of Lord Duncannon, by whom he has left a daughter; his body was interred at High Wycombe, attended by Lord Duncannon and the Earl of Ilchester as chief mourners.

Aug. 3. At Mill-hill, in her 83d year, Esther, relict of Thomas Clark, esq.

Aug. 11. At Chelsea, aged 51, R. N. Cumming, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 21. In Welbeck-st. aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Chaplin, esq. of Blankney, co. Linc.

Aug. 22. Aged 17, John Squire Carey, the son of the late Dr. Carey, the editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, the Delphin Classics, &c. He was a youth of great promise, and generally occupied his time in literary pursuits; but was fond of talking of suicide as being deemed meritorious by the ancients, and at length followed the classical example by shooting himself.—Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

At Lisson-grove, aged 90, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Lyon. She was the 4th dau. and youngest child of Thomas 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, by Jean, dau. and heiress of James Nicolson, of West Rainton, co. Durham; and was sister of Lady Susan Lambton, grandmo-

ther of the Earl of Durham. Her grandfather John 4th Earl of Strathmore, and grandmother Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, were both born in or about the year 1663, now 173 years ago.

In the Wandsworth-road, aged 71, Wm. Earnshaw, esq. late solicitor of his Majesty's Customs, from which office he retired in 1832, after a service of upwards of 52 years.

Aug. 23. In Seymour-place, aged 55, W. Cruickshank, esq.

Aug. 24. In Tynley-st. Mayfair, aged 83, Arthur Stanhope, esq. Comptroller of the Foreign Letter Department (salary 2,000*l.*), cousin to the Earl of Chesterfield, and formerly his Lordship's guardian. He was the third son of Ferdinand Stanhope, esq. great-uncle to the present Earl. He married in 1784 Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Thistlethwayte, D.D. by whom he had issue an only daughter Eliza, who was married in 1810 to Evelyn John Shirley, esq. M.P. for South Warwickshire.

Aug. 25. In Cecil-st. R. Blakiston, esq. solicitor, of Symond's Inn.

Aged 70, J. Reid, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery.

William Ashlin, esq. eldest son of the late W. Ashlin, esq. of Cranford, and Upper Bedford-place.

Aug. 26. At Kennington, aged 74, Henry Fenn, esq. formerly of Pudding-lane.

Aug. 28. At Stamford-hill, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Jefferies, formerly of Stoke Newington.

Aug. 30. In Welbeck-st. aged 86, Sarah, relict of the Rev. George Watson, D.D. rector of Rothbury, Northumberl.

Aug. 31. Elizabeth, wife of William Martin Carter, esq. of Bermondsey; and Sept. 5th, aged 65, the beforenamed Wm. Martin Carter, esq.

Sept. 3. Aged 63, Robert Leper Percy, gent. of Woburn-place, formerly of Coventry.

In Horseshoe-alley, Petticoat-lane, aged 72, Dan Mendoza, the well-known Jew pugilist. He had reached his 73d year, retained all his faculties to the last; and has left a widow.

Sept. 6. At Hampstead, Louisa, wife of Samuel Hoare, esq. banker, of London, and dau. of John Gurney, esq. of Earlham, Norfolk.

Sept. 10. Aged 72, Francis Lyne, esq. late of Maida-hill.

In York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 17, M. W. Buchan, esq. son and only child of Major-Gen. Sir J. Buchan.

Sept. 12. Aged 23, Henry, youngest son of the late W. Lowndes, esq. of The Bury, Chesham, Bucks.

Sept. 14. In Harley-st. Agneta, the wife of T. Somers Cocks, esq. cousin to Lord Somers. She was the 5th dau. of the Rt.-Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony House, Cornwall, by Jemima, dau. of the Hon. John Yorke; was married in 1813, and has left a numerous family.

Sept. 17. At Wandsworth-common, aged 66, Ann, widow of William Lucas, esq. coal-merchant, formerly of Milbank-street.

BERKS.—*Aug. 29.* At Abingdon, Thos. Knight, esq. Alderman and eleven times Mayor; a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

Sept. 4. At Hall Court, Midgham, aged 83, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Lowthian, Vicar of Thatcham, dau. of the late Rev. Andrew Layton, Rector of St. Matthew, Ipswich.

BUCKS.—*Sept. 8.* At Buckingham, aged 73, Sarah, last surviving child of the late Mr. B. Seeley, of that place.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Whitehaven, aged 60, the widow of the Rev. G. Addison, Rector of Great Birchill, Bucks.

DEVON.—*Aug. 18.* At Devonport, D. Little, esq. aged 76.

Sept. 9. At Heavitree, in his 63d year, Robert Graham, esq.

Sept. 8. At Exeter, aged 23, Mr. George Barnes, B.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford; eldest son of Ralph Barnes, esq. of Exeter. He was elected from Westminster in 1830, and took his degree of B.A. Jan. 23, 1834.

Lately. At Estover house, Egg Buckland, aged 85, Major Richard Julian, formerly of the 23d fusileers; one of the few survivors of those who served at Bunker's hill. He was also present at Waterloo.

DORSET.—*Aug. 20.* At Weymouth, in her 18th year, Leonora-Diggle, only dau. of the Rev. G. E. Saunders, Rector of Tarrant Rushton.

Sept. 3. At the Manor-house, Piddletrenthide, aged 77, R. Bridge, esq.

Sept. 10. At Poole, aged 64, John Bishop Bunn, esq.

Sept. 12. At Dorchester, aged 31, Fanny, fourth daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, esq. by Phillis-Byan, dau. of Charlton Wollaston, M.D. (whose death is recorded in p. 220), and sister to E. J. Shirley, esq. M. P. for South Warwickshire.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. 13.* At Cheltenham, aged 59, Letitia, the wife of the Rev. T. P. Bull, of Newport Pagnell.

Aug. 14. At Clifton, Georgiana, sixth dau. of Marcus McCausland, esq. of Fruit-Hill, co. Derry.

Aug. 22. At Bristol, aged 82, the widow of Mr. Alderman Fripp, of Bristol.

Aug. 24. At Clifton, James Sevier, esq.

Lately. Aged 42, W. Browning, esq. of Blakeney.

At the Spa near Gloucester, aged 26, H. T. R. Mitford, esq.

Sept. 2. Laura Mary, wife of John L. Codrington, esq. of Woodhouse.

Sept. 9. At Clifton, aged 66, the widow of Col. Robert Murray Macgregor. This lady's eldest son by a previous marriage is Roderick Impey Murchison, the celebrated geologist, and V.P.R.S.

Sept. 10. In her 82d year, Martha, widow of W. H. Baily, of Bristol.

HANTS.—*Aug. 11.* At Portsea, aged 72, James Eradby, esq. formerly one of the Professors of Mathematics to the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth Dockyard.

HERTS.—*June 12.* At Bushey Grove, aged 85, David Haliburton, esq.

Sept. 10. At East Barnet rectory, Eliza Eleonora, wife of the Rev. T. H. Elwin.

KENT.—*Aug. 15.* At New Charlton, aged 80, John Peake, esq.

Aug. 29. At Margate, aged 34, Catherine, wife of Murdo Young, esq. Strand, proprietor of the Sun newspaper.

Lately. At Canterbury, aged 92, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Francis, late Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints', London.

Sept. 1. At Broadstairs, aged 22, C. R. B. Granville, eldest son of Dr. Granville, and Lieut. and Adj. 80th reg.

Sept. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, the widow of the late Thomas Lister, esq. of Armitage Park, co. Stafford; mother of Lady John Russell.

Sept. 11. At Woolwich, aged 15, Charles-Bartlet, youngest son of Capt. Dick, R.N. of Southampton, and Saling Hall, Essex. He was drowned whilst bathing in the canal near the Royal Military College, of which he was a cadet.

Sept. 13. In his 63d year, Geo. Wilmot, esq. of Shoreham.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept. 20.* At Lark Hill, near Liverpool, aged 82, Arthur Heywood, esq. banker, of Liverpool, and the only surviving brother of the late J. P. Heywood, esq. of Wakefield.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 29.* At Beaumanor Park, aged 73, Mary, widow of Thomas Bainbrigge Herrick, of Merivale, co. Stafford, esq. This truly amiable lady was the only daughter of James Perry, of Eardsley Park, co. Hereford, esq. and has left one son, the present William Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor Park, and one surviving daughter.

Aug. 31. At Woodhouse, aged 56, Charles Allsop, esq. of Broombriggs, High Constable for the Hundred of West Goscote, a man universally respected for his superior talents and private worth. He was a son of Mr. Thomas Allsop of Wanlip near Leicester, and married a daughter of Mr. Watkinson, of Woodhouse, whom he survived, as well as several children. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society; and has left in manuscript a Geological Survey of Charnwood Forest, which we trust is sufficiently finished to be given to the public. He also recently wrote an able pamphlet in refutation of the Gracedieu Miracle, of which two editions were printed.

Sept. 12. At Claybrook Hall, aged 25, Charles Rudsdell Clark, esq. of Corpus Christi college, Camb. second son of the Rev. George Clark, chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum.

Sept. 15. At Overseale, aged 59, J. Kettle, esq.

Sept. 18. At Misterton hall, Sophia, wife of Richard Gough, esq. and 2d dau. of Richard Cheslyn, esq. of Langley Priory.

LINCOLN.—*Aug. 20.* At Grimsby, aged 50, Mr. Alderman Plaskitt.

Aug. 23. At Lincoln, aged 75, Henry Hutton, esq. barrister-at-law, for many years a magistrate for the division of Lindsey.

Sept. 19. At Lincoln, aged 75, Benjamin Thorold, esq. of Harmston Hall, High Sheriff of Lincoln, and one of the magistrates of the city.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 22.* At the inn at Cranford Bridge, aged 78, Mr. John Moody, part proprietor of the Windsor Coach. He had driven the coach for the last fifty-five years, and his death was occasioned by the coach being upset on the previous Saturday evening by a waggon running against it. Mr. Moody, in falling, broke four of his ribs; and as they had been broken before, they did not unite, and, mortification ensuing, he only survived five days. A short time since, one of his sons was killed whilst driving the Windsor coach, being overturned at Brentford Bridge, in a heavy fog.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Fakenham, aged 83, Joseph Peckover, esq. banker, one of the Society of Friends.

NOTTS.—*Aug. 29.* Aged 65, Susannah, widow of the Rev. B. C. Brown, M.A. Vicar of West Markham, Notts.

OXFORD.—*Sept. 11.* At Horley, aged 80, George Hitchcock, esq.

RUTLAND.—*Lately.* At North Luffenham, aged 72, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hardyman.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* At Wrington,

Robert Cockburn, esq. late Major 84th regt. in which he was appointed Lieut. 1795, Captain 1801, and Major 1813.

At Westfield House, near Bath, in his 85th year, Opie Smith, esq.

At Keynsham, aged 82, Mrs. Swinburn, widow of Col. Swinburn.

Sept. 3. At Bath, Ann-Eleanor-Lloyd, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Rind.

Sept. 4. At Batheaston, Mary, wife of Capt. Muttlebury, late of 97th Reg., Bath.

Sept. 13. At Bath, aged 78, the Right Hon. Charlotte Mary Gertrude Strutt, Baroness Rayleigh of Terling Place, Essex. She was the 5th dau. of James 1st Duke of Leinster, by Lady Emilia-Mary Lennox, dau. of Charles 2d Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G.; was married in 1789 to Col. Joseph Holden Strutt; created a peeress in 1821; and has left one son, John James, now Lord Rayleigh, born in 1796, and two unmarried daughters.

Sept. 14. At Bath, aged 36, Ann, wife of the Rev. John East, Rector of Croscombe and Curate of St. Michael's, Bath.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 9.* At Rushmere, Susan, wife of the Rev. T. D. West, Vicar.

SURREY.—*Aug. 21.* At St. Katharine's, near Guilford, in his 20th year, Poynings Robert More Molyneux, brother to J. M. Molyneux, esq. of Lossley.

Aug. 26. At Upper Tooting, in his 30th year, Jonathan-Henry, eldest son of the late Jonathan Wilson, esq. of Tooting Common.

SUSSEX.—*July 23.* At Brighton, Edw. Crawford Windus, esq. late Lieut. 11th dragoons.

Aug. 27. At Bognor, Anne, wife of Capt. Baumgarten.

Sept. 4. At Lewes, aged 70, Mrs. Windus, widow of A. Windus, esq. of the War-office.

Sept. 5. At St. Leonard's, in his 70th year, William Essex, esq. of Upper Woburn-place.

Sept. 7. At Brighton, aged 68, J. Kay, esq.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, Robert Cunyngnam, esq. second son of the late Sir W. A. Cunyngnam, Bart. of Milnesing.

Sept. 18. At Hastings, aged 52, Henry Hoare, esq. only son of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Bart. He married in 1808 Charlotte, only dau. of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden Dering, Bart. and has left an only daughter Anne, married in March 1835 to Capt. Mathew, of the Coldstream Guards, M.P. for Athlone.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Harbury, Har-

nab, wife of the Rev. Clement Newsam, Vicar.

Sept. 1. At Leamington, aged 30, Margaret, dau. of the late J. Maher, esq. of Ballymullen, Queen's County, and sister to J. Maher, esq. M.P. for co. Wexford.

WORCESTER.—*Sept. 1.* Aged 73, Anne, wife of Edward Rudge, esq. F.S.A. of the Abbey Manor House, Evesham, and of Wimpole-street.

Sept. 14. At Shipston-upon-Stour, aged 72, Ann, widow of Francis Findon, esq.

YORK.—*Aug. 4.* At Scarborough, Mr. John Galbreath, solicitor, late of Gray's Inn.

Aug. 17. At Grimston-hill, in his 50th year, William Prest, esq. a magistrate for the East Riding, for York city, and for the liberty of St. Peter; second son of the late Edward Prest, esq.

Aug. 26. At the house of Wm. W. Brown, esq. Chapel Allerton, Major Skelton (late 19th Lancers), of Pap Castle, Cumberland, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county.

Sept. 1. At York, aged 70, John Daniel, esq.

At Wakefield, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. T. New, R.N.

Sept. 8. Aged 68, the Rev. Benjamin Boothroyd, D.D. pastor of the Independent Church at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield. He had been forty-two years in the ministry, twenty-four of which were passed at Pontefract, and the latter eighteen at Huddersfield. Dr. Boothroyd was an eminent Hebrew scholar, and his works have gained him well-merited reputation. In 1810—1813 he published a quarto edition of the Hebrew Scriptures, in quarterly parts; and previously in 1807 a "History of the ancient Borough of Pontefract," where he was then a printer and bookseller.

Sept. 12. At Bridlington Quay, aged 49, Eunice, relict of the late Mr. Walter Wilson, lapidary, dau. of the late John Waters, esq. comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at that port.

WALES.—*Sept. 5.* Aged 25, Sarah Elizabeth Gertrude, wife of O. Lloyd, esq. of Cardigan, only dau. of Benj. Edw. Hall, esq. of Paddington, and Cilgwyn, Cardiganshire, grand-dau. of the late Adm. Richard Braithwaite.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 29.* At Edinburgh, Mrs. Sinclair, mother of the celebrated vocalist.

Lately. At Elgin, Major-Gen. William Stewart, C.B. late of the 40th regt. He was appointed Ensign in 1793, Lieutenant 1794, in the 106th foot, Captain the same year in the Royal Glasgow re-

giment, and in the 37th foot *Sept. 1795.* He embarked for the West Indies with Sir R. Abercromby in 1795; but, being driven back by contrary winds, was sent to Gibraltar. Early in 1800 he again embarked for the West Indies, where he served for several years; was appointed Major in the 37th, and Lieut.-Col. in the 8th W. I. regiment in 1807; and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, for which he received a medal and the Companionship of the Bath. He attained the brevet of Colonel in 1814; was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 40th foot in 1815, and was afterwards on the half-pay of that corps.

At Edinburgh, J. C. Blair, esq. Commander R.N. eldest son of W. Blair, esq. of Blair, co. Ayr.

Sept. 3. At Rosehall, Newington, Euphemia-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Col. R. Macdonell, of Glangarry and Clanranald.

At Edinburgh, G. Black, esq. late Searcher of Customs, Port Glasgow.

Sept. 6. At Edinburgh, aged 21, T. Douglas, esq. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Douglas, K.C.H. of Timpendeane.

IRELAND.—*July 18.* At Mallow, aged 65, Commander Hen. Conyngham Coxen, R.N. of Kennington near London. He was made Lieut. 1803, Commander 1809.

Lately. At Loughrea, Major Persee O'Keefe Boulger, formerly of 93d regt. He was appointed Lieut. 9th foot 1799, of 81st 1802, of 19th 1803, Capt. 90th 1804, 93d 1807, brevet Major 1814, 2d Royal Vet. Batt. 1820. In 1809 he acted as Assistant Adjutant-gen. at the Cape.

At Cork, Lieut. B. Hyde, R.N.

Walter Kavanagh, esq. eldest son of Thomas Kavanagh, esq. of Borris, M.P. for co. Carlow, by his first wife Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the present Marquis of Ormond.

Sept. 5. In Sligo, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Elliott, late of 47th regt. He was appointed Ensign 6th garr. batt. 1806, Lieut. 83d foot 1807, Captain 1810, brevet Major 1814; Capt. 32d foot 1818; afterwards of 47th. He served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Orthes.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan. 31.* At Meerzapore, Dacca, aged 36, John Demetrius Ellias, esq. He was killed by a tiger, whilst enjoying the dangerous sport of hunting that animal.

March 23. At Bombay, aged 19, William Oldnall Russell, esq. of the Civil service, eldest son of the late Sir W. O. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Lately. At Calcutta, aged 34, Mr. Villiers Holcroft.

At Sirdannah, Begum Sumroo, the celebrated Princess of Jughire, one of the oldest and most sincere allies of the English. For the last half century she had held a very conspicuous position in the political proceedings of India. By her death, all her territory became the property of the British Government; and immediately after her funeral, the annexation of it to Zillah Meerut was proclaimed in all the towns of the Jughire.

At Nusscrabad, in Hindoostan, the wife of Capt. D. Downing, and niece of Dr. Quarrier, of Little Green.

WEST INDIES.—*May 26.* At Jamaica, Capt. H. P. Hill, Paymaster 8th regt.

Lately. At Jamaica, Otway Cuffe Browne, third son of the Dean of Ferns.

On his passage home from Jamaica, Henry Simpson Elmslie, esq. formerly of the Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late John Elmslie, esq. of Berners-st.

Henry Fayle, esq. of Jamaica, Lieut.-Colonel in the St. Ann's Western regiment, and Justice of the Peace.

At St. Kitt's, John Hare, esq. Assistant Commissary-general.

ABROAD.—*May 21.* Lost on board the Tigris, on the river Euphrates, aged 23, Lieut. Robert Cockburn, R. A. third son of Robert Cockburn, esq. of Edinburgh.

July 2. Aged 80, M. Lechevalier, author of the *Voyage de la Troade*.

July 3. At Alexandria, Galloway Bey, 2d son of Alex. Galloway, esq. engineer, of London. This young man had devoted his great talents and energies in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, as his chief engineer, for the last twelve years; and as a reward for these services, two years ago he received the title of Bey, which, when viewed as conferred on a Frank, and so young a man, was considered as a high mark of esteem. He left England in Feb. last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the gigantic work of the rail-road from Cairo to Suez.

Aug. 10. At Paris, Richard Nagle, esq. late of Anakissy, co. Cork; in consequence of having been wounded with a dagger by an assassin on the night of August 8.

Aug. 17. At the castle of Louisenlund, in Denmark, in his 92d year, the Landgrave Charles of Hesse Cassel, a Danish Field Marshal, and Governor of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; uncle to the reigning Elector of Hesse Cassel, and also to the Duchess of Cambridge; grandson of George the Second, King of Great Britain, and father-in-law to the present King of Denmark. This was the oldest Prince in Europe; having been born on the 19th Dec. 1744. He was the second son of Frederick

Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and K.G. by the Princess Mary of Great Britain, fourth daughter of King George the Second. He married in 1766 his cousin-german the Princess Louisa of Denmark, third daughter of King Frederick the Fifth, by the Princess Louisa of Great Britain, fifth and youngest daughter of King George the Second; and in 1826 he celebrated with that Princess a matrimonial jubilee of sixty years. She died Jan. 12, 1831; leaving issue one son and three daughters: 1. Maria-Sophia-Frederica, married in 1790 to Frederick the Sixth, the present King of Denmark (her cousin-german by his father, and doubly her second-cousin by his mother the Princess Caroline-Matilda of Great Britain, the youngest daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales); she has issue two surviving daughters; 2. Prince Frederick, born in 1771, a General of Infantry in the Danish service, and Governor of Rendsborg; 3. Julia-Louisa-Amelia, Abbess of Itzehoe; and, 4. Louisa-Caroline, married in 1810 to the Duke of Holstein-Beck, by whom she has a numerous family.

Mr. Rae Wilson, in his "Travels in Norway," mentions the Landgrave Charles of Hesse, and after having incorrectly described his relationship to the Royal Family of England, says, "I dined and spent many happy hours with the Prince, who conversed in English fluently, though he never was in Britain. He mentioned his mother made it a rule that all her children should learn to speak that language. He was a most devout and humble Christian, of a highly cultivated mind, held in great estimation, and was truly a blessing to, and the praise of all around. His knowledge of hieroglyphics was remarkable."

Aug. 18. At Paris, Thos. Reynolds, the United Irishman who disclosed to Government the treasonable designs of that Society in 1798. He was a man of good family and property.

Aug. 19. At New York, in her 100th year, Mrs. White, relict of the Hon. Henry White. She was daughter of Governor Van Courtland, and mother of General and Admiral White. A considerable estate here devolves to her daughter, Lady Hayes, as the survivor of the Chief Justice Chambers. She had descendants in four generations living, Sir Pelham Hayes, Bart. and the children of Lady Fitz-Wygram. She was honoured with the company of his present Majesty when a Midshipman with Admiral Digby, at New York.

Aug. 26. At Berlin, aged 74, the celebrated Dr. Hufeland, chief Physician to the King, author of a Treatise on Longevity and other valuable works.

Aug. 27. At Paris, aged 81, the Duc de Grammont, father of the Duc de Gruche, and the Countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani. Some years ago he instituted a suit in the French Courts to establish his claim to the citadel of Blaye and its dependencies; and the Cour Royale of Bourdeaux decreed that at the expiration of three years the State should pay the Duke an annuity of 106,000fr. or reinstate him in the possession of the citadel. The present Duchess de Grammont is sister to Count Alfred D'Orsay.

Sept. 5. At Berne, Switzerland, aged 16, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late W. Pulsford, esq. of Wimpole-st.

Lately. At Pisa, Lucius F. Cottrell, esq. Lieut. 8th regt. Madras Cavalry.

At St. Sebastian, Thomas Darcy Mahon, esq. Lieut. 7th Irish Light Infantry.

At Paris, M. Gambart, the astronomer, Director of the Marseilles Observatory, and a correspondent of the Institute, well known in the scientific world for his frequent discoveries of comets.

At Calais, M. Lalande, the celebrated French naturalist, and author of many interesting works.

At Rome, the Chevalier Kessels, the celebrated Dutch sculptor, and member of the Academy of St. Luke.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 23 to Sept. 20, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 1010	Males 590	} 1154	Between	2 and 5	96	50 and 60	98
Females 1010	Females 564			5 and 10	45	60 and 70	98
				10 and 20	35	70 and 80	91
				20 and 30	77	80 and 90	37
Whereof have died under two years old...366				30 and 40	104	90 and 100	5
				40 and 50	104		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sept. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
47 9	34 7	23 7	32 4	41 5	35 9

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sept. 19.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l. 18s. to 4l. 16s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 16s.
Farnham (fine).....	6l. 15s. to 8l. 2s.	Essex.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 14s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 23.	
Veal.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts.....	3,743 Calves 118
Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	26,700 Pigs 470

COAL MARKET, Sept. 26.

Walls Ends, from 21s. 0d. to 24s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 43s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 54s. Curd, 60s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 204. — Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 213. — Kennet and Avon, 21½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 17. — Rochdale, 117. — London Dock Stock, 58½. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 108½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 290. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 81½. — Globe Insurance, 158. — Guardian, 35. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 49½. — Imperial Gas, 43. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 33. — Canada Land Company, 38½. — Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to Sept. 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug. 26	56	62	57	in. pts. 29, 98	rain
27	62	67	58	, 90	do. cloudy
28	60	65	56	, 95	do. rain
29	59	69	58	30, 10	fair, cloudy
30	63	68	59	, 16	do. do.
31	54	72	58	, 04	do.
S.1 60	70	56	56	29, 85	do.
2	57	56	47	, 70	rain, cloudy
3	58	65	56	, 84	fair, do. rain
4	65	70	56	, 40	cloudy, rain
5	53	67	51	, 58	do. fair
6	50	64	53	, 28	rain, cloudy
7	52	60	54	, 66	cloudy
8	50	64	53	, 70	do.
9	57	56	46	, 75	do. rain
10	53	57	45	, 78	do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep. 11	52	57	46	in. pts. 29, 96	cldy. fa. rain
12	53	57	55	30, 00	cloudy, do.
13	56	58	51	, 03	do. fair
14	56	58	52	, 08	do. do.
15	53	60	51	, 10	do.
16	52	58	52	, 06	rain, cloudy
17	54	55	51	, 04	do. fair
18	54	56	50	30, 00	cloudy
19	52	58	51	29, 92	do.
20	52	59	46	, 94	fair, do.
21	48	52	47	30, 13	do. do.
22	49	58	54	, 20	do. do.
23	59	63	56	29, 90	rain.
24	58	68	58	30, 10	fair
25	60	68	59	, 16	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 27, 1836, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	210	91	90	100	100	100	15			260	1 3 dis.	7 5 pm.
30	209	91	90	100	100	100	15			259	2 1 dis.	5 7 pm.
31	209	91	91	100	100	99	15			259	1 2 dis.	5 7 pm.
1	209	91	91	100	100	99	15			259	2 dis. par.	6 8 pm.
2			90			99	15	89		259	3 1 dis.	7 3 pm.
3			91	90		99	15			259	4 2 dis.	3 5 pm.
5			91	90		99				259	2 4 dis.	3 4 pm.
6			90	1		99		89		259	4 2 dis.	2 3 pm.
7			90	1		99				258	3 5 dis.	2 4 pm.
8			91	90		99			102		4 3 pm.	4 3 pm.
9			90			99		89			5 3 dis.	4 2 pm.
10			90			99					4 3 dis.	3 2 pm.
12			90			99					3 5 dis.	1 3 pm.
13			90			99	8			259	5 4 dis.	1 2 pm.
14			90	90		98				258	4 5 dis.	1 3 pm.
15			89	90		97	8				5 3 dis.	3 1 pm.
16			89	90		98				258	3 5 dis.	2 4 pm.
17			89	90		98				258		3 5 pm.
19			89			98	7				5 3 dis.	5 2 pm.
20			88	91		97					3 5 dis.	1 3 pm.
21			91	8		97					5 2 pm.	5 2 pm.
22			88			97	7			256	2 pm.	2 1 pm.
23			87	8		96	7				3 1 pm.	2 pm. par.
24			88			97					3 4 pm.	par. 1 pm.
26			87	8		96	7				2 4 pm.	2 pm. par.
27			88	8		97					5 3 pm.	2 pm. par.

New South Sea Annuities, Sept. 6, 88½; 20, 87; 24, 86½.

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late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1836.

. By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In your review of two works lately published upon Gothic Architecture, you recommend the authors to direct their attention to investigating the peculiarities of Ecclesiastical Architecture, and mention Stone Church, near Dartford, as an example deserving of especial notice. Allow me to state that I have been for some considerable time engaged in compiling the History and Antiquities of this interesting Church, and other members of the London Topographical Society are preparing the drawings; indeed, some of the engravings and woodcuts are almost completed. The Topographical Society have been at considerable expense in procuring casts of the details, in order to ensure the greatest accuracy in the engravings, and among others they have a fine cast of one of the beautiful spandrils in the chancel, which is filled with flowing foliage and animals. I merely mention this, in order to prove the care that has been taken to render the first publication of the Topographical Society both useful and interesting to the architect and antiquary. The letter-press will comprise a full description of the church (the monumental inscriptions being given at length), together with an ample notice of the ancient manor of Stone or Estane. Various woodcuts of armorial bearings and appropriate vignettes will be interspersed throughout the work, and each chapter will commence with an ornamental initial letter. The copperplate engravings will consist of plans, sections, and architectural details of the Church. I beg to refer your readers to the following notices and graphic illustrations already published of Stone Church, &c. View of the Norman door, *Customale Roffense*, p. 253. Mouldings and details of the Windows, *Architectural Magazine*, vol. ii. pp. 270, 271, 434, 436. *Lambard's Brass*, *Cust. Roff.* View of Stone Castle, *Ireland's Kent*; view of the Village, *British Museum prints*, vol. 18.

I avail myself of this opportunity of stating, that the wish expressed by your reviewer of my little work on *Maplestead Church*, has been fully realized. In a letter lately received from the Incumbent, I am informed that the Church has been put into effectual repair. This gentleman has ascertained that about fourteen years ago the painted glass, then in the windows, was removed by the village glazier, and substituted with common quarries! *Proh pudor!*

Yours, &c. WM. WALLEN,
Spital Square. Hon. Sec. Topog. Soc.

Mr. D. WALTHER remarks, with reference to the biography of Mr. Lewis, the bookbinder (p. 439): "Charles Lewis was one of a long succession of apprentices who acquired, under my father's training, a skill in their art which (especially if in after-life attended with success in business) might have been expected to keep up a friendly recollection of their old master, with some indulgence to his peculiarities. I really do not think the late Mr. Lewis was destitute of the feeling I have described. If his biographer had been disposed to do justice to unrecorded merit, he might, when eulogizing Charles Lewis's habits of unwearied diligence, have added, that he had before him the example of those qualities in his master, who worked, for fifty years, fourteen hours a day, and at least as hard, I suspect, as any of his apprentices. But not merely in habits of application does the effect of his master's example appear. It is strikingly apparent in what his biographer describes as C. L.'s 'careful preparation of his sheets, compactness of his work, and the ease of its opening.' Really, if the writer had designed to point attention to C. L.'s obligations to my father, he could not have selected expressions better adapted to his purpose than these; which accurately convey the acknowledged character of my late father's bindings. I wish I could separate the truth from the misrepresentation the writer has mixed up in the rest of his article; but my father in his old age stood aside from the cares of business, and only lately closed a respectable life in his 90th year."

G. S. S. remarks: "Shakespeare's *Marriage Bond* (p. 266) is dated 28 Nov. 1582, and his first child I find baptized 26 May, 1583 (*Dyce, Aldine Poets*, vol. 20, p. xii.) If these dates are correct, the Poet's first child must have been born six months and eleven days after the bond was entered into."

R. S. observes: "Among some Pennies of the *Beaworth hoard*, lately sent me from Hampshire, is another variety from Mr. Hawkins' list, 'SFRACLIN ON PIN.' I have lately obtained an unpublished penny of Æthelstan; the reverse has his head, inscribed 'ÆTHELSTAN REX TO B.' Obverse, 'ÆTHELERD MOE FECT' (*Æthelerd Monetarius fecit*). No such inscription appears of any Saxon Moneyer in *Ruding*. But Mr. Lindsay has pointed out to me, in the list of Saxon coins in the collection of Keder the Swedish antiquary, a penny of our Edward the Elder, Reverse, 'BURDEN MEC FECIT,' which is probably a misprint for *Burden me fecit*."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

1. MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS. BY SIR EGERTON BRYDGES. 5 Vols.
2. SELECT PROSE WORKS OF MILTON, &c. BY S. A. ST. JOHN. 2 Vols.

WE are pleased to see the unabated ardour with which Sir Egerton Brydges, after half a century of laborious exertion, and at an age when he might justly claim the privilege of repose, still pursues the same studies that had delighted and employed his youth; and we confess, for the comfort of octogenarian writers, that we can find no abatement of vigour in his style, of sagacity in his reasonings, or of taste and knowledge in his decisions. After the labour of many biographers and critics, the publication of many editions, and the collection of much useful and elegant information, there still was room for one who should judiciously sum up the main points of controversy, and present the poetical illustrations which the learning of the commentators had accumulated, in a condensed and selected form. The details of Milton's Life, though far more scanty than our admiration of that great man could have desired, had been given by his nephew Philips, and by Toland, while a few additions were made by Richardson and Birch; but Dr. Johnson was the first of his biographers who examined Milton's poetical works by the rules of criticism,* and who openly denounced the errors of his political creed. In this remarkable piece of biography, there is much that is learned, acute, and profound; there is much force in some of the reasonings, and much to admire in the eloquence and dignity of the style; but unfortunately, also, there is too much sophistry in many of the arguments; and in the poetical criticisms, marks too frequently either of an erroneous taste, or a most capricious and perverse judgment. Besides his rooted antipathy to Milton's republican principles, Johnson partook little of the imagination and enthusiastic character of the scholar and the poet. His theology and politics he detested; his philosophy he despised; and his poetry he only partially admired and reluctantly praised. Certainly no two men of great minds were ever formed in a model more different from each other. One a person of much practical wisdom, vigorous sense, clear and logical understanding; the other, a man gifted with the richest poetical genius, adorned with all that the most select and profound erudition could bestow, of warm and enthusiastic feelings, and romantic and visionary speculations, heightened by the peculiar disposition of the times in which he lived, and perhaps not a little affected by circumstances connected with his personal situation: one living in orderly and peaceable days, under a government in which the liberties of the people were secured, and the power and prerogative of the sovereign ascertained; the other in a season of turbulence and change, in the struggle of the most important interests, and of fierce and implacable animosities, in the conflict of opposing principles—amidst high and exalting anticipations, and cruel and unexpected vicissitudes. The poet and biographer had in fact too little in common, to lead us to expect from Johnson a work which should be both candid and instructive; yet we could have overlooked his political differences, had he approached the poetry

* For his criticism on *Paradise Lost*, Johnson, as Sir Egerton Brydges has shown, was perhaps too much indebted to the elegant papers of Addison.

of Milton with an unfettered judgment, and with the generous feelings of a kindred mind. But it was not so—the bloom, the fragrance of that creation of genius was unfelt by him; all was cold and chilling to the touch; the bright lights which lay on the land of song, faded beneath his frown; the olive groves were stripped of their perennial foliage; Ilyssus ceased to murmur down its mystic channel, and the marble hues of Sunium no longer glittered in the morning sky.

Subsequently to the time of Johnson, the poetry of Milton has received much elegant elucidation, chiefly from the learning of Warton, to whom we are also indebted for bringing to light the curious document—his nuncupative will.

Mr. Hawkins has added to the value of Newton's edition, by his judicious observations. Mr. Todd's diligence and research increased our stores of information; nor was the *Life* of Dr. Symmons, though written with great want of temperance and taste, without its value. Thus was all the information collected, which could in all probability be found. The conclusion to be drawn from the facts and the opinions that may arise on questions connected with Milton's life and history, are still open to succeeding commentators.

The first point in Milton's life, which has been the subject of debate, is his supposed quarrel with the authorities of his college at Cambridge, and the ignominious consequences conjectured to have resulted from it. We think, however, that the conclusions which Johnson first invidiously advanced, have been rejected; and that the truth has been gradually brought to light. To any offences against College discipline, connected with laxity of moral conduct, it would be unjust, indeed absurd, to look; and it would show a total ignorance of Milton's character—in all that respects purity of life, consistent from youth to age.* Certainly he entered the academic bowers, rich in every youthful and virtuous accomplishment, nursed by his parents and preceptors in all pure and lofty contemplations, and filled with the most honourable ambition. He had been educated under two persons, both of sound and elegant literature, and one of them of poetical talent; † from them he had imbibed an early and correct taste for the beauties of ancient literature; and his progress in such studies had already marked the constancy of his application, and the congeniality of his mind. Aubrey says he studied very hard in school; and

* See Coleridge's *Literary Remains*, vol. i. p. 168, Lecture x. "There are some persons (observes a divine, a contemporary of Milton) of whom the grace of God takes early hold, and the good spirit inhabiting them carries them on in an even constancy through innocency into virtue, &c. Their Christianity bearing equal date with their manhood, and reason and religion, like warp and woof, running together, make up one web of a wise and exemplary life," &c. This beautiful passage, Mr. Coleridge justly applies to Milton.

† See a very curious account of Alex. Gill, Milton's second tutor, in Mr. D'Israeli's most entertaining, instructive, and animated work, "*Memorials of Charles the First*," vol. ii. p. 330, a work uniting the diligence of an antiquary, the acuteness of a legist, the eloquence of an historian, and the reasoning of a philosopher. Let this be said without any disparagement to his great rival, the author of the *Constitutional History of England*, a work that does infinite honour to the sagacity, the constitutional knowledge, the general learning, and the manly candour of the writer. Of Mr. D'Israeli it may be said that every succeeding work which comes from his pen, exceeds the former in interest and ability. English literature does not often receive such an accession as the important work we have alluded to; but who is "that enlightened genius of Scotia, who gives the value of history to fiction, and the charm of his philosophy to the severity of truth?" We should have liked a chapter on the English families (if such there were) who either absent or at home, stood neuter in that memorable struggle.

his taste and knowledge were at that time more than usually perfected. When he entered at Cambridge, we are reluctantly obliged to say, that he found a very different system of education pursued. The old scholastic studies of the Church were still in vogue; the antiquated logic and barren metaphysics of the schoolmen, employed the attention of the students; and Milton, not liking "to be deluded with ragged notions and brabblements, and dragged to an asinine feast of sowthistles and brabblements," no doubt either neglected to perform such ungrateful tasks, or added such expostulation to his refusal, as was resented by his superiors. Of this we feel quite certain, that this was the point of his offence, and this was all; for in a very short time he not only regained the favour of his tutors, but stood high in their estimation. In one passage quoted in the Aldine Milton, he directly mentions the cause of his disgrace, and of its removal—"Omnium plausu exceptæ sunt inimicorum qui in me alias propter studiorum dissidia, essent prorsus infenso et inimico animo." This is surely, in the absence of any evidence of irregular conduct, or of any other cause, conclusive as to the point*; but as some of our readers may be so fortunate as not to be familiar with those "brabblements," and have never mumbled the "sowthistles" which grew in the fields of Cam; we will inform them of what kind they were in the days of our Bard, which occupied the thoughts of the students,† who now imbibe, from the same fountain, then so tainted and dry, the pure and living streams of sound knowledge, whether filled with the philosophy of Whewell, the eloquence of Sedgwick, or the learning of Thirlwall.

Some few years subsequent to Milton's residence, the biographer of a brother poet, who had been appointed tutor of Peterhouse about 1640, writes thus: "Though he found himself tied down by the practice of the schools, to the drudgery of teaching his pupils *the tedious and heavy system of Duns Scotus, and Averroes*, and the rest of the subtle philosophers of that date, yet by the pertinent reflections he used, and the art of disentangling their minds from the perplexities of that metaphysical jargon, and leading them to the substantial knowledge of the duties of religion, humanity," &c.‡ Now, some of these College disputations, "these frivolous subtleties and barren disputations," are before us, and while we contemplate their grim and hungry aspects, we cannot wonder at Milton's reluctance to leave his delightful pursuits, and quit the poetry and philosophy of Greece for such dry and uninviting disquisitions. At this time he was composing some of the most beautiful and finished of his Latin poems: he had written in his native language with elegance, and the *Allegro* and *Pensoroso* appeared shortly after. Here they are! the favourite themes of the tutors of Corpus and Christi. "Angeli cognoscunt Singularia.

* See proofs in Aldine Milton, p. vi. to p. x.

† It is curious to find, more than a century after, the sister University attacked for presenting these same dry bones of an exhausted logic to the students, in the place of wholesome nutriment; so slow do great bodies move in the march of improvement. See Amhurst's *Terræ Filius*, p. 5 et passim. Has it ever been observed that the verses of the *Terræ Filius*, are the prototypes of those in the celebrated Antijacobin, and of some in the *Rolliad*?

‡ See Life of Dr. Peter Beaumont, p. xi. 4to., the author of *Psyche*, &c. Cleveland's Works, p. 132. See also Burigny, *Vie d'Erasmé*, vol. i. p. 14, and the Preface to Du Cange's Latin Dictionary, and the Dissertation prefixed to Rob. Stephens's Latin Thesaurus, for an account of the barbarous authors, and method of education, which then prevailed. Milton's own system of education bears great similarity to that of Erasmus, as given in his *Tractatus de Educatione Puerorum*, and might have been formed from it; and both are, under necessary modifications, the foundation of the present system, and the commencement of it in the schools of Europe.

Ignorato motu, tollitur cognitio Materiæ. Intellectus est nobilior Voluntate. Visio fit per receptionem Specierum." Such are some of the titles. The themes themselves are too long to give, and but little amusement they would afford to those not breeding up for *Seraphic* doctors; but thus one began: "En in fronte difficultatem! quo ruo nescius? Egone ut Alexandrum huic nodo me præbeam? Nihil minus, sed quod faciunt Pueruli nempe irritis magis an ridiculis dicam couatibus, tortilem virgulam in obturantem ferunt molem, ut in quicquid est duriusculi, quod pedes turbat," &c. We may fairly presume, knowing as we now do the original cause of dispute, and the subsequent and speedy reconciliation, that these uncongenial and useless exercises were not rigidly required of the youthful poet; that his talents and acquirements were respected; for H. More says, that Milton's tutor was learned, vigilant, skilful, pious, and prudent. Milton says, "that the fellows of his college wished him to remain among them, and that he was 'procul omni flagitio, bonis omnibus probatus.'" There is a poem of Milton's which will throw light on this subject. He had to perform a *vacation exercise*; it was, as usual, a metaphysical one—Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments, his Ten Sons, whereof the eldest stood for *Substance* with his Canons, which Ens thus speaking explains. *Quantity* and *Quality* spake in prose, then *Relation* was called by his name.—Now from these dry bones what unwonted fires sprang up! Must not the tutors of his college have been gratified, in witnessing their now obedient pupil, not only performing his allotted though ungrateful task, but creating a soul under the ribs of Death; and over this chopped logic, sprinkling the fairest waters of the Pierian spring.* Such an exercise as this, thus performed, must have charmed away all previous misunderstanding; and often as 'Relation had been called by his name'—in the schools, we may be assured he never before answered in such a noble invocation, and such strains of majestic eloquence, as

Rivers arise!—whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulphie Don,
Or Trent, who like some earthborn giant spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads, &c.

A youth of nineteen, who could write such lines as "Now he before the Thunderer's throne doth lie, listening to what unshorn Apollo sings to the touch of golden wires," could not but be in the highest estimation in the Muses' seat.

This is the view of the subject which the editor of the Aldine edition first took, which Sir Egerton Brydges supports, and from which Mr. St. John does not dissent. Whether to use Mistress Powell's expression, Milton's *choleric temper* expressed itself thus early; or whether he brought to the precincts of the parent church any partial prejudices imbibed from his tutor 'Young,' and expressed them with his usual energy and warmth, may be supposed; at any rate, the verses in which he alludes to the subject, appear to point rather to his *studies* than to his conduct, as the cause of offence—"Ceteraque ingenio non subeunda meo."

As we are neither writing a Life of Milton, nor forming any connected chain of criticism on his works, we shall make such observations in our progress as occur.

As regards Comus, Oldys observes that it was often bound up with

* "It were to be desired, that in our Universities, Aristotle's *Analytics*, *Topics*, *Physicks* and *Metaphysics*, be suppress'd, not only as vain, but disposing to Contention and Discord." See Roger Coke's *Detection*, p. 665. See also p. 22, which passages show the prevailing studies of the time.

the first edition of T. Randolph's Poems, for which we know no reason, but, as they were both thin quartos, it was found convenient; it is, however, singular that the Comus of Erycius Puteanus was republished at Oxford in 1634, the very year in which Milton's first appeared * As regards the mixture, objected to by Johnson, of polemical satire with pastoral imagery, in *Lycidas*; Milton had not only the authority of his master Spenser, but of Mantuan in his *Bucolics*; and as for the objection to its imitation of pastoral life, numerous are the high examples that Milton could prefer, as Buchanan *Sylvæ*, Desid. Tortæi, Desid. Lutetiæ, Danheusii *Thyrsis*, *Bucolica*; in obit. Scaligeri, Thuani, &c.

Every one recollects the advice which Sir H. Wootton gave, and which Milton much neglected, as the latter was about to set out on his travels; which Delphic Oracle, as he called it, he had himself received from old Alberto Scipione at Sienna, a Roman courtier who lived in times of danger; and we also know that Milton, in his youthful zeal, spoke his mind so freely on religious matters when under the Papal eyes and ears, as to excite the apprehension of his friends for his personal safety. In a letter to Diodati, he alludes "to the freedom of his conversation on topics of religion." That the danger of this was not imaginary, we may well know from the character of that Church, then sore from the desertion of some of her principalities; and Sir John Eliot, in 1631, writing to his son, then setting out on his travels, says—"The territories of the Church I hope you will avoid (these I confesse *are dangerous*, as all Spaine, which by no means I can allow you ever to enter), but other parts are free and peaceable as England, when with *discretion* you may as much rely on your safetie. Be careful in your religion," &c. &c.

Now, in an Album of a Neapolitan nobleman, Camillo Cerdogni, residing at Genoa from 1608 to 1640, among other inscriptions of Englishmen as well as of foreigners, is the following by Milton, written in his own strong, clear hand.

"If Virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoope to her."

"Cœlum non animum muto qui trans mare curro."

"Jan. 10, 1639. Joannes Miltonius, Anglus.†"

Presuming that the distich from Comus, as well as the Latin verse of Horace, alludes to himself, and that they bear reference to the same subject, we may suppose that subject to be his *religion*, which he here affirms to be unalterable, and that if it were attacked, heaven would lend its support

* The original edition of Comus is exceedingly scarce, and is the only one of Milton's larger works which is so. There is one curious reading in this first edition, not noticed by T. Warton, or the Commentators. Ver. 214 stands thus in the common editions.

"Thou *hovering* angel girt with golden wings."

But in the first edition it is "Thou *flickering* angel," &c. Warton's first edition of Milton's *Minor Poems*, contains many notes omitted in the second, chiefly on *Samson Agonistes*, and *Paradise Regained*. The variations in *Lycidas*, which he has not noticed, are given in *Class. Journal*, xxiii. p. 211.

† If he had chosen, Milton might have appropriately added a verse of Heraclitus preserved by Clemens Alexandrinus,

Πολλὰ πλανηθῆναι διζήμενον, ἔμμεναι ἐσθλόν.

Inquisitionis causâ peregrinari, et retinere mores incorruptos.

A. Morus, in his *Fides Publica*, p. 68, mentions that Milton boasted "Quod ais te Romæ martyrii fuisse Candidatum, quoniam Sententiam de Religione tuam liberius aperires, *horribile* arcanum est, quod certe Poemata tua non docent," &c.

to those who defended it. This autograph is not only an interesting memorial of the poet, but a confirmation of his decision and resolution in matters connected with the religion of the reformed Church, if we have rightly interpreted the lines. In the same volume is the autograph of Thomas Wentworth afterwards Lord Strafford, both then in the brilliant morning of life: both pursuing in youthful emulation the arts of peace; both wandering in the enchanted land of song; both enriching their minds with all the ancient or the modern muse could bestow; one as yet guiltless of trampling on the liberties of his afflicted country, and one not yet having earned the noble pre-eminence of standing forth as the unbought champion of her injured liberties.

Perhaps the following passage may be considered as a commentary on the poetry. "In all the places in which vice meets with so little discouragement, and is protected with so little shame, I never once swerved from the path of integrity and virtue, and perpetually reflected that though my conduct might escape the notice of men, it would not elude the inspection of God."*

We next approach Milton's history, after he had lighted the marriage torch; but

— "non Pronuba Juno,
Non Hymenæus adest, non illi Gratia lecto."

His wife's† desertion of her bridal chamber, may be traced to the dislike of the dullness and restraint of a scholar's life, and her preference of the company of the gay and fascinating Cavaliers, then enjoying the hospitality of her father's house. In the intoxication of youthful spirits, surrounded with powerful friends, and protected by the paternal roof, she proclaimed her unwillingness to return. The cause of Milton's alienation, further than is found in his resentment‡ of this unkind and unworthy desertion, is expressed in more than one passage by himself, which may be summed up in the general complaint:—that she was a dull uninviting companion, without mental resources or attractive affections; without conversation, and without love. His celebrated treatise on Divorce, certainly burst out from the bitterness of a wounded spirit. It met with little congenial feeling; some treated it with ridicule, some with neglect and contempt; he himself acknowledges,

— "it walk'd the town awhile
Numbering good intellects, now seldom por'd on."

* P. 81. Brydges.

† Sir E. Brydges has corrected some great mistakes made by Mr. Todd in his account of the family of Powell from the representation of Mr. Holbrooke. See vol. i. p. 277.

‡ It is more than probable that the main cause of disagreement between the Poet and his bride, may have existed in the incompatibility of their *political* creed. Such subjects could not be avoided in the domestic tête-à-tête at that momentous time, and could hardly be canvassed without great offence to either party. This, I presume, is the allusion in his Poem:

— "or his happier choice too late
Shall meet, already link'd and *wedlock-bound*
To a fell adversary, his hate or shame." Par. Lost, x. 905.

Yet Mr. Coleridge truly observes, that "Milton's soul was susceptible of domestic enjoyments, notwithstanding the discomforts that actually resulted from an apparently unhappy marriage."

Mr. St. John, in his valuable selection of Milton's Prose Works, i. 108, has a whimsical note on the Aldine editor, for observations made by Mr. Todd on Milton's *three wives being all virgins*. Now it is curious in turning to the life of Erasmus, to find

Herbert Palmer denounced it in a sermon preached before the House of Commons; but the most important reference is one that, as we do not find it in the biographies of Todd or Symmons, we presume that for the first time we lay it before the public, though it is to be seen in so common a work as the Cases of Conscience of Bishop Hall. After repeating our Lord's declaration on the Mount (Matt. v. 32.), he adds:

"Yet I find that so evident an assertion checked by two sorts of adversaries. The one, certain *wild novelists*, who admit of very slight causes of separation; the other, Romish Doctors, who plead for the main and important additions to this liberty of Divorce. I have heard too much of, and once saw a licentious pamphlet thrown abroad in these lawless times, in the defence and encouragement of Divorces (not to be sued out, that solemnity needed not, but) to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband to his displeasing and unquiet wife, upon this ground principally, that marriage was instituted for the health and comfort of *man*; when therefore the match prove such as that the wife doth but pull down aside, and by her innate peevishness, and either sullen or pettish or froward disposition brings rather discomfort to the husband, the end of marriage being hereby frustrate, why should it not (saith he) be in the husband's power (after some unprevailing means of alleviation attempted) to procure his own peace, by casting

off this clog, and to provide for his own peace and contentment in a fitter match. Woe is me!—to what a passe is the world come!—that a Christian pretending to reformation, should dare to tender so loose a project to the public? I must seriously profess when I first did cast my eye upon the front of the book, I supposed some great wit meant to try his skill in the maintainance of this so wild and improbable a paradox; but ere I could have run over some of *these too well penned pages*, I found the author was in earnest, and meant seriously to contribute this piece of good counsel in way of reformation to the wise and seasonable care of superiors. I cannot but blush for our age, wherein so bold a motion hath been amongst others, admitted to the light. What will all the Christian churches through the world, to whose notice these lines shall come, think of our woful degeneration in these deplored times, that so uncouth a design should be set on foot among us?"

As regards the subject itself, it has been found one of considerable difficulty, and admitting many varying opinions; and previous to the time of Milton, it had not only employed the ingenuity of casuists and divines, but the learning of those most profound in the knowledge of antiquity and law; though most of those laborious treatises, and perhaps even that of our own Selden, may be now in vain sought except in the libraries of the Civilian. In the particular case of Milton, before us, it would appear, that, according to the opinion of some of Milton's biographers, in which we agree, it is very doubtful whether the future happiness of the husband, when he had shaken off his conjugal fetters, would have been increased; for, after the romantic reconciliation, he appears to have lived with domestic tenderness and affection, and probably escaped that

him congratulating a friend on a similar occasion, with having married a *widow*; and as the passage contains a curious mention of Sir T. More, we shall give it entire:—
 "Quod *viduam* duxisti, non est, quod te poeniteat. Id malunt, qui uxorem ad usum rei domesticæ ducunt potius, quam ad voluptatem, et qui equos ad usum querunt, malunt domitos, quam indomitos. Quod si illa genuit priori marito, tu magni mali metu liberatus es, ne sterilem duxeris. MORUS mihi sæpenumero narrare solet, se si centum uxores esset ducturus, nullam ducturum esse virginem: nunc habet vetulam nimis vivacem, quæ si migrasset, potuisset ille opulentissimæ clarissimæque feminae maritus esse." We must add here our surprise that Mr. St. John, generally so well informed, should express his ignorance of Milton's allusion to the Rats and Mice that eat up the German Bishop. Did he never read the Laureate's ballad?—Did he never see the island near Bingen on the Rhine, and the Rat's Tower, where they picked Bishop Hatto's bones?" See Milton's Sel. Prose Works, II. 277.

remorse which at some future time, and in some considerate moments, he might have felt; when he considered that in his *choleric* frenzy he had visited too heavily the foolish levity of his young and inexperienced bride, perhaps misled or overruled; that he had offended the feelings of society, and perhaps might not have felt satisfied, in his cooler moments, of the unanswerable cogency of his arguments. Fenton has elegantly conjectured that Milton had the unexpected interview with his wife in his relation's house in his mind, when in the tenth book of his great poem he describes the repentant supplication of Eve, and the forgiveness of Adam. It may be so: for the incident was too uncommon and affecting easily to be forgotten, and it possessed something in its singular and romantic character that might pass in a mind like his, with ease into the form of poetic beauty.

With regard to the general question, we have said, that difficulties present themselves, on whichever side it is viewed, as to a settlement which could gain universal consent, in its agreement with the Will of God, the welfare of society, and the happiness of individuals. Certainly there are authorities who lean to the side of granting a greater liberty of Divorce; and the names of Erasmus* and of Cranmer, of Selden, and of Milton, not to mention the hosts of civilians who have written on that side, are worthy of all respect. If marriages are held, as by the Catholic Church, indissoluble, infidelity, it is said, is virtually encouraged by the hopes of impunity. The morals of many Catholic countries are supposed too plainly to evince the advantage taken of the inflexible law of their Church. If, on the other hand, divorces are to be obtained, as in some German and Lutheran states, without difficulty—if neither love, nor the welfare of children, nor the remembrance of past friendship, nor the obligations of a common interest, are to stand against differences of temper, projects of interest, vagrant affections and freaks of dislike, a very dangerous inroad would be made in the security of the marriage tie. An engagement which could be dissolved with ease, would be entered into without a due consideration of its importance. Wives would be consigned to forlorn and unprotected solitude; or if both parties ventured to renew their broken ties, the children of the former would mourn the loss of an affection that had found other objects than those which reminded the parents of discord and aversion, and who looked perhaps with disgust, or regret, on the fruitfulness of a marriage bed which they had deserted, and the sanctity of a religious contract they had despised. Besides, the advantage of the altered law would be almost certainly on the side of the husband, which is surely most unjust. When the Romans appointed a peculiar goddess to hear the complaints of a marriage life, her name, "*Viriplaca*," clearly indicates on which side submission was required.† Amidst the anomalies existing on this subject in the laws of England, one which surely requires alteration is, that, in cases *justly* demanding the right of Divorce, none but the wealthy can incur the expense of the necessary and painful process.

Whoever may differ from Milton in the opinions which he formed with such uncompromising decision, and expressed with such masculine and authentic eloquence, on the subjects just alluded to; will not fail to join in praise of that noble treatise which he called *Areopagitica*, in which the

* See the Opinions of Erasmus on Divorce, and his Controversy with the Dominican Hovestrade, in Burigny's *Vie d' Erasme*, vol. ii. p. 521. He considers that the Fathers of the Church, Ambrose, Tertullian, and Origen, are with him, and his opinions are expressed with his usual moderation and good sense.

† See Gibbon's *Roman History*, vol. iv. p. 372.

most forcible arguments are urged with the greatest skill and power, and adorned and heightened with the richest figures and the most majestic and noble language. 'The first defender,' says Sir James Mackintosh, 'let it be remembered, in Europe, of a free press and an unfettered conscience, was Milton ;* and we must recollect, if we would estimate the value of this defence, that *the liberty of the Press is the basis of all Liberty*. It is true, that cases may be supposed, and perhaps have occurred, and that in our own history, where the liberties of a country may be in danger, though the Press be free ; yet certainly there is no security for the possession of lawful freedom, unless the indignant voice of complaint, as well as the dispassionate conclusions of reason, may alike be heard. "Any attempt (says a learned Prelate in one of his Charges to the Clergy) to suppress, or even to check the spirit of inquiry which is abroad in the world, would not only be a vain and fruitless attempt, but a violation of the indefeasible liberty of the human mind, and an interference with its natural constitution. To impart to that spirit a right direction, to sanctify it with holy motives, to temper it to righteous purposes, to shape it to ends which lie beyond the limits of this beginning of our existence, will be the endeavour of those who desire to make the cultivation of intellect conducive to moral improvement, and to establish the kingdom of Christ, at once in the understandings and affections of mankind." Dr. Johnson says, "if every sceptic may have leave to broach his follies, there can be no religion ;" in other words, if any man may propagate lies, there can be no truth. *Sed magna est veritas, et prevalcbit*. It is a part of religious duty to oppose this scepticism, as it is a part of religious faith to expect it. "The Christian Church," says a late pious and enlightened author,† "has never been in so great danger, as when it has continued for any time in a state of unruffled prosperity. The existence of sects seems not only inseparable from the nature of imperfect intelligence, but of benefit to religion itself ; and while the Bible continues to be the acknowledged standard of faith, they can be of no material prejudice. If it be of man it will come to nought ; but if it be of God we cannot overthrow it, nor need we fear evil from it. I respect even the errors of the conscientious Christian, and feel the impossibility of a perfect unison of sentiment in rational beings who think for themselves."

That the once celebrated controversy with Salmasius has ceased to be of public interest, may be inferred, from its seldom or ever being alluded to in those works which professedly discuss the great constitutional questions of that time. Hobbes said of these treatises,‡ "They are very

* "We read the noble Apology of Milton for the Freedom of the Press with admiration ; but it had little influence on the Parliament to whom it was addressed." *Hallam's Const. Hist.* iii. p. 4. "It should further be remembered, that in the days of their supremacy, the Presbyterians resisted even the eloquence of Milton when it pleaded for the freedom of unlicensed Printing."—*Le Bas's Life of Laud*, p. 249.

† Vide Sir Thomas Bernard's *Consolations of Age*, p. 106. ; and see John Hales's *Sermon, Peace of the Church*, vol. iii. p. ii. ed. Ld. Hailes.

‡ On some Latin compositions of Milton in Peck's *Memoirs of Cromwell*, see Dr. Parr's *Letters*, vol. 1. p. 430. Mr. Todd mentions his having heard of a copy of Salmasius, which belonged to Milton, filled with notes by him on the solecisms and errors in grammar and style. We can only say that Salmasius's style admits of no such severe criticism as this. It is not curious or refined ; but is plain, and generally correct. See Todd's *Life*, p. 125. Milton was peculiarly unfortunate or unskilful in detecting his *real* opponents—he attacked Bramhall instead of Rowland ; he mistook More for De Moulin, and he answered Dr. Gauden when he supposed he was vanquishing Charles.

good Latine both, and hardly to be judged which is better; and both very ill reasoning, and hardly to be judged which is worst. Like the declamations, *pro* and *con*, for exercise only, in a rhetorical school by one and the same man: so like is a Presbyterian to an Independent." In fact, each champion placed himself on the extreme limits or edge of the position he maintained; Salmasius maintained the indefeasible right, the unlimited power, and the irresponsible nature of the kingly office. More than half of his bulky and laborious treatise is taken up with the discussion of the abstract question of the *jus divinum* of kings; and it is only in the eighth chapter that he considers his ground sufficiently prepared for applying his arguments to the English Monarchy. If we look at this treatise of the Leyden Professor with the philosophical spirit of modern history, it can only be considered as a little more distinguished by the celebrity of its author and his antagonist, and by the greatness of the occasion that called it forth, than others written on party questions in those days, and which attempted to settle the complicated questions of law and prerogative in modern times, on the paradoxes of ancient philosophers, on the Jewish theocracy, on the apostolical commands, on the opinions of the fathers, on the authorities of councils, and all the learned and obsolete lumber of pedantic acquirement. But it would not be fair to expect that Salmasius should have anticipated the knowledge which it took another century to mature. Treatises on the same subject, and in the same language as that which he used, had appeared before his time; and the *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos* of Languet, and the work *De jure Regni apud Scotos* of Buchanan,* are in the same style of argument, though advocating principles the opposite to his; and subsequently the reasonings of Salmasius were again revived in the elaborate disquisitions of Filmer and Mackenzie. The Philosopher of Malsbury alone pursued another system; and, putting aside the assistance of obsolete authority, which he might consider as useless when opposed to the unalienable rights of justice and liberty; he laid down certain general principles for the social covenant, and presented his model of government for the imitation of statesmen, and the instruction of the people. Considered however in respect of the time in which it was written, and the circumstances, and that it came from the pen of a foreigner, and one whose life had been chiefly devoted to the study of antiquity and the correction and explanation of the texts of the Greek and Latin writers; it will be a proof, if such is wanting, that the fame which Salmasius had acquired beyond that of every other scholar of his time for his extensive erudition was justly bestowed, and that he possessed other knowledge besides that which is to be found amid the glossaries and grammarians of ancient tongues. That it was not so popular as the answer of Milton, in the reformed countries as well as England, in the United States, in Zurich, or at Geneva, we may readily believe; in these countries the literature of Europe was chiefly to be found, and they were the head-quarters of republican doctrines. The reception of the rival volumes however in foreign nations was pretty equally balanced by the contending parties. Salmasius's treatise was suppressed at Amsterdam, and Milton's was burnt by the common hangman at Paris and Toulouse. It excites a smile at the present day to read such reflections as the following, where the wit and the confidence are

* Buchanan, says Gibbon, is the earliest, or at least the most celebrated of the Reformers who has justified the theory of Resistance. See *Rom. Hist.* vol. ii.

alike conspicuous: 'Un Anglais nommé Jean Milton a répondu a M. de Saumaise; je pense que M. de Saumaise lui repondra!' (Vide L'Esprit de G. Patin. p. 171.) But the learning and ability with which this treatise is composed, must shield it from contempt, though they can no longer save it from neglect. If now extinct, as to all public curiosity, and opened only occasionally by the Critic or the Biographer, yet it can boast that no common attention had been paid to its authority; and that its importance is declared in the commendation of one party, as in the censure of another; its doctrines were opposed by the greatest Poet of one age, and they have been supported and sanctioned by the greatest Statesman of another. Salmasius* might be equally proud of the declared hostility of Milton, and the silent admiration of Burke.

It must not however be unnoticed, that the enemies of Salmasius not only objected to the whole force and tenor of his arguments, but, further, accused him of plagiarism; and they asserted that the reasoning which defended the divine right of kings, was borrowed from the great work *De Jure Belli et Pacis* of his contemporary and rival in literary fame, Hugo Grotius: a work which that great writer commenced, when emerging from the gloom of a cruel and unjust captivity, which he carried on amid the privations of an unsettled life and uncertain fortune, and which at length led him to the splendors of an honourable and illustrious embassy. Yet something more than a just confidence in his own talents and extensive resources, would have kept Salmasius from being indebted to a contemporary, from whom he was alienated during his life, and whose reputation after death he attacked with an unrelenting and unprovoked hostility.

It has been said that Salmasius lost the favour of Christina, at whose court he was residing, when Milton's answer appeared; and that his death was caused by the bitterness of his supposed defeat by an antagonist previously unknown. The truth of either of these assertions, too hastily assumed by the biographers of Milton, is more than questionable. It is not at all improbable that the capricious Queen of the North may have vexed this old scholar with commendations of his enemy,† and that she

* The learned Gataker considered Salmasius worthy of the appellation bestowed on Pic. Mirandula,—“the Miracle of the Age he lived in.” See his answer to Lillie, p. 85. Sarrave calls him the Coryphæus of sacred and profane literature, and Grotius honoured him with the title, *Super Eminentissime*. The fanatical Republicans who hated his arguments, and the jealousy of scholars who envied his erudition, attempted to pull down the noble statue from the pedestal on which it had so long stood—but in vain; it still rose in its majestic proportion and colossal size.

† Salmasius describes himself as supported in his work by the consciousness of integrity and the intrepidity of truth. *Deum testabor me hanc causam tuendam suscepisse non tantum rogatus, sed quia meliorem et justiore nullam ea me potuisse defendere conscientia mea mihi suggessit, ratio et veritas docuit, resque ipsa dictavit, &c.* It does not appear exactly when the “first bold man dared to talk of bringing the King to justice;” but such language was heard in 1646 and 1647. Berkeley asserts that the resolution was taken at Windsor in a Council of Officers, soon after the King's confinement at Carisbrooke. See Maseres's Tracts, i. 3835, and Hallam's Const. History, ii. 302. Mr. Bowles considers that Milton was the first who cried out for *national justice*, in his *Exordium of Defensio Populi*; that Cromwell seized the idea, and that the King was hurried to judgment. He ingeniously finds a corroboration of this opinion in the *motto* of Milton, in his last address to the people, when it was determined by the whole voice of the Nation to execute the exiled King. The motto as appears in Milton's works—

Et nos
Consilium dedimus Scyllæ.

See Bowles's Life of Ken, vol. i. pp. 87, 156, &c. and his Last Days of Chillingworth,

may have joined in the voice of general praise; but he left the Court of Stockholm, not from the frowns of the Queen, but from the severity of that iron climate. There, at the same Court, Descartes died from the effects of a Northern winter. Naudæus, another eminent scholar who had been summoned there by the same authority, was obliged for the same cause to retire to the South. Grotius, then resident in Sweden, mentions, 'illa Mundi pars quam sibi frigidus septentrio seposuit,—"il ne pourroit pas souffrir l'air froid de Suede. L'Air de Stokolm lui étoit contraire." The biographer of Salmasius asserts that, unable to bear the climate, "he was always in bed with a fire in his room." Hence the joke of Phillips, "In Suecorum aulâ jam diu *friget*." We have before us a volume of Latin poetry by that unfortunate and inconsiderate writer, who too rashly lent his name to protect the character of another—*Poemata Alexandri Mori*, 1669, 4to, in which is an epitaph on Salmasius (p. 122), and the last couplet of which sets at rest the subject of Christina's treatment of him—

Postquam Christina colitur—nihil addo—quid ultra
Pertulit ad laudes *illa*, vel *ille* suas ?

In this volume is no allusion to the controversy with Milton, except as just mentioned in the lines on Salmasius, p. 123. As regards his death, it did not take place till three years after this time, and after his Answer to Milton had been nearly completed. He was advanced in years, was of a very weak constitution, was worn out with a life of hard study, enfeebled by gout, probably injured by his residence and the snows of Stockholm; he went to Spa for its medicinal waters, and there this 'Monster of Erudition' died. Christina's high regard of him, is shown beyond all dispute, in the affectionate and zealous letter which she sent to the widow, in which she repeats, that she had all the sentiments of love to him, as to a father; and was deeply interested in the glory of his reputation: she falls foul of the widow for burning his manuscripts. The biographers of Milton might have profitably spent a few hours on the volume of Sarravius.* While it is confessed that Milton's language, in this famous treatise, descended into the indecent grossness of personal abuse, it yet may be said that such was the tone and temper, not only of the controversial writers, but even the scholars of the day; that he had not exceeded the scurrilous and violent declarations of the fanatical preachers and the angry bark of their seditious pulpits. South says—"It was the pulpit that supplied the field with swordsmen and the Parliament House with incendiaries." Probably it was expected of *him*, as the public champion of the great and holy cause, that his tone should be uncompromising and decisive; that he should blow aloud the blast of defiance and contempt to the enemies of Sion; while the severe and sarcastic language which his opponent had applied to the

p. 12. I find a note in my copy of Milton, that Sir Thomas Phillipps presented the Royal Society of Literature with extracts from MS. *Letters of Milton to Cromwell*, purporting to be the sketch of a republic, which he had devised as a model of perfection. Has this letter been published? Is it generally known that the *State Letters of Milton* were not only translated by J. Phillips, but by some other writer, and printed abroad, with *curious interpolations*? The original Latin was published 1676. The Anon. Translation, 1682, 4to. and Phillips's in 1694. Refer particularly to p. 88 of the 4to, and p. 236 of Phillips. In Todd's *Life of Milton*, p. 180, it is said that the *Latin letters* were given *not accurately*.

* In his Answer written at Spa, after his return from Sweden, Salmasius speaks of Christina with praise:—"faciliores aditus habet et molliora fandi tempora," &c. p. 225.

leaders of the fanatical party, and to their motives and principles, had goaded him into personal recrimination. 'Had the heart of Milton,' says Mr. D'Israeli, 'beat as coldly on the death of Charles as Ludlow's, his democratic feelings might be respected. But that this great tragic genius having witnessed this solemn scene of Majesty in its last affliction, should have *ridiculed and calumniated and belied it*, as the meanest of the mob,—who would credit this, had it been a secret anecdote hitherto concealed from the public eye? Milton, in his celebrated Defence of the People, treats Charles the First as a *mere actor* striving—*Veluti poetæ, aut histrionis deterrimi plausum in ipso exitio ambitiosissimæ captare*. In the kingly calmness of Charles's death he sees but a *player's exit*, a paltry mime's ambition to be clapped on retiring from the stage—the artificial decency of a theatrical Cæsar's fall!" It must, however, be recollected that he was goaded to place this theatrical mask on the face of Charles, by Salmasius having brought prominently forward the patriotic feelings which were declared from the scaffold by the dying monarch, and having reproached the enemies of Charles with the generous forgiveness of his nature, and his inextinguishable love of the people who had condemned him to a traitor's death. It was represented as the forgiveness from the Cross. It was impossible that Milton could let this pass unnoticed or unrebuked; if he could not deny the words, which was out of his power, he could only give them an ignominious interpretation, and throw the ridiculous over the sublime. Milton knew the sentiments of those who employed him in his task; and he was prepared to satisfy them, perhaps he fully shared in them. The words of Salmasius are, '*Quantum magis non honore (titulo Parentis Patriæ) et elogio dignus Carolus qui populi ingrati tantum amorem et tale studium, non solum tota vita—sed etiam in ipsa morte testatus est?*' To have left this unexplained, would have been to deprive the *wasp* of every thing—but his sting. Mr. D'Israeli considers the stern Republicanism and the *personal* hatred of Charles, which so strongly characterized Milton, to have been early imbibed from his first tutor Young—"the Puritan in Essex who cut his hair short"—as well as from his second, Alexander Gill, who was also his beloved friend and a fiery Revolutionist; whose language was in 'the vulgar tone of the lowest Democracy.'" But did Mr. D'Israeli remark that Gill's volume of Latin Poetry is dedicated to Charles the First, and is full of praises of him and his father? Milton's constant objections to Salmasius, independent of mere verbal abuse, were that he was only a grammarian and word catcher—*grammaticum hominem*; that he was a stranger, and had no right to intermeddle with our national disputes, and that he was exposed to the just charge of inconsistency, in now upholding that hierarchy, against which, as well as the papal power, he had so lately declared his deliberate opinion in a large and elaborate treatise. Milton attributes the private vexations and public disgrace and defeat, as he calls it, of Salmasius, to his having deserted his old opinions for the sake of gain. We must place against this the solemn appeal of Salmasius, at the end of his *Défence*—'*Deum testabor me hanc causam suscepisse non tantum quia rogatus, sed quia meliorem et justiozem nullam ea me potuisse defendere conscientia mea mihi suggestit; ratio et veritas docuit, resque ipsa dictavit,*' &c. We may add, as a conclusion on this subject, that a person named Jeanes, or Janes, published an answer to Milton's *Iconoclastes*, under a title which we now cannot remember; but that in the year of the Restoration, 1660, this same book was brought out again under the title of "Salmasius his detection of the diabolical Rebell Milton," in-

tending to pass it off as a Translation of Salmasius' * Posthumous Work—“ ad Joannem Miltonum Responsio ;”—it is in fact the same book and the same edition as that brought out by Janes, with the exception of the title, and a leaf of address to the reader. We shall here insert what Salmasius says in his unfinished Answer relating to the errors in Milton's Latin Poetry :

“ Sed quis ille Miltonus ? Unde domo ? Quis enim audivit hominem, ante hanc suam defensionem pro P. Anglicano. Eam et multi negant illum auctorem debere agnoscere, nisi solo titulo. Conscriptam enim esse a Ludi magistro quodam Gallo de trivio, qui Londini Pueros nihil sapere docet. Nam Miltonum ipsum qui penitus noverunt Latine scire, aut scribere posse, serio negant. Ego aliter sentio. Nam si *Poëta* est Miltonus, et non humilis quidem spiritus, cur non etiam *orator* esse queat disertus ? At de Poëticiæ Mustaceo laureolam sibi quæsisse, poëmata ejus arguunt, in quibus *Patrem suum se poëtam* genuisse gloriatur. Non meliorem tamen Poëtam esse, quam civem inde apparet, quod ut malus civis, contra leges Patriæ peccat, perduelles ejus defendendo, ita et *pessimus Poëta sapius*

leges Metricas violat, breves pro longis, et longas pro brevibus ponendo. Sic ultimam in *quotanis* corripit, primam in *paruisset*, etiam primam in *Semifracta*, et in nomine *Opis*, secundam in *Jacobus*. Alia multa passim in iis committit, quæ et Grammaticam et Latinitatem lædunt. *Belgia* illi est pro *Belgio*. Sic *Gallium* posset dicere pro *Gallia*, *surdere* ad *preces*. *Aves augures* appellat, cur non etiam *aucupes* aves dicentur ; *stelliparum* Cœlum appellat, qui stellas scilicet pariat. Alia infinita sunt, quæ omitto, ut versus abnormes, qualis iste est,—‘ Et callebat avium linguas ’— Tametsi ætatem illis, qua scripta sunt, non apposuisset, facile tamen perspicere poteramus *pueri* esse poëmata. Sed *Puerilia* errata prestare debet jam *Vir*, cum et paucos abhinc annos recudi Londini curaverit.”

Salmasius could discover the errors in Milton's Latin Poetry, but the general elegance of the language, and the classical beauty of the images and expressions entirely escaped him. The old Grammarian hugged himself with joy at the delivery of his clumsy joke, which occurs just after, when he exhorts Milton to inscribe on the work—“ Joannis Asini, alias *Multonis*, nam *Multo* vervech est etiam Anglis.”

It is well known that when Milton's History of England † appeared, the Licenser suppressed a passage which reflected on the Long Parliament, and the republican Assembly of Divines, and which was not published till 1681. Of the genuineness of this passage some doubts have been entertained ; we are enabled to lay before our readers, through the kindness of a friend, the opinion on this subject of one, whose name it would be sufficient alone to pronounce, at once to draw attention to the reasons by which it is supported ; but we may add, that to him has been applied the happy designation by Sir David Dalrymple of Lord Hardwicke, as “ learned in British History :”

* In this treatise, Salmasius alludes more than once to some Dutchmen who had written against him, and whom he treats with contempt, ‘ qui totam ætatem contriverunt in Claudiano et Ovidio evolvendo, et nihil præterea bonorum Aetorum legerunt.’ This person (though unnamed) was Daniel Heinsius. See pp. 26, 53. The strange name at p. 28, ‘ Hugo Poni,’ is meant for Hugh Peters.

This posthumous Treatise of Salmasius is scarce, and seldom found with the others. Dr. Symmons, in his Life of Milton, says he never saw it ; it is called *Apologia contra Miltonum pro Defensione Regia* ; it was written at Spa ; without the assistance of his library. Can it be believed that in Chaudon's Dict. Biographique, the writer of the Life of Saumaise should have the audacious impudence to assert that the *Defensio Regia* begins in these words—‘ Anglais, qui vous renvoyez les têtes des rois comme des balles de paume, qui jouez à la boule avec les couronnes, et qui vous servez des sceptres comme de marottes,’ &c. Has this passed into the last edition of the *Biog. Universelle* ?

† On this History see *Retrospective Review*, vol. ix. 1—9, and Warton on Spenser, ii. p. 242.

" I thought, 1st. that the passage was a digression out of both time and place ; to use a vulgar phrase, brought in head and shoulders, and looking, therefore, much like an interpolation. 2dly. That the opinions expressed in it are greatly at variance with Milton's political creed and character. And, 3dly. that the reasons for its alleged suppression are wholly inadequate and inconclusive. With respect to my first objection, I am aware it will be said that Milton, in the introductory paragraph of his third book, as published by himself, had expressly referred to the ' late civil broils.' But it is not from thence to be inferred that he meant to follow it up with so ample, particular, and *misplaced* a description of his own times as is contained in the digression. Of my second ground of suspicion, I must leave you to form your own opinion. But I cannot easily believe, that if Milton had really derived from experience such expressions of the conduct and views of his late associates, he would have condescended to incur the imputation of being a time-server by printing them, as the story says he meant to do. Such a course would have been quite foreign to the sturdy independence of his character. As to the last point, I think the reason assigned for the suppression of the passage by the

Licensers, namely, that it was done out of tenderness for the vanquished party, is a most lame and impotent one. The Licensers, indeed, might have expunged, as Toland says they did, some passages exposing the superstition and luxury of monks, yet this seems doubtful, as so many were permitted to remain. But can it be believed that Charles the Second and his Licensers had the amiable weakness of harbouring tender mercies towards the beaten Republicans ? On the contrary, would they not have triumphed in an opportunity of exposing the recantation (for so they would have called it) of so formidable and illustrious an adversary as Milton ? After all, I must in candour admit that the Digression is not without internal marks of genuineness. It is so *Miltonic* in style and execution, that if Milton did not write it, it would be difficult to assign it to any other writer. If it be taken from him, as Johnson says of one of the disputed plays of Shakspeare, to whom shall it be given ? But the History of Britain itself I cannot think worthy of Milton's great name. It is a laboured recapitulation of the long-exploded fables of Brute and his descendants, and is as discreditable to his judgment, as the slur he casts on Saxon History* and Saxon Historians. That History he treats

* It is with pleasure that we favour the reader with some interesting remarks by the late Lord Grenville, on a doubtful point of English History connected with the present subject, and attached to a passage of Milton :—

" Milton says, in anticipation of his intended poem—' Frangam Saxonica Britonum sub marte phalangas.' The struggle of Cornish Britons for their national independence, tho' finally overpowered, was maintained till a very late period of the Saxon dominion in England, nor is it easy to ascertain the precise date of its termination. Gibbon indeed asserts (c. 38, note 135), ' that Cornwall was finally subdued by Athelstane (A.D. 927—941), who planted an English colony at Exeter, and confined the Britons beyond the river Tamar.' But this statement is confuted by the authority which he cites, as well as by other historical evidence. Malmesbury, to whose evidence Gibbon refers us, says no more, than that this monarch ' vigorously attacked the Cornish men, drove them from Exeter, and fixed the boundaries of his *own* territories (provinciæ suæ) on this side of the Tamar.' Cornwall was therefore still excluded from them. Nor is it more true, that Athelstane planted an English colony at Exeter. The English were settled there before his time, and held it, as Malmesbury expressly tells us, conjointly with the Britons (æquo jure). This common occupancy of the same district, by two hostile and barbarous tribes, was naturally not very favourable to its cultivation. Those who know its present state, may be amused with this author's account of it. No uninstrucive lesson, if it teaches the importance of domestic concord to national improvement, and the increased productiveness of the earth itself from the progress of social life ; a fact perhaps not sufficiently attended to by our ablest political oconomists. ' The soil,' says he, ' is hungry and squalid, scarcely producing a few starved oats, which bear for the most part no grain, but only empty husks.' Such was in those days the *neighbourhood of Exeter*, to which Athelstane, we are told, gave a new face of prosperity, by assuming to himself and to his people its sole possession and government. This transaction happened in 926, nearly the first of the two dates assigned by Gibbon, and almost 500 years after the arrival of Hengist in England. The Saxon Chronicle of that year states that Athelstane ' then obtained (or exercised) an authority (or superiority *gēþýlðe*) over all the things that were in this island, ' first Hlowel King of West Wales (Cornwall), and Constantine

as 'wars of kites and crows, flocking and fighting in the air,' and the historians as 'obscure and blockish chroniclers, only fit to be read by those who take pleasure to be all their lifetime raking in the foundation of old abbeys and cathedrals.' You have quite enough of historian and antiquarian feeling to deem this heresy; or, as Dogberry says, 'flat burglary as ever was committed.' He must have quite forgotten 'to love the high embowered

roof.' Warburton has selected one of the very *next* passages in the history for his particular praise. It is at the conclusion of the second book, where all the faults of Milton's prose style are accumulated and concluded in about a dozen lines. This is treasonable language, I confess; but in proportion as I admire the poet, I can afford, by way of set off, to censure the historian."

These very sensible observations point out an observable defect in Milton's mind, a singularity not affected, but native to it, and which broke out even amid the unprovoking tranquillity of Antiquarian research. On whatever subject his mind was employed, it was the same. In Theology it showed itself in a denial of the eternal existence of the Son, and the adoption of the Arian heresy. In politics, in the substitution of a republic on the basis of an old monarchical government, and among a people peculiarly attached to the regal constitution. In morals it supported an increased facility of Divorce; and it defended, in modern times, that plurality of wives which was allowed to the venerable patriarchs and princes of the

King of the Scots, and Owen King of Monmouth, and Aldrid the son of Eadulf of Bamburgh.' He seems to have exacted from them all some sort of submission, as to a paramount sovereign. But it is added, 'that they ratified this agreement with covenants and oaths, and then returned in peace.' He treated therefore with the British King of Cornwall on the same footing as with the King of the Scots. He covenanted with all these Kings, as exercising distinct though possibly subordinate powers of government, and he appears to have left them in that state. From this account, therefore, as well as from what Malmsbury states, of the separation of Exeter at this period from Cornwall, it is manifest that the latter continued to be, till within less than a century and a half before the Norman Conquest, a separate state governed by its native rulers. How much longer it remained in this condition we know not. A gentleman deeply versed in our ancient history has suggested to the author of these trifles, a conjecture, in defect of positive evidence, that Cornwall was absorbed into the Saxon kingdom by gradual encroachments, not long after the time of Athelstan. He supports this opinion by some instances of Ecclesiastical superiority exercised there by the English Kings before the Norman Conquest. And we may observe, that in Domesday book, a large proportion, perhaps the largest of the few Cornish landholders enumerated, seems to be of Saxon origin. But it is singular that no distinct account should remain of so remarkable an event, as the *final extinction of the sovereignty of the British princes in this their last refuge on English ground*; nor any memorial of that decisive epoch, when, in the words of our romantic poet,

Woe, and woe, and everlasting woe
 Came to the Briton babe, that should be born
 To live in thralldom of his father's foe!
 Late King, now captive, late lord, now forlorn,
 The world's reproach, the cruel victor's scorn.—Fair. Queen, c. iii. l. 44.

That the completion of this Revolution was deferred to a very late period, the evidence of language would indeed have sufficiently proved, had history been wholly silent. The local nomenclature of Cornwall is at this day almost entirely Celtic. In most other parts of England, the rivers and mountains have frequently retained their British appellations; but the names of the towns, villages, and parishes (with the exception of the Roman stations, or other accidental peculiarities) are in very large proportions of *Teutonic* origin. A circumstance which must be principally attributed (but not perhaps so exclusively as it has been by some of our own historians) to the influence of the Saxon conquest. Tho' even before the Roman Invasion, some considerable portion of our island was occupied by *Belgic* tribes, wholly differing, as we are told (Cæsar, I. 1, and V. 10), from the Celts in language, as well as in laws and manners, and retaining in their new settlements, like other colonists, ancient and modern, the appellations endeared to them by the recollections of their parent country."

ancient world, as the practice of usury was to the Canaanite. But we must consider that there was much in his *situation*, as well as perhaps in the warmth of his disposition, unfavourable to the calm and dispassionate investigation of truth. His constant engagements in controversy, even from his youth, led him rather to enforce and exaggerate his opinions, than to consider the objections, or to avail himself of the advice of others. Nor did more than twenty years of blindness, which separated him much from the society, and entirely from all active participation in the business of life, pass without producing their effect on his temper and on his intellect, on the direction of his researches, the tone of his opinions, and the conclusions of his judgment. An independence of opinion, approaching to singularity, and a confidence in himself, particularly of spiritual pride, characterized him even from his youth. In other times and under other circumstances they might gradually have given way to an enlarged acquaintance with the sentiments of others, and have been softened down by a friendly comparison with the feelings and opinions of society. Had he lived amid the blessing of peaceful times, under a settled constitution, and a gentle sway, the violence of his feelings would have been subdued, and the startling boldness of his paradoxical theories modified or suppressed. His temper would not have experienced its stormy trials, and his lofty and heroic virtues would have assumed the more engaging garb of Christian mildness and charity. But his prejudices and partialities were increased and not removed by the circumstances of his life. The men with whom he lived were of like sentiments with himself, as inflexible, as impracticable, as violent,* and as visionary. "The disturbed politics of Milton," says an enlightened memorialist, "are fraught with all the popular rumours and passions of the day." His Republican theories were strengthened by the visions of the ancient philosophers, the declamations of their orators, and the maxims of the poets; and his dislike of our established Church deprived him of the profound and admirable treatises, treasures of sound and real learning, which would have conducted him safely through the subtleties of a disputed theology; † or at least made him pause before he gave way to an alarming and afflicting heresy. We cannot search the hearts of men; but we are bound to interpret their actions with candour and charity. The scruples of an enlightened conscience, and the decisions of a severe and impartial judgment, must be looked on with reverence by all. Mr. Coleridge says, "that in Milton's mind there were purity and piety absolute, a keen love of truth, and as keen a love of his country."—"You

* "I cannot chuse but wonder what it is that inclines some men, who are otherwise sober enough, to let fly so lavishly and indiscriminately against reason and philosophy, especially in an age so exceedingly prone to phantasy and madness, and that hath been ruined in all its concerns by enthusiasm and vain pretences to the Spirit."—Glanville's *Philosophia Pia*, p. 85. 1671. See also p. 230. "Here the enemies of our Church and Government began. Upon this (fanaticism) they insisted still, and filled their books and pulpits and private corners with these cantings. This was the engine to overthrow all *sober* principles and establishments; with this the people were infatuated and credit was reconciled to gibberish and folly, enthusiasm and vain impulses. This is the food of conventicles to this day; the root of their matter, and the burden of their preachments," &c.

† On the subject of Milton's religious opinions and character, a late editor has expressed himself with judgment and ability. See Hawkins's ed. of *Newton's Milton*, l. p. xcix. to ci. Bishop Newton considered him a sort of *Quietist*, full of the spirit of religion, but little regarding the exterior. We are in want of materials for an opinion on this subject. He was a religious man, and he never went to a place of worship. Why? The ground is open, and each critic may advance his own opinion. Ours is, that he was old, blind, gouty, and infirm; a sufficient dispensation surely!

and ¶ (such were the dying words of a virtuous and venerable prelate,* who had from conscientious motives descended from the highest honours to a private station), you and I have gone different ways in the late affairs; but I trust heaven's gates are wide enough to admit us both. What I have done I have done in the integrity of my heart, indeed, in the great integrity of my heart."

ALCUINE'S BIBLE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(Continued from p. 363.)

Mr. URBAN, *B.M. Sept. 1, 1836.*
I NOW resume my remarks on the manuscript Bible recently purchased for the British Museum.

The description of this remarkable volume [marked MS. Add. 10,546] will next claim our attention. It is of the largest folio size, measuring 20 inches in height by 14½ inches in width, and consists of 449 leaves of extremely fine vellum, written in a beautiful and distinct minuscule letter, in double columns consisting of 50 lines each (excepting the book of Psalms, which has 52 lines), the height of which is 15 inches, and the breadth 4½ inches. At the commencement (fol. 1^b.) is the title to Jerome's Epistle to Paulinus, written in capital letters of gold, nearly an inch in height, on bands of purple, which are inclosed in a border surrounding the entire page, composed of gold interlaced ornaments in the style usual in the 8th and 9th centuries, within an edge of green or gold, with eight larger and eight smaller interlaced ornaments in

silver, in the corners and intermediate spaces.

INC̄ EPIS̄TĪL̄
SC̄I HIERON̄M̄
AD PAVLIN̄V̄
PRBM DE OM

NIBVS DIVINIS HISTORIAE LIBRIS.

M. de Speyr Passavant has the matchless assurance to state, that in one of the above ornaments, the name of CARVLVS is to be read, and that the rest are *signatures and monograms, only to be deciphered by a profound study!!!*¹ The Epistle follows, ff. 2-4^b, headed by a very large capital F [*Frater Ambrosius*], 12 inches in height by 5 in breadth, the frame work of which is of silver, and the ornaments of gold. From the upper limb of the letter hangs what seems to be intended for a lantern; and below, suspended from a cross, a species of lamp, or vessel to contain holy oil, probably similar to what was then used in churches before the altar. Both these are of gold, as are the first 19 lines of the Epistle

* See the Life of Bishop Sancroft.

¹ This passage is too extraordinary not to be given in the original words: " Dans le milieu de l'encadrement riche on voit les lettres CARVLVS liées et enlacées ensemble; en marge se trouve un signe de témoignage ou d'investiture, ou couteau de soie rompu avec une paille y attachée; et au bas, dans l'encadrement même, se trouvent deux signatures de cette époque, en forme de bandes de cuir renouées sur elles mêmes. Au contour de l'encadrement et dans les coins, on voit des espèces de monogrammes compliqués, qu'une étude approfondie parviendrait à déchiffrer" (!!!) *Description*, &c. p. 3. To understand the portion of this impudent and ignorant paragraph not alluded to above, it must be remarked, that along the margin of the page runs a thread, by which in all probability was once attached a piece of silk to the vellum, for the purpose of preserving the painting from injury, a custom formerly very common, and of which I have seen numerous instances of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Under this thread a fragment of common straw has accidentally been pushed, and many other similar pieces of straw are found in the volume, being used for markers, by readers, according to a well-known and early practice. The groundwork of the above tissue of absurdity may be found in two misinterpreted passages (by ignorance or knavery?) of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, vol. iv. pp. 9, 647, 650, when speaking of the seals and notarial monograms used in CHARTERS, and of the acts of investiture by which they were confirmed. Throughout the volume there is not a trace of a seal or signature, which proves how egregiously many persons who wrote testimonials in M. de Speyr-Passavant's *Album*, were deceived.

written in uncials. After the leaf is a blank page, and on the reverse of the leaf, f. 5^b. a large illumination the size of the volume, divided into three bands into four compartments, representing, 1. the creation of Adam and of Eve; 2. the presentation of Adam to Adam, and the charge not to eat of the forbidden fruit; 3. the temptation of the serpent, breach of the commandment, and shame on be-
 vexed with it; 4. expulsion from Paradise, and labours in tilling the earth and suckling of children. The letters are short, and exhibit a want of proportion, and an unpleasant rust color predominates throughout. On the bands are written in uncial letters.

A + Ω

PRIMVS VTI PINGITVR ISTIC .
 COSTA SACRAE CARPITVR EVAE .
 EVAM DVCI AD AE . QVAM VOCAT
 VIRAGINE .
 EDANT NE POMA VITAE . PHIBET
 IPSE CONDITOR .
 ET NVPER CREATAE . ANGVIS DOLO
 PVELLAE .
 HAEC AMOENA LVSTRANS . ADAM
 VOCAT REDEMPTOR .
 QVE AB VMBRIS PELLITVR INDE
 SACRIS .
 M LABORI RVRA COLVNT HABITI .

f. 6, commences the Preface of the book, addressed to Desiderius, of which the title and first lines are in uncial and uncial letters, alternately gold on a purple ground, and red. A large capital D. is of silver and in the same style as the preceding. and within it are drawn the figures of two cocks,² with a vase of flowers between; and beneath, two

A table of chapters (in number of the book of *Genesis* follows, and in *Genesis* begins with a large initial in gold and silver, in the same style as before, and above it the monogram of *Jhesus* in gold. Each of the books of the Old and Testament has a table of chap-

ters similarly prefixed, and an ornamental capital letter, more or less elaborately executed, with small figures of birds, animals, &c. in the centre, of gold and silver.

At the end of *Genesis*, f. 24, we read EXPLICIT LIBER BRESIT, ID EST GENESEOS. HABET VERSVS III. DCC.

The table of the chapters (139) of *Exodus* immediately succeeds, and then a second large illumination on the verso of f. 25^b. which is so remarkable as to merit a more detailed description. It is divided into two compartments. In the upper part is Moses receiving the law on mount Sinai from the hand of the Almighty. The hill is a blaze of red, and a hand is seen descending from the clouds, with the volume of the law. Above, two angels are pouring out fire from golden horns; and at a distance, at the bottom of the hill, stands a figure holding a sceptre terminating in a fleur-de-lis, probably intended for Joshua. Beneath, we have the same figure of Moses (whose portrait is admirably preserved) reading or expounding the law to Aaron and the children of Israel, whilst behind him stands Joshua holding a sceptre, as before. Over the respective figures is written in golden letters MOYS, AARON, FILII ISRAHEL, and JOSVE, and above, on a band of purple:

SVSCEPIT LEGE MOYSES CORVSCA.
 REGIS E DEXTRA SVPERI SED INFRA.
 IAM DOCET XPI POPVLV REPLETVS NEC
 TARE SCO.

The figures are about four inches in height, and are all represented standing within a palace, the architectural details of which exhibit a debased Roman style, and are worthy of attention. Fluted columns with foliated capitals support a roof sunk in squares, and on either side is a door, the entrance through which is covered by curtains hanging by rings from poles; and on these curtains are certain marks, affirmed to be *Tironian characters*, but which are of too doubtful a nature to

This affords M. de Speyr-Passavant another opportunity of trifling. He asserts these cocks allude to the defeat of Desiderius, king of Lombardy, and that one represents "la vieille Gaule Transalpine," and the other "la jeune Gaule Cisalpine," but that they are placed here, because the Epistle begins "*Desiderii mei*."!!! The fact is, that the figures of cocks, precisely similar, are to be found in numerous MSS. of the 8th and 9th centuries, and are merely ornamental. The *Codex Aureus* of Harleyan collection, No. 2788, offers at once a striking proof.

allow of a decided opinion being offered; nor is it of importance, for as the usage of the Tironian characters prevailed till the close of the tenth century, they do not affect in any way the question of the age or authenticity of the manuscript.

The prevailing colours in this painting are red and blue. Moses is represented with a long beard and moustaches of a bluish color, and his thick hair brought down in a point over his forehead. He is clad in a white cloak or mantle, and violet-coloured tunic, with a red border. Aaron has also a beard and moustaches, and is clad in a scarlet mantle, beneath which is a white tunic, ornamented with gold, and round the hem of each hangs a row of gold knobs, intended, doubtless, for the bells and pomegranates of the high priest's garments. He holds in the left hand a gold sceptre, terminating in a fleur-de-lis, and in the right, extended towards Moses, a gold maniple, or *manutergium*, which was formerly used to wrap the Sacred Volume in, as a mark of reverence.³ On his head is a crown of gold, ensigned by three fleurs-de-lis, precisely of the form worn by the ancient French monarchs.⁴ From these circumstances, coupled with the facts already adduced of the history of Alcuine's recension of the Bible, and the verses hereafter to be noticed at the end of the volume, it appears to me not only highly probable, but incapable of being fairly otherwise interpreted—that under the figures of Moses and Aaron we have the real portraits of Alcuine and the emperor Charlemagne, the former of whom is presenting to the latter the result of his labours on the Scriptures. This mode of representation is perfectly analogous to the taste of that period, and seems to confirm the opinion of Montfaucon and Mabillon, that the practice of drawing in Biblical MSS. the portrait of the Emperor regally enthroned, did not commence till the reign of Charles le Chauve.⁵

The book of *Exodus* is followed by those of *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*, the last of which has the following colophon: "EXPLICIT ADDABARIM QUOD GRECE DICITVR DEUTERONOMIVM . HABET VERS. II . DC. whereas in both the copies of the Vallicella and St. Paul Bibles at Rome, instead of *Addabarim* is read only *Elle*.⁶ Afterwards succeed the books of *Joshua Bennun*, *Judges*, *Ruth*, the four books of *Kings*, *Esaias*, *Hieremias*, (to which is annexed the *Lamentations* and *Prayer*), *Hiezechiel*, *Danikel*, the twelve *Minor Prophets*, and *Job*, with the Prologues of Jerome prefixed to Joshua, Kings (the *Prologus Galeatus*), *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, *Daniel*, *Minor Prophets*, and *Job*. After the Prologue on Job is a passage of 13 lines added, beginning "*In terra quoq. habitasse—ejus Chettheavit*," which is not in the Vallicella MS. marked B. 6. which has instead, the passage "*Job quoque exemplar—in sinu meo*," which in the Museum and St. Paul copies is at the end of the book. We next have *Origo Prophetiae David*, &c. and the Prologue of Jerome on the book of *Psalms*; which is followed by the *Psalter*, written in a smaller minuscule than the rest of the volume (with the exception of the tables of chapters, which are in the same character). Throughout are used the marks of the asterisk and obelus invented by Origen, the use of which is alluded to by Jerome, in his Prologue⁷, in the following words:

Notet sibi unusquisque uel iacentem lineam uel signa radientia, id ē, uel obelos ÷ uel asteriscos *, et ubicumque uiderit uirgulam præcedentem, ab ea usque ad duo puncta quae impressimus, sciat in lxx translatoribus plus haberi. Ubi autem stellae similitudinem perspexerit, de hebreis uoluminibus additum, nouerit aequae usque ad duo puncta iuxta theodotionis dumtaxat editionem, qui simplicitate sermonis a lxx interp'tibus non discordat."

The Benedictines have given a portion of this passage in pl. 53, tom. iii.

³ See Du Cange, *Gloss. voc. Armigeri*, and Baluze, *Capitular.* tom. ii. col. 1086.

⁴ Consult Montfaucon, *Monumens de la Monarchie Française, Disc. Prel.* pp. xxviii. xxxii.

⁵ *Monum. de la Mon. Fr.* i. p. 304. *Museum Italicum*, i. p. 70.

⁶ Blanchini *Vindiciae Canon. Script.* pp. cccxxiii. cccxxvi. fol. Rom. 1740.

⁷ See also *Chron. Gotwicense*, tom. i. p. 25, and Gerberti *Iter Alemann.* p. 54.

of their work, as a facsimile of unscule used in the Bible which is ascribed to Charles le Chauve, No. 1, Bibliothèque du Roi; and the identity of the character to that used in the Museum MS. and also in a MS. at Zurich, described by Gerbert, is remarkable not to strike the attention.⁸ It is surprising, however, that the pious and learned authors of the *Nouveau Traité* should not have noticed the above passage as forming the text of Jerome's Prologue, the rest of which, apparently, is wanting in this MS.

A close of the Psalter is added in the form of a curious Psalm supposed to have been written by David on the occasion of his fighting with Goliath, which is found in the Vallicella Bible, under the same title prefixed. We then enter this the books of *Proverbs*; *Psalms*; *Canticles*; *Wisdom*; *Ecclesiasticus*; two books of *Paralipomenon* or *Chronicles*; *Ezra*; *Hester* the last part of which, from cap. x. to the end of the book, is marked as the beginning of the *Book of Tobit*, as also in the Vallicella Bible; *Judith*; and two books *habees*; to each of which, with the exception of *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Proverbs*, and *Machabees*, is prefixed the name of the author's Prologue.

The Old Testament concludes on fol. 346, and on the next page commences the table of the chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, which is followed by the chapters of Mark, and John. After these, f. 349, we have the Preface of Jerome addressed to Pope Damasus, "*Novum Testamentum &c.*" followed by what is called the *Prologus Evangeliorum*, "*Scientia Evangeliorum—solum est*," which in the Vallicella MS. Harl. 2788, (9th edition) is made a second epistle to Damasus and is omitted both in the Vallicella and St. Paul copies. Next follow the Tables of the Ten Canons, which are arranged in the usual manner within

coloured arches supported by columns, exhibiting curious details of architecture, but which evidently are formed merely by the fancy of the illuminator.¹⁰ The Preface of Jerome "*Plures fuisse*" and argument of Matthew "*Mattheus sicut in ordine*," succeed; after which, on the verso of f. 352^b comes a third large illumination, the size of the page, which in point of design and colouring is superior perhaps to those which precede. The tone throughout is a slate-blue or ochry tint, relieved with white and gold. In the middle of the painting Jesus Christ is represented, within an oval, seated on a globe, with a nimbus round the head, holding a volume in the left hand, and raising the right in the act of benediction. On each side is written in uncial letters of gold:

REX MICAT AETHEREVS CONDIGNE SIVE
PHETAE
HIC EVANGELICAE QVATTVOR ATQ:
TUBAE .

Around the oval are placed the symbols of the four Evangelists, each holding a book; of which the eagle is at the top, the lion on the right, the bull on the left, and the man at the bottom. These are included in a frame of a lozenge form, which is again inclosed in a square, and in the four corners are full-length figures of the four greater Prophets, each holding a scroll, with flowing robes, sandals or boots of fret-work, red and blue, and golden caps on their heads. The Gospel of Matthew follows, which is succeeded by those of *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*, and *Acts*, with the usual arguments prefixed, and tables of chapters. We then have, at f. 402, the famous *Prologus septem Epistolarum Canonicarum*, which Wetstein, very groundlessly, suspects to have been composed by Pacificus, Archdeacon of Verona, who lived at a later period than Alcuine.¹¹ The

⁸ the fac-similes in the annexed plate, Nos. 3, 5, 6.

¹⁰ I have consulted the Prolegomena prefixed to the Benedictine edition of the Vulgate, 1693.

¹¹ See the Canons similarly designed in the MSS. Harl. 2788, 2820, and 2821, in the former in the same Book, MS. Cott. Nero. D. iv. and MS. Egerton, 608, &c.

¹² *Prolegom. N. T.* p. 108, fol. Amst. 1751. See Blanchini, *Evangel. Quadr.* DLXVIII. where, on the authority of Vitalis, it is ascribed to the 7th or

Epistles follow in their usual order, with a table of chapters to each. In the celebrated passage, 1 ep. Joh. v. 7. the text reads, f. 407. c. 1.

Qm̄ tres sunt qui testimoniū dant.
sps aqua et sanguis. et tres unū sunt.
Si testimoniū hominū accipimus. testimo-
niū dī maius est.

The whole of the words printed in Italics are in the original on an crasure, but have been re-written by the same hand as the rest of the page.¹²

After the seven Epistles is a blank page, f. 408, the verso of which, and f. 409, are occupied by tables of Canons, applicable to the Epistles of St. Paul, arranged in a similar manner to the Eusebian, within columns supporting arches, very skilfully designed and illuminated. Similar canons are found in the Vallicella Bible, B. 6, but not in that of St. Paul. The Epistle to the Romans is preceded, as usual, by a table of chapters, and four arguments, 1. "Epistolae ad Romanos;" 2. "Primum queritur;" 3. "Romani sunt qui;" and 4. "Romani sunt partes — à Corintho" (7 lines), the last of which is not in the Bibles at Rome. The remaining Epistles, with their several arguments, succeed in the same order as in our English Bibles, except that the Epistle to the Colossians is inserted between 2d Thessalonians and 1st Timothy. After the Epistle to the Hebrews, f. 441^b. follows the spurious Epistle to the Laodiceans, which is not found in the Vallicella and St. Paul copies, but is inserted in the ancient Latin Bible at Toledo, described by Blanchini.¹³ The *Apocalypse*, with Jerome's Preface, closes the New Testament, and ends at f. 448, col. 2, at the bottom of which is merely added: EXP̄L

LIBER APOCALYPSIS. HABET VERS̄ I
 DCCC.

On the verso of this leaf occur the Verses and Epigrams written by Alcuine, respecting which so much has been urged by M. de Speyr-Passavant, and they are printed at length in the "Description," pp. 21, 22, 24. With the epigrams I have nothing here to do, except to state, that they are intitled *De utilitate Divinarum Scripturarum; De Venia Peccatorum; De bono Intellectu; De Sententia Boni; and De confitendo uno Deo*. The number of lines comprised in them is 24, and they are omitted in every other MS. yet discovered, and consequently are not included in Froben's edition of Alcuine's writings. The remaining verses are in number 44, and precede the epigrams. They commence thus:

Nauta rudis pelagi ut saeuus ereptus
 ab undis [net,
 Im (sic) portum ueniens pectora laeta te-
 Sic scriptor fessus, etc.

The sentiment here expressed is almost literally the same with some lines often added at the end of Greek MSS.

ὡς περ ξένοι χείρονι παρῖδα βλέπειν,
 οὕτως καὶ τοῖς κάμνουσι βιβλίον τέλος.¹⁴

After some general reflections on the omnipotence, goodness, &c. of the Creator, which, with the introductory six, occupy 22 lines, Alcuine proceeds to notice the volume itself, in the verses following, which I have taken the liberty to punctuate, for the convenience of the reader.

Nomine pandecten proprio uocitare me-
 mento
 Hoc corpus sacrum, lector, in ore tuo,
 Quod nunc a multis constat bibliotheca¹⁵
 dictum¹⁶ [probat.¹⁷
 Nomine non proprio, ut lingua pelagga

8th cent. That Wetstein's conjecture is wrong in regard to Pacificus, is proved by the fact, that this Prologue is in the Vallicella MS. B. 25, which was certainly not written later than the 7th or 8th century. Blanchini, *ibid.* and Mabillon, *Iter Ital.* p. 67.

¹² See the fac-simile, No. 4, and compare with the corresponding passage in the Zurich Bible, No. 6, and in the fragment of the Bible of Charles le Chauve, MS. Harl. 7551.

¹³ *Vindic. Can. Script.* pp. cxcv. ccxiv.

¹⁴ Montfaucon, *Palæographia Græca*, pp. 43, 52, 79.

¹⁵ This was the name specially appropriated to the Old and New Testament when united together, as we have seen from the charter of the Emperor Lothaire, p. 362, and may be proved from many other authorities, contemporary with Alcuine.

¹⁶ *Dicta*, MS. Vallicella, B. 6.

¹⁷ *Docet*, MS. Vall.

In hoc dicta d'i conduntur mistica summi,
De quibus egregius vatis¹⁸ in ore canit :
' Est mihi lex d'ni dulcis sup' omnia mella,
Carior atq; auri milia multa super.'
Strenuus hanc d'ni famulus custodiat
actu,¹⁹

Cui merces caeli perpes in arce manet.
Codicis iustus²⁰ quod²¹ sint in corpore s'co
Depictæ formis litterulæ variis
Mercedes habeat, Xp'o donante, per ævum
Is²² CAROLUS qui iam scribe²³ iussit eum !
Hæc dator æternus cunctorum, Xp'e, bo-
norum

Munera de donis accipe s'c'a tuis,
Quæ PATER ALBINUS, devoto pectore
supplex,

Nominis ad laudem obtulit ecce tui,
Quem tua perpetuis conseruet dextra
diebus,

Ut felix tecum uiuat in arce poli.
Pro me, quisq; legas versus, orare me-
mento,

ALCHUINE dicor ego ; tu sine fine uale!²⁴

These lines seem to me completely to confirm the opinion already given, that this very copy of the Bible was made under the superintendance of Alcuine for the Emperor Charlemagne. It is impossible to deny, that in the verses above cited, Alcuine himself declares that the volume was written at the command of CHARLES, not at any distant period, but *jam*, that is to say, not long previous to its completion. The difficulties and objections which arise in coming to such a conclusion, will now be impartially examined, and some additional evidence offered in its support.

It may first be urged, that in a MS. copy of the Bible preserved in the library of the Fathers of the Oratory, called *della Vallicella*, at Rome, marked B 6 (supposed to have been written by Alcuine, and presented to Charlemagne), there exists a copy, with some omissions, alterations, and additions, of the above verses of Alcuine, and therefore may challenge the preference over the copy we have before us. But putting aside the general character of the Vallicella MS.²⁵ (a description of which will be given hereafter), the verses are sufficient, in my mind, to decide the question. In the latter copy, the verses are out of order,²⁶ and exhibit internal evidence of having been altered from those in the Museum Bible. Thus, the first six lines of Alcuine are in the Vallicella transcript the 41st to 46th; the next sixteen are wholly omitted, and in those which succeed, instead of the line

Is Carolus qui jam scribere iussit eum ;
we have

Tot Carolus rex, qui scribere iussit eum ;
And instead of

*Quæ pater Albinus, devoto pectore sup-
plex,*

we find

*Quæ tibi devoto Carolus rex pectore sup-
plex ;*

alterations which demonstrably refer to the Museum Bible as their original;

¹⁸ Sic pro *vates*.

¹⁹ *Custodiet arcem*, MS. Vall.

²⁰ *Illius*, MS. Vall.

²¹ Sic pro *quot*.

²² *Tot Carolus rex, qui scribere*, MS. Vall. omisso *jam*.

²³ Sic pro *scribere*. M. de Speyr-Passavant, with his usual effrontery, declares that *scribe* was an especial mode of abbreviation used in the time of Alcuine, and refers us to Kopp's *Palæographia Critica*, tom. i. p. 29, 31, for the fact! On looking into Kopp at the pages indicated, there is not a syllable on the subject, but at p. 30, a line occurs in which *dicere* is printed *dice(re)*, because the last syllable in the MS. was covered by the binding!!! Well may the believers in the authenticity of the Bible in the Museum say of the late proprietor, "*Non talibus defensoribus!*"

²⁴ See the fac-simile in the annexed plate, No. 2.

²⁵ See a fac-simile of the last two lines from the Vallicella Bible, No. 7.

²⁶ Unfortunately, no *critical* edition of these verses in the Vallicella copy, has ever, that I am aware of, been printed, and recent writers have contented themselves with copying Baronius, who first printed the verses in his *Annales*, tom. ix. p. 340, ad ann. 778. He omitted six of the most important lines in his transcript, which were afterwards supplied by Froben, in his edition of Alcuine's works, t. ii. v. 2. p. 612, *Addenda*.

for if the line had stood at first *Carolus rex*, it could not without manifest impropriety have been changed into *pater Albinus*, whereas the converse of this can easily be understood to have taken place, particularly on the supposition that the Vallicella copy was written in the reign of Charles le Chauve. But the additional verses in the latter MS. which are *not* in the Museum Bible, prove still more the truth of my argument, for they expressly declare that the volume was written for the use of a sacred edifice newly erected by the Emperor;²⁷ a circumstance which agrees better with the notion of its having been executed by order of Charles le Chauve, than with the fact of its being presented as a gift by Alcuine to Charlemagne. The error of M. de Speyr-Passavant in asserting positively that six important lines of his Bible were not in the Vallicella copy, may pass excused, since they are not in Baronius, and are only to be found in the *Addenda* to Froben's edition of the works of Alcuine; but the still graver error (not to give it a worse name) of ascribing these verses to a certain *Juvenianus*,²⁸ and transferring to the Vallicella Bible, marked B. 6. the inscriptions and painting found in *another* Vallicella MS. marked B. 25. (containing only the Acts of the Apostles, Canonical Epistles, and Apocalypse, written in uncial letters, earlier than the time of Alcuine,²⁹) is too scandalous not to be reprobated as it deserves, since he has founded on it the chief arguments adduced throughout his pamphlet, and by means of this false statement has deceived M. Peignot and many others. It is truly lamentable to find M. Gence, "ancien

archiviste au Dépôt des Chartes," repeating, like a parrot, after M. de Speyr-Passavant, that the Vallicella Bible (instead of the *Acts*, &c.) was "offerte par un sousdiacre du nom de Juvenianus, à l'église de Saint-Laurent."³⁰

But it may be further objected, that in the Museum Bible the verses at the end have been retouched by a modern hand, and that the name itself of *Carolus* is recent, which throws an air of forgery over the passage. In reply to this it must be observed, that although most undeniably the verses have been retouched (and apparently within the last twenty years³¹) with an absence of judgment and ignorance of ancient writing that is deeply to be regretted, particularly in the restoration of the words *Depicte*, *Mercedes*, and *Is Carolus*, yet it is equally certain to me, after the most patient and scrutinizing examination of the page, that the injury sustained by the MS. previous to the restoration, was *accidental*; and that there was no *malus animus* in the person who so unadvisedly retraced the illegible letters. The abrause was certainly not made by design, for the upper coat of the vellum can still be partially traced across the words which are re-written, and the injury to the MS. (which is to be ascribed to an adhesive substance still partly remaining in the margin) is not confined to the line with the name of Carolus, but has extended from the top to the bottom of the column. The letters more particularly retouched are marked in italics: l. 4, *laeta*; l. 5, *grates pro*; l. 7, *reque*; l. 8, *sunt*; l. 9, *ipse*; l. 12, *retinet*; l. 28, *De*; l. 29, *Est*; l. 30, *Carior*; l. 31, *Strennuus*;

²⁷ Hæc ego porto libens ad sacra sacraria templi,
Quod tua mens noviter condidit alma Deo.
Laudibus ut præsto Christi sit semper in illo
Iste liber, resonans verba superna Dei.
* * * * *

Perge libelle sacer ———
Et pete præclari præclara palatia Regis,
Ut maneat Christi semper in æde sacra.

²⁸ *Description*, &c. pp. 12, 14, 43, 76, *et passim*.

²⁹ See Mabillon, *Iter Ital.* p. 67; and Blanchini, *Evangeliarium Quadruplex*, part i. p. DLXVIII. part ii. p. DXCIX^b.

³⁰ *Description*, &c. p. 69.

³¹ M. de Speyr-Passavant is wholly silent on the subject, which, had he any honesty, he was bound to explain. Were the verses so retouched when the Bible came into his possession?

l. 34, *Depicta*; l. 35, *Mercedes*; l. 36, *Is Carolus*; l. 37, *dator æternus*; l. 39, *quæ*. The initial capital letters are in every instance original, as made by the rubricator, and have not suffered damage. Of *Depicta* (which as well as *Mercedes* looks too crowded for the space occupied by the word), the last letter *e* (for the diphthong) still remains, the last letter of *Carolus* may yet be traced, and *Mercedes* may have been *Mercedē*, which will obviate the crowded appearance of the word as it now appears. On the whole then, on a comparison of these verses with the transcript in the Vallicella MS. and a consideration of the circumstances under which the Museum MS. was retouched, it is my conviction that we have the genuine reading of Alcuine himself, although, doubtless, it would have been more satisfactory, had the lines remained in their pristine integrity. That these verses were composed by Alcuine, will, I think, not be disputed, and can be proved by comparing them with the rest of his poetical remains.³² A remarkable corroboration also of this, and which, without any violence, may be referred to the very volume under discussion, is to be found in Alcuine's letter to Nathanael, on the occasion of his sending the Bible to be presented to Charlemagne, in which he says:

"Epistolam vero parvitatæ meæ cum sanctissimo Divinæ Scripturæ munere, die Natalis Domini, et verbis salutationis pacificis, redde domino meo David (Charlemagne), cui tantas grates et laudes agimus pro omnibus bonis quæ mihi meisque filiis faciebat, quantas habet Liber ille syllabas, et tantas à Deo dari benedictiones illi optamus, quantæ in eo literæ leguntur scriptæ."

This very wish, expressed in similar terms, is found in the verses at the end of the Bible before us, and to whom can we believe the prayer to have reference except to Charlemagne?

After the leaf on which these verses are written, originally followed another, now lost, but of which the remains are still visible in the inner margin of the volume. The folio at present marked 449 (the last in the volume) contains on the recto a fourth large illumination, divided into two compartments. In the upper half is represented the volume of the sacred Scriptures bound in gold and silver, laid in a sort of ark or altar, above which hangs in large folds a scarlet curtain, faced with silver. On the right appears the Lamb, typical of the New Testament, and on the left the Lion of Judah, emblematic of the Old. At the corners are placed the symbols of the four Evangelists (half lengths), each of which holds a volume, on which are certain characters, believed to be Tironian, and which, certainly, have in great measure that appearance. Beneath, a figure, probably intended for St. John, is seated on a chair, receiving inspiration from the four Evangelists, who are represented by their symbols at full length. On his head stands the eagle; the lion and bull are on the right and left, whilst at his feet is the man, holding to the Evangelist's lips a horn of silver. On the bands in the centre of the page, is written in golden uncials:

SEPTEM SIGILLIS AGNVS INNOCENS MODIS.

SIGNATA MIRIS IVRA DISSERAT PATRIS. LEGES E VETERIS SINV NOVELLAE

ALMIS PECTORIB: LIQVANT ECCE.

QVAE LVCE POPVLIS DEDERE MVLTIS.

The design and colouring are good, and by the same hand as the last. That this leaf is now out of place is certain; but where it was originally inserted is not so clear. In all probability it ought to precede the Apocalypse; but from the marks of some letters *set-off* on the verso, it is evident that at one period it followed the fron-

³² For instance:

En tuus Albinus, sævis ereptus abundis.

Ad Discipulum, t. ii. v. l. p. 235.

Ut felix vivas semper in arce poli.

Ad Carolum M. ibid. p. 229.

Qui legitis versus, &c.

Alcuine dicor ego, jam vos sine fine valete.

Inscript. in Mon. S. Amandi, ibid. p. 218

tispiece of the volume, and immediately preceded the Epistle of Jerome to Paulinus. On the same page is written the Act of the Chapter of the monastery of Grand Val, already noticed at p. 362.

With regard to the text of this Manuscript, the limits I have prescribed to myself will not admit of my speaking critically, which is of less moment, since I learn from a note in the Album of M. de Speyr-Passavant, that it was collated by Professor Hug, at Fribourg. It is sufficient to know, that the text is undoubtedly that of the Hieronymian version, as corrected by Alcuine. One short but satisfactory test of this is to be found in the Commentary on Genesis, of Angelom, monk of Luxeu, a contemporary of Alcuine, who states that he himself saw and examined the Bible of Alcuine, and approves of the orthography adopted in it of *Saraa* instead of *Sarra*, as in the older copies.³³ In the Museum Bible we always find the name written *Saraa*.

The usage of the Caroline minuscule³⁴ and its perfection under Charle-

magne is copiously and satisfactorily illustrated in the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, vol. iv. part 2. § 4. chap. vi. and pl. 53. and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful specimen of the character than is exhibited in the Bible now in the Museum.³⁵ The Bible in the Bibliothèque du Roi, No. 1. that at Zurich, and the Gospels formerly belonging to the Prince de Soubise, come the nearest to it. In point, also, of preservation, there is scarcely anything left to desire, for, with the exception of part of a leaf cut away (f. 347) containing the chapters of the Gospel of Matthew, and a portion of another (f. 408) on which are the Canons of the Pauline Epistles, the entire volume is almost as perfect as when it came from the hands of the scribe; and in this respect it has greatly the advantage over the Bibles preserved at Rome, Vienna, &c. Whether the volume was actually the autograph of Alcuine or not, is reasonably disputed; for although it has better claims to be so considered than the Vallicella MS., yet I am inclined to regard it, together with No. 1. of the Bibliothèque du Roi

³³ "Unde siquidem ferunt, quod *Pater Albinus in Bibliotheca quam Karolo principi correxit*, quod nos etiam oculis *diligenter inibi inspeximus*, emendare curavit, videlicet sine uno R. *Saraam*, et duo A."—*Thes. Anecd. à Bern. Pezio*, tom. i. pt. 1. col. 148.

³⁴ The mention of *minuscules* gives me an opportunity of making a few remarks on an elaborate paper printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. art 3. by the late W. Y. Otley, Esq. whose loss every man of letters must deplore. He states in it (p. 49) that some gentlemen of his acquaintance [of the British Museum] most conversant with early manuscripts, told him that they were not accustomed to meet with the *minuscule* character in MSS. anterior to the *tenth or eleventh* centuries! This is a grave error, and would prove that these gentlemen, instead of being conversant with *early MSS.* were altogether ignorant of them, for they had before their eyes every hour of the day examples of MSS. written in minuscules in the *eighth and ninth* centuries, and in the works of Mabillon, Maffei, Blanchini, and the Benedictines, examples of the *seventh* and even *sixth* centuries are to be found. What Mr. Otley was told amounted to this, *not* that there was no MS. written in minuscules earlier than the tenth century, but that previous to the ninth or tenth centuries there was no *absolute certainty* in determining the *precise age* of a MS. For myself, I am still of the same opinion that I was previous to Mr. Otley's paper being written, namely, that the MS. of Aratus is of the *eighth* century. I have neither time nor inclination to pursue the subject, but I must be permitted to express my astonishment at the opinion given by Mr. Howard, R.A. p. 162, that the planisphere at the end of the MS. of Aratus, drawn by *Gerwigus*, 'indignus sacerdos et monachus,' cannot be ascribed to a later period than the *fourth or fifth* century! What! a Saxon monk drawing a planisphere before the year 400!!! And Mr. Otley gravely adds—"it is not impossible that our Gerwigus may have been *one of the first professors of Christianity in this country*, where, at all events, we are assured this MS. existed before the tenth century." I only make one very brief reply—The Saxons came to this country in the year 449, and were converted to Christianity by Austin and his followers after the year 596!

³⁵ See the fac-simile in the plate, No. 1, taken from the beginning of the book of Daniel, for a specimen of the third-size illuminated capital, common capitals, uncials, and minuscule writing.

and the Zurich copy, as the labour of the students in the school established by Alcuine in the Monastery of Tours, but doubtlessly superintended by Alcuine himself.³⁶ In fact, two hands can be distinctly traced in it, one of which is larger and not so elegant as the other. The opinion of Professor Haenel, who ascribes this MS. to the beginning of the tenth century,³⁷ is not worthy of refutation; and I am ignorant on what grounds Professor Hug³⁸ ascribes it to the middle of the ninth.

The Bible is in modern binding, covered with black velvet, which is ornamented at the corners and middle with bosses of brass or copper.³⁹ It is inclosed in a box cased with iron, and lined with crimson velvet, the lid of which is embroidered with fleur-de-lis in gold, with a crucifix in silver foil in the middle, resting on an imperial crown in gold, executed, I presume, by the direction of the late proprietor.

F. M.

(To be continued.)

MR. TALBOT'S AND DR. ANSTER'S TRANSLATIONS OF FAUST.

WE were so struck with the extraordinary merit displayed in Mr. Talbot's work, on its first appearance, that we felt an entire conviction that it had obtained, and would preserve, its station in English literature, as the standard version of Faust. Mr. T. had certainly left every other competitor in the same field, whether in England or France, at an immeasurable distance. Although his translation is to the full as true to the German text, perhaps even more so than Mr. Hayward's prose, (which, by the way, neither does, nor could be made to bear the slightest resemblance to the poetry of Goethe) Mr. T. has, to a surprising degree, imbibed the

genuine spirit of his author's expression, and successfully imitated the easy grace of his versification throughout its almost endless varieties. In performing the latter part of his arduous task, he has everywhere strictly adhered to the forms of the original, employing rhyme, blank verse, or prose, wherever the German writer has done the same, and adapting to the multi-form structure of Goethe's numbers, measures, if not always exactly corresponding, at least the nearest to them that our language could perhaps have supplied him with. In carefully avoiding the too common offence of translators, amplification, he has never, as far as we recollect, lost any of his

³⁶ In all probability the greater part of the writings of Alcuine, as well as the copies of the Scriptures, were transcribed by the scholars in the *Museum* or *Scriptorium*, over which some lines, composed by Alcuine himself, were placed, charging the copyists to be careful in writing correctly, observing the rules of punctuation, &c. *Opp.* tom. i. vol. i. p. 211. But that Alcuine wrote portions of the Bible with his own hand, we have the authority of the Annalist of Aniane, quoted by Baluze, tom. ii. col. 1161, who says, that Charlemagne gave to their monastery a copy of the four Gospels written by Alcuine himself,—“non cordis dictante proprio sensu, sed *corporis propria scribente manu.*”

³⁷ Cat. Lib. MSS. p. 282, 4to. Lips. 1830.

³⁸ In the *Nouveau Journal Théologique de Fribourg*, 1828-9 (?) The same writer, in his *Einleitung in die Schriften des Neuen Testaments*, 3d ed. has an additional section on this Bible, (which will not be found in Wait's translation, made from the 1st edition,) in which he does not question its age, but merely says that it holds a distinguished place among the books of the Caroline Recension of the Bible. He adds a comparative statement of the text as taken from the Clementine edition of the Vulgate, 1592, Jerome's Version, as quoted by himself, and the text of Alcuine, from the Bible. There are no variations of any importance.

³⁹ M. de Speyr-Passavant tells us, that it was bound originally in gold and silver; that in the tenth century the monks of Pruem rebound it in wood, and placed six of the copper bosses on it, representing the Lamb, the Crucifixion, and the four Evangelists; that at the close of the sixteenth century, it was again rebound in wood, covered with hog-skin, and ten other bosses added. *Description*, &c. p. 5. As M. de Speyr-Passavant gives no authority for this, I regard the whole as pure invention, more particularly since the trumpery copper bosses on the volume, are evidently of modern date.

author's meaning, and has produced a copy, upon the whole so exact, that we cannot help regretting the absence of the German text on the opposite page. As it is, we can fearlessly recommend the work to such of our countrymen as may be anxious to obtain an accurate conception of the original, as the only one that has hitherto appeared, in verse or prose, at all calculated to produce that effect.

We are equally led by a feeling of justice to the individual, and of duty to the cause of literature in general, to solicit the attention of our readers to so able a production as that of Mr. Talbot; as it does not appear to have hitherto met with that support from the public press* to which it is so eminently entitled. On the contrary, there seems to be a disposition to establish an undeserved reputation, at Mr. T.'s expense, for a composition since given to the world by Dr. Anster, as a translation of Faust, but which has few, if any, pretensions to that character. So little, indeed, does the book deserve its title, that, on reading a tolerably long extract from it, accompanied by a running commentary, in a London newspaper, before publication, we actually took the whole for a political squib, not believing it possible that it could seriously be offered as a translation from any part of Goëthe's poem. Our mistake will create the less surprise, when we inform the reader that, in the very teeth of his declaration in his Preface, that "*he had in no instance ventured to substitute any thing of his own for Goëthe's,*" Dr. A. has at least *doubled* the original

work, by additions proceeding exclusively from his own brain. As an example of his excursive propensities, we need only subjoin his version of the following four lines from the WALPURGIS NIGHT SCENE.

(*Stimme oben.*)

Kommt mit, kommt mit, vom Felsensee!

(*Stimmen von unten.*)

Wirmöchten gern mit in die Höh.

Wir waschan und blank sind wir ganz und gar;

Aber auch ewig unfruchtbar.

ANSTER.

(*Voices from above.*)

Come with us—come with us, from Felsen-see,

*From the lake of rocks to the eagle height
Of the hills—come with us to-night—to-night.*

(*Voices from below.*)

To wander above, is the thing we love.

Oh, for one hour of this one night!

*For one mad dance on the Brocken height!
When shall we join in the wild delight?*

We have washed, and washed, and washed us quite.

The breasts that have never borne, are
*And our hearts are a-glow, our cheeks
are bright—*

*We have watched aloft—we have watched
And we hear the sound of the far-off flight
As they hurry away, and are swept from
sight.*

The words printed in italics are the Doctor's interpolations.

That the above is no unfair specimen of the Doctor's general treatment of Goëthe, a very cursory examination of his volume will abundantly shew; but he is not contented with this wholesale method of enlarging the *matter* of the poem, but evidently thinks he equally improves the *manner*, by the greatest accumulation of words he can muster; by which means the simplicity of expression, one of the principal charms of the original, is overlaid by him, even to suffocation. This unpardonable outrage against good taste is no where more glaring than in the concluding scene, the pathos of which has seldom been equalled, and certainly never surpassed by any poet: and it is the more extraordinary, as the German words seem to suggest their natural English representatives. The wonder, indeed, is how they could ever have been missed. As Dr. A. has, moreover, evaded one of the main difficulties of his undertaking, by render-

* The writer of the article on Anster's Faust, in the last Edinburgh Review, appears to entertain rather singular notions of a translator's prerogative. Niebuhr is reported to have described Pope's version as a *remodelling* of Homer. What would he have said of Anster's *transmogrification* (for we know no other word for it) of his great countryman? The opinion, too, delivered by the Reviewer, with regard to the Author's design in the fable, is not only at variance with the express declaration from the highest quarter, in the "Prologue in Heaven," but with the conduct of Goëthe's "Second Part of Faust," with the existence of which it is hardly possible that the gentleman should be unacquainted.

the greater part of Goëthe's rhymed dialogue in blank verse, by which he entirely departs from the character of the original, and even where he affects to rhyme, by omitting a rhyme altogether whenever it suits his convenience, it might have been expected that these usurped indulgences would at least have insured a correct interpretation of the text. This is, however, so little the case, that the book teems with misconstructions, and that even with regard to single words, so ludicrous as to be scarcely credible; such, for example, as "*Sister-stars*," for "*Brudersphären*," brother spheres; the "*lock of Solomon*," for Salomonis Schlüssel, the key of Solomon, (the well-known *Clavicula Salomonis* of the magician;) and "*Druid's foot*" for "*Drudenfuss*," *fairy-foot*. Nay, at the very outset, in the "*Prelude on the Stage*," or, as Dr. A. has it, "*at the Theatre*,"

MR. MERRYMAN'S title is most unaccountably dropped, after his first speech, and changed for that of FRIEND! In addition to all this, the Doctor's English is by no means always of the purest, (he almost invariably for instance substitutes the *will* for the *shall*) and what he gives us for rhymes are too often not such as are considered legitimate at the present day. The following (and we think there are others still more objectionable) are a specimen of his rhymes: *leading, Eden; ever, receiver; bewildering, children; whatever, favor; inventory, complimentary; shadow, meadow; teacher, creature; howl, dull; scholar, ruler; seizes, crisis; triflers* (not produced into *trifle-ers*), philosophers.

Those who are acquainted with the German poem will be enabled to decide upon the respective characters of the two versions which are the subject of this notice, by the following extract, taken almost at random:—

MEPHISTOPHILES.

Come, for this once, the excuse may do.
In fairness, I should not forget
The length of time since last we met;
Culture, that licks all things to shape,
Won't let the Devil himself escape!
The northern Phantom's reign is o'er;
Horns, tail, and claws we see no more.
With my extremities I can't dispense,
So, least the sight should give offence,
I've worn false calves for many a year;
As other young sparks do, I hear.

TALBOT.

MEPH.

Enough, old fool—for once I spare.
'Tis long since we have met, and strange
Has been, in such a time, the change—
The world's grown wise—in every movement

Is seen the spirit of improvement;
Reform to every thing extended—
Among the rest the Devil is mended;
For court, has left his wildernesses,
Thrown off his ancient savage dresses;
The curling tail, and talons horrid,
And horns to guard the wrinkled forehead.
All gone—the northern Phantom's vanish—
By modern education banished! [ed,
—As to the foot—against my will,
I bear that witness with me still;
'Twould injure me in the good graces
Of some who figure in high places;
So, what I can I do to hide it,
And for the purpose am provided
With padded calves—and thus am able
To limp no more than 's fashionable—
Many young men that I might mention,
Avail themselves of the invention.

ANSTER.

Note.—The rage for interpolation and love of diffuseness, which so characterise Dr. A.'s version of Faust, seem to have been encouraged by the sort of reputation which Shelley's fragments have, most undeservedly, as we think, acquired in England, and of which the Doctor himself, it appears, is a zealous supporter. Indeed, he goes so far as to say, that Shelley and Retzch have given us, between them, a finer Walpurgis-Night than the original. Let any person, however, only take the trouble to compare the scene in question, by Shelley, with the German text, and he will find that, to say nothing of some very strange misconstructions, that gentleman has thought proper to add to Goëthe's matter at least a third which is exclusively his own. So cavalier a treatment of his author does not quite accord with our notions of a translator's duty; still less can we consider it as a subject of eulogy: but really, to judge from the style of criticism which has generally been adopted by the British press on translations of Faust, one is almost led to suspect, that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the critic, so far from having had the original before him when he wrote, had either never seen it at all, or must have totally forgotten it.

THE FONT AT FARNINGHAM CHURCH, KENT.

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying Engraving represents one of the three sculptured fonts in the county of Kent, to which attention was formerly invited by Mr. Thorpe in his "*Custumale Roffense*," One of the series was engraved in our number for September last, p. 264, and we are now enabled to present our readers with an engraving of another example from the pencil of Mr. Hollis jun., the same artist to whom we were indebted for the previous subject. As we before observed, the fonts at Shorne and at Southfleet are similar to each other; the sculptures being varied only in some unimportant particulars: the present differs from the others in the nature of the representations, which, with the exception of one panel, are more literal in their character than the emblematical designs which are seen at Southfleet and Shorne. Seven of the panels are occupied by the Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, which, following the order in which they are placed in the engraving, may be described as follows:

Fig. 1. *Baptism.* The Priest officiating, with the Sponsors on each side of him; the Godfather is on the left hand, the Godmother on the right. The Font represented is of an older character than the one before us. The Infant appears to be immersed.

2. *Matrimony:* which requires no explanation.

3. *Confirmation:* administered by an Archbishop, as appears by his pastoral staff.

4. *Extreme Unction.* The priest anointing the breast of the sick person; an attendant bearing the Host in a pix.

5. *Penance.* From the disfigured state of the sculpture it is difficult to describe this subject with accuracy.

6. *The Eucharist,* exemplified in the Elevation of the Host.

7. *Holy-orders.* The three degrees, of Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, are here shown. It will be observed that the former has a crosier or crook, the general ensign of a Bishop; a Metropolitan being distinguished by his pastoral staff, as seen in fig. 3, where the Sacrament of confirmation

is represented as it would be administered in this Church, which is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Fig. 8 may be entitled *Redemption.* It portrays the contention for a Soul, upon which the Adversary, represented by a monster with a huge head and claws, has already laid his hand; the guardian Angel descending from above, arrives to the rescue of the penitent. The other figure is greatly defaced; it is probably St. Michael the archangel. This compartment may appropriately conclude the series: it shows the end and efficacy of the Sacraments represented on the other panels.

The age of the carvings may be learned from the costume of the Bride, in fig. 2; the head-dress belonging to the middle of the reign of Henry VI.; and the long gown of the male Sponsor on fig. 1, which was the general male costume of that period.

It is however necessary to observe, that the entire Font is not the work of one period. The baluster interposed between the bason and what appears to be a pedestal, is modern. The base, which it will be seen by the engraving, is ornamented with quatrefoils, is in fact an older font reversed, and it was in all probability that which preceded the present, and by which it was superseded.*

The entire height of the Font is 4 feet 4 inches, the diameter of the basin 2 ft. 5 in. and each panel is 8 inches in the square.

The face of the sculptured portion has suffered much from the softness of the stone in which the Font is executed, and by the removal of the paint with which it was formerly covered; in consequence it is not in so good a state of preservation as those at Shorne and Southfleet, which are formed of a better material.

This Font occupies its proper situation in the centre of the nave of the church, at a short distance from the western entrance.

* Information communicated to Mr. Hollis by the Clergyman of Farningham.

The Church at Farningham is a neat and well-built structure, of moderate dimensions, and in that excellent state of repair which it is pleasing to witness in a provincial church. The chancel is the oldest portion of the edifice; it appears to be of the age of Edward the First. The stone-work of the east window is a restoration of recent date, in good taste; the windows have recently been filled with some well-designed painted glass at the expense of the present Vicar. The nave, with the western tower, may be coeval with the Font.

On the south side of the chancel is a fragment of an ancient coffin-lid of stone, with the remains of an inscription in Longobardic characters; but as the existing portion only contains a supplication for the repose of the soul of the deceased, it is not possible to say to whose memory it was dedicated: it is probably a memorial of one of the family of De Freningham, which was seated here in the time of Henry III. and the subsequent reigns.

In the nave is a brass with a small effigy of a Lady, and the following inscription:

Pray for the soule of *Alys Laiffe* whiche
deceased the first day of August the yer of
o *Rebd M^ccciiii.* on whose soule ihu have m^c.

The above are the only monuments of antiquity in the structure, of which

the Font is the most striking feature.
E. I. C.

BOSSUET'S EXPOSITION.

MR. URBAN,

HOWEVER confident the Rev. Mr. Bailey may be that he has proved the suppression of a censured (first) edition of the Exposition, he must allow me to say, that he has totally failed in the attempt—nay, more, that the only authority deserving of credit which he refers me to, completely disproves what he advances. I regret that I did not see Mr. Bailey's last letter in time to answer it in the Gentleman's Magazine for October.

Bossuet, before he published the Exposition, had twelve copies printed by Cramoisi, not Chamoisi, as Mr. Bailey calls him, for his private use; some of which he distributed to friends, in order to have their opinion and remarks before he sent the work forth to the public. The object of the work was to state in a concise form, principally for the information of Protestants, the leading doctrines of his Church, particularly on controverted points, and in such distinct and precise terms, as to prevent all possibility of cavil or misconstruction. The difficulty in doing this would be very great; and it was quite natural that Bossuet should take the precautionary measure of consulting his friends upon a work which would require much revision and correction.

These copies have a date, March
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1671. In the December following, the first edition was published; printed, as Mr. Bailey truly states, by Cramoisi, with the approbations; but he is wrong in adding that the earlier impression had the approbations: it was printed without either approbations or privilege, which is conclusive of the fact that the impression was not intended for the public.*

Fifteen years afterwards, in 1686, the minister Allix presented to Dr. Wake an imperfect print of the first impression (wanting the frontispiece and several pages), completed by MS. additions. It is supposed that this is the copy which belonged to Turenne, and that the notes are his.

In imitation of this work, Dr. Wake in the same year published his "Exposition of the Doctrines of the Church of England."

Allix's copy is in the Lambeth Library. It is thus described in the Catalogue of MSS. No. 860.

"Codex impressus in 12mo. Cum Notis MSS.

"Exposition de la doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique, par J. B. Bossuet, Eveque de Condom.

"Exemplar primum libri hujus edi-

* Barbier—Bausset, *vie de Bossuet*, Versailles, 1814, tom. 1. where a very minute account is given of the two impressions.

tionem Suppressam, fideliter refert, ac à P. Alexio Gul. Wake (postea Archiep. Cantuar.) dono datum est, A°. 1686. Mart. 19."

This note confirms what Barbier states, that the heads of the reformed Church, of whom Allix was one, having by some means, which do not appear, become acquainted with the private impression, assumed and published that it was a suppressed edition. Suppressed, because censured by the Sorbonne.

But Mr. Bailey says that Barbier is a prejudiced authority, and therefore not to be trusted, quoting a passage from the *Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Gout*, in which the work 'Hérétiques' is used. Uncharitable expressions are not to be justified; but I cannot agree with Mr. Bailey, that Barbier is undeserving of credit for making use of this expression: even if it be Barbier's own expression, which it probably is not, the '*Bibliothèque*' having been written by the Abbé Chaudon, and not by Barbier, who only re-published it in an enlarged form.

In 1688, Dr. Wake published a work with this title: "Sure and honest Means for the Conversion of all Heretics." Will Mr. Bailey say that Dr. Wake is undeserving of credit for making use of this offensive word? Mr. Bailey himself is by no means sparing of opprobrious epithets towards the clergy of the Church of Rome, whom he charges in the lump—in general, and in particular, living and dead, Dr. Murray and Bossuet—with the grossest deception, duplicity, and fraud, upon the most sacred subjects.

In referring to Barbier, I did not rely upon his authority alone, although the highest of his day upon the Bibliographical subjects; Barbier, as Mr. Bailey must be aware, refers to several authorities, and particularly to the Abbé St. Leger, and to Bausset, an authority to which Mr. Bailey refers me, and which I shall therefore have to notice.

Nothing can be more precise or positive than the terms which Barbier uses. He says,—"*Les personnes instruites savent que Bossuet, avant de publier le petit, mais important Ouvrage de l'Exposition, ouvrage qui a opéré plusieurs conversions d'éclat,*

parmi lesquelles on cite celles de l'Abbé Dangeau, et du Maréchal de Turrenne, en fit imprimer un très petit nombre d'exemplaires, qu'il communiqua à quelques amis, à fin d'avoir leur sentiment sur la manière dont les dogmes de l'Eglise Catholique y étaient exposés." And then he adds how the report got abroad that there was a suppressed edition.

The story of the suppression of the first edition by the Sorbonne, rests on mere assertion and conjecture. No evidence has been produced of the fact—no censure (a very formal procedure with the Sorbonne) has been found. The existence of it has from the first been always denied, and the maintainers of this story denied to produce it.

I cannot find that the story got abroad earlier than 1686, the year after Allix came to England. The probability is that it did not appear earlier; for Bossuet's denial and refutation of it appeared in that year, in a letter to the Abbé Johnstone, which concludes in these terms:

"Vouz voyez, mon Reverend père, que c'est une fausseté toute visible de dire qu'on ait supprimé la première édition de mon livre."

Mr. Bailey refers me to some authorities—to Archbishop Wake; to a History of the Waldenses; and lastly to Bossuet's (of course meaning des Bausset's) Life of Bossuet.

Dr. Wake could have no personal knowledge of the subject: his information would be derived from Allix and others. Dr. Wake was born in 1657; he was therefore only fourteen years of age when the Exposition was first published: yet Mr. Bailey says he had had great experience in the wily craft of the Romish clergy.

Mr. Bailey must forgive me for treating the History of the Waldenses as utterly undeserving of notice as an authority upon the present question.

But I am referred to Bausset's Life of Bossuet. In this work the question is, I admit, thoroughly sifted, in the most satisfactory and conclusive manner; but how the reverend Gentleman could refer me to this work as an authority in his favour, is to me quite incomprehensible; for it proves incontrovertibly the falsehood of the story

about the pretended suppressed edition, which story Bausset terms * "Une fable vraiment puerile dans son objet, et ridicule par la manière dont elle fut présentée."

Mr. Bailey asserts, and Roman Catholic writers deny, that there are important variations in matters of doctrine between the first impression and the public editions.† This is a matter into which I do not enter, confining myself, as I avowed in my first letter (Gentleman's Mag. for August) to the Bibliographical part of the subject—a matter interesting in many points of view,—the celebrity of the work in question, the misconceptions and errors as to the first edition, and the total silence of all English Bibliographers upon the subject.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

MR. URBAN, *Maize Hill, Oct. 3.*

I have looked into some few books of Italian and other literature, for particulars of the Cattaneo Pinelli inquired of by A. J. K. in your Magazine for September, and such slight information as I find is herewith forwarded.

The Pinelli family formed one of the 28 Alberghi or great noble houses of Genoa (Gent. Mag. Sept. 1830, page 196), and of the wealth and importance of these Royal Merchants and Princes, your pages have also given accounts (Sept. and Oct. 1830; Dec. 1832).

An account of the Pinelli family in general, as well as of some members in particular, is in Moreri's Dictionary. Augustin Pinelli in 1555, and another Augustin in 1609, were Doges of the Republic. Scattered notices of individual members of the family appear also in Carte's Catalogue of the French Rolls, in the Harleian Catalogue, and also in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1789 and 1812, and in the Edinburgh (or Rees's) Encyclopedia, where will be found accounts of the celebrated Pinelli Library, formed by a member of this family.

I have not yet found the name of

* Vol. i. page 464.

† Bosuet gives the variations in parallel columns. They appear to me to be wholly unimportant.

Cattaneo Pinelli in the "Annali de Genova," so far as I have examined them, nor am I very clear of the exact period in which he lived, as it is not stated by A. J. K.; but I find that on the 13th of January 1372, Conrad Cattaneo, a Genoese citizen, having been specially appointed Nunzio, Ambassador, and Procurator, from the Doge of Genoa to the King of England, gave a discharge to the Signor Richard Le Scrope, Treasurer of the King of England, for 2000 marks, in full discharge for damage and loss of the Genoese Ship "La Maddelana," which the English had captured upon the Seas, during the wars between Edward III. and Charles V. son of King John. The acquittance is dated "Nel sobborgo di Londra."

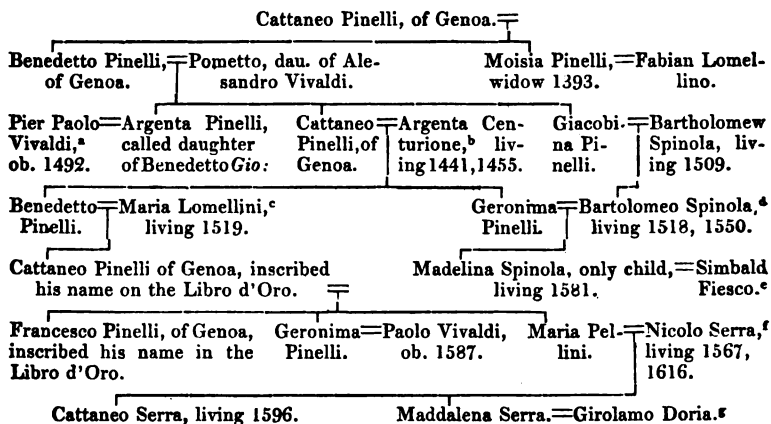
In 1386 Richard II. at the instance of Pope Urban, then residing at Genoa, granted to Anfran Pinello, and another, merchants of Genoa, licence to purchase in the kingdom, and transport in their ships 5000 quarters (English measure) of grain, for the advantage and support of the same Pope, and the other inhabitants of Genoa, in the fulness of trust in his friendship.

I forward you a pedigree of the Pinelli family, drawn out from the Libro d'Oro and Battelana's "Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova," but the latter work has not proceeded so far as to have the Pinelli Pedigree. It will be perceived by this very slight Genealogy, that the Pinellis were allied to the greatest families in Genoa, the names of no less than three out of the four chief houses, appearing therein. Nor were they unconnected with the fourth and remaining principal family; for Pellegra Pinelli, the daughter of Baptist Pinelli of Genoa, was wife of the John Grimaldi, mentioned in your Magazine for December 1832, page 510, as being made a denizen of England by the King's Letters Patent, and having a passport to travel to Genoa with two persons and three horses. He is described in the licence or passport as a merchant; but he was nevertheless Ambassador to many Popes and Kings. He was the father of Ansaldo Grimaldi, surnamed the Great, and of Benedetto the father of the Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, whose descendants are set forth in your Maga-

zine for Dec. 1832, p. 511, and it is not improbable that the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London may contain inrolments of documents relative to Cattaneo Pinelli, similar to those which

have been set forth concerning his kinsman John Grimaldi.

The Pinelli Arms are, Gules, six pines. Crest, a demi-lyon rampant, double-queued.
S. G.



PORTRAITS: FROM REMINISCENCES, BY DR. DIBDIN.

(Continued from page 134.)

ROGER WILBRAHAM, Esq. (p. 404.)

MR. Wilbraham was among our earliest, as he was among our most constant associates. He loved books, and with reason; for not only had he a very curious and valuable library, but he was a good scholar, and understood what he read. In the Italian language few Englishmen went before him; and what rare and capricious, but instructive and valuable volumes did he possess in that department of literature! Mazzuchelli and Tiraboschi were considered by him, and rightly considered, as sheet-anchors of bibliographical erudition. Not that he de-

spised Haym, or disdained Paitoni. He was the Sempronius of my Decameron; and the character and complexion of his well stored library, together with the mention of his hospitality, will be more than once found in the pages of that work. To few literary characters was Mr. Wilbraham more attached, than to our common friend Mr. Douce; and at no other table than his, except three or four times at my own, was I in the habit of meeting the latter. The connecting book-link between them was lexicography,—in which department of a library our Roxburgher was as eminently

^a The House of Vivaldi is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa, and became ducal in Genoa in 1558.

^b The Centurioni family is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa, and obtained a Principality of the Holy Roman Empire in 1614.

^c The Lomellini family is one of the 28 Alberghi in Genoa. It became ducal in Genoa in 1533, and has given 6 Doges to the Republic.

^d The Spinolas are one of the four great families of Genoa. The family became ducal in 1531, and has given 10 Doges to the Republic.

^e The Fiesques are one of the four great Houses of Genoa. They are sovereign Princes.

^f The Serra family is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa. The members are Neapolitan Princes and Dukes.

^g The Doria family is one of the four great Genoese families. It has a sovereign Principality, became Ducal in Genoa in 1537, and has given 6 Doges to the Republic.

rich as he was confessedly learned. It was pleasant to see these two champions, each sensitive and at times rough of speech, battling it away over Palgrave's *Eclaircissemens de la Langue Française*, 1535, folio; a book as remarkable for its intrinsic worth, as for its extreme rarity. But I should say that the strength of Mr. Wilbraham's library lay in his *Voyages and Travels*. In these he had some very rare pieces; and upon the *Geography of Berlinghieri* I have seen him hold forth as a lecturer, while a forest of green bottles and glasses were suffered, upon his thoroughly hospitable table, to be immovable for some twenty or twenty-five minutes. There was one thing eminently distinguishable about him. He was in his general bearing the gentleman of the old school, to every guest at his table. The humblest, or comparatively unknown, received as much attention from him as the most distinguished. No *star* pleased him more than that of rising genius. Mr. Wilbraham, in early life, had been a Member of Parliament and the associate and friend of Mr. Fox. As he approached his threescore years and ten, his political excitements cooled, and Dante and Ariosto made him forget the Regency and the French Revolution. His admiration, however, of his old leader continued unabated to the last. He died a bachelor, at his house at Stretton-street, in the 87th year of his age, being, with the exception of the late Rev. Mr. Norris, the oldest member of Trinity College, Cambridge.

EDWARD ROBERTS, ESQ. (p. 643.)

Mr. Roberts died in this present year, 1835, in his 87th year. He had been 60 years connected with government, having retired, on his fifty years' servitude, in the full pay of chief clerk of the Pells. He was a most communicative and well-bred gentleman, and retained his faculties to the last. His memory was tenacious, and he loved to talk of other times. When very young, he attended the soirées of the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, and there saw Johnson more than once. His eldest son, Barré Charles Roberts, was a very extraordinary young man, well versed in antiquities of every

description, and extravagantly smitten with the numismatic passion. Whatever Barré Roberts did (and he was a Reviewer in the *Quarterly* at the age of 19) he did with a sort of classical feeling and relish. His works were collected by a fond and liberal parent, and printed with a view to private distribution, in a handsome quarto volume. It may form no mean notion of the magnificence of the son's views and taste, and of the liberal patronage of the father, when, on the death of the former, in his 24th year, the Government purchased his collection of Coins for the British Museum, at the price of 4000*l.*! The *Tyssen* collection had been the basis of it.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE. (p. 781.)

I met Sir Thomas Lawrence several times at the table of an old college friend, Col. Ansley, then living on this side of Hammersmith, in a pleasant sort of Tusculum, not vehemently encroached upon by brick, mortar, or lath and plaster. The trees were sufficiently green, and the sky continued to exhibit, now and then, some lapis-lazuli tints, which to Mrs. Ansley, a very extraordinary artist in oil painting, could not fail to have their decided uses. I remember once, after dining in company with Sir Thomas at our common friend's, on returning home in his chariot, I took occasion to observe to him, that my aunt, Mrs. William Compton, had known him when quite a lad at Devizes, and had thrown off some stanzas in praise of him, on the sight of a red-chalk drawing of a subject from Homer, executed by him from a print by Ryland, after Angelica Kauffman. Sir Thomas drew most beautifully for his tender years. I asked him if he would like to hear those verses; for, about a dozen years before, I had caused them to be printed in the *European Magazine*. He said he should be well pleased so to do. I repeated only the two following stanzas, for I really had, and still have, forgotten the remainder.

Go on, sweet youth, thy glorious task pursue,
On Emulation's wing let fancy soar;
Depicture Nature in its loveliest view,
What could a Raphael or a Reynolds more!

Lawrence—the name to future years shall live,
 Shall greatly live—till Time's memorial Merit to merit shall its tribute give,
 And Italy's proud sons shall yield the prize.

On concluding this recitation, Sir Thomas, with singular aptitude, and with only a slight perversion or addition, replied—"Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face, else would a mantling blush bepaint my cheek!"

REV. THOMAS RENNELL. (p. 793.)

Mr. Rennell was a young man, but with an old head upon young shoulders. He was an excellent scholar, a practised writer, and what is better than both together, a good Christian. He entered upon the important duties of his office (which, alas! he was to fill for so short a period), with zeal, with earnestness, and with a conscientious determination to do his duties therein without fear of man, and in praise of his Maker. He did so,—uniformly and eminently,—and on the expiration of the first seven years, or, as he would term it, his service of apprenticeship, his parishioners gave him a public dinner, in attestation of his worth and public services. His church was always filled by an attentive and well-ordered congregation. His manner of preaching was his own; and therefore the more relished by his auditory. All that has been before said of earnestness,—at once the characteristic and charm of Rennell's addresses from his pulpit,—must be repeated here. The preacher was naturally a man of great acuteness of understanding. He loved to trip-up fallacies by the heels, and to detect sophisms to their very bare bone. He was singularly happy in one memorable instance of the display of this *anatomizing* talent. His scholarship was sound and varied. In eloquence and impassioned delivery he was not equal to his father, the present venerable and learned Dean of Winchester; but as a controversialist I think he went beyond him. His pamphlet 'by one of the working clergy,' being among the most decisive and eminent proofs of a logical head and a Christianlike spirit. Doubtless, had he lived, he would have done a great deal more in this way, and become thereby

such an ornament to his profession, as to have secured for him a seat upon the Bench of Bishops.

"Ille si quis alius!"

ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

FOOLS.

SIR Thomas More's Utopia affords us a few partial notices, by which we may infer the bent of his own mind from the sentiments which he attributes to his imaginary islanders. "They be delighted (says he) with Lucian's merry conceits and jests."¹

Among the feelings with which he has endowed the Utopians, is a great consideration for idiots, as the following extract will shew:—

"They have singular delight and pleasure in *Fools*. And as it is a great reproach to do any of them hurt or injury, so they prohibit not to take pleasure of foolishness; for that, they think, doth much good to the Fools. And if any man be so sad and stern that he cannot laugh, neither at their words nor at their deeds, none of them be committed to his tuition,² for fear he would not entreat them gently and favourably enough, to whom they should bring no delectation, (for other goodness in them is none,) much less any profit should they yield them."³

This principle, extraordinary as it may appear to some, is by no means without example. In More's mind it may have been imaginary; at least we do not know whether it was the habit in his time or no. But in some countries it prevails to such a degree, as to deserve the name of superstition. Thus in Ireland, among the native Irish, it is esteemed lucky to have an idiot in the family, and the same feeling is said to exist in the Pays de Vaud. In India they are looked upon with a sort of reverence. In Christian countries this feeling may be traced to our Saviour's declaration, "If ye were blind, ye should have no sin;" in other countries it must be viewed as a general conviction, the tendency of which is kind and humane, although in both cases it degenerates into superstition.

¹ Robinson's old translation, v. ii. c. 7. Dibdin's edition, vol. ii. p. 126.

² Does this mean instruction, or rather care? The passage may be paraphrased, none are suffered to reside with him.

³ Robinson, v. ii. c. 7. Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 149.

The cruelty with which these poor creatures are often treated, is a moral blot upon any nation, and our own is far from being clear of it. Kindness to idiots should be inculcated by teachers to their scholars, and by parents to their children: and as cruelty to animals is now made a punishable offence, ought not a statute to be added, denouncing a penalty upon cruelty to fools?

Warner has remarked, in his edition of the *Utopia*, that the above passage "was probably inserted, in order to make an apology for the custom of More's own country at that time; in which every man of fashion, as we call them, had his Fool to divert him." This inference might more justly be drawn from the introductory discourse, where we have a very good generic description of this character.

"There chanced to stand by a certain jesting parasite or scoffer, which would seem to resemble and counterfeit the Fool.⁵ But he did in such wise counterfeit, that he was almost the very same indeed that he laboured to present; he so studied with words and sayings, brought forth so out of time and place, to make sport and more laughter, that he himself was oftener laughed at than his jests were. Yet the foolish fellow brought out now and then such indifferent⁶ and reasonable stuff, that he made the proverb true, which saith, *He that shooteth oft, at the last shall hit the mark.*"⁷

This Fool is introduced as belonging to Cardinal Morton, and perhaps the picture may be made up from recollections subsisting in More's mind, as the Cardinal was his early friend and patron. We are informed that More himself had a Fool named Patison, whom he gave away to the Lord Mayor of London (after resigning the chancellorship) on this condition, that he should wait upon each successive Lord Mayor in rotation. This anecdote is mentioned by his great-grandson, in his life of his illustrious ancestor.

Fools appear to have been kept till within a recent period in Russia. When they were disused, or whether indeed they are yet disused, we cannot

say. In the *Memoirs of the Princess of Bareith* (daughter of Frederic William the First of Prussia, and sister of Frederic the Great), we find a female buffoon mentioned. The royal authoress, describing a visit of Peter the Great and his Empress Catherine, to her father's court, remarks of the Czarina, that

"She spoke little German, and no French; and finding she got on but ill with the Queen [of Prussia], she called *her Fool* into a corner, to come and entertain her in Russian, which she did with such effect, that she kept her in a continual roar of laughter before the court."

The above extract is given in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. xx. p. 261. As for the book itself, we cannot help observing, that it seems grossly overcharged in its representations. It was never published till 1812, and then appeared without any voucher for its authenticity. So many spurious memoirs have lately appeared in France, that some suspicion inevitably attaches to every work of the kind, that does not bear a well-attested genuineness. Few persons, we may remark, take the trouble to keep a regular diary, and fewer still to write memoirs of themselves, so that the presumption, in most cases, inclines more toward the idea of fabrication, than of authenticity. Since Mr. Foster published his *Essay on a Man's writing Memoirs of himself*, more diaries have probably been kept, and more personal histories composed.

The Empress Elizabeth had a Jester. At her grand feast on the ice, which she gave in 1754, he personated Winter, being drawn along by bears. His marriage procession formed part of the show. The new-married couple were conducted to a *palace of ice* built on the frozen river Neva, where all the ornaments were made of ice. Not only were the furniture and chandeliers made of ice, but even the *pieces of cannon*, which fired a grand salute on the arrival of the procession, it is said, were made of the same material, and did not burst.⁸

Cowper has alluded to this fancy of the Empress, in his '*Winter Morning Walk.*' His description of it is quite

⁵ Not *the* fool, but a fool.

⁶ Not inapplicable?

⁷ Robinson, v. i. Dibdin, vol. i. p. 90.

⁸ Saturday Magazine, vol. iii. p. 237.

graphic, and the moral he draws from it is bold and just :

" Alas ! 'twas but a mortifying stroke
Of undesign'd severity, that glanced
(Made by a monarch) on her own estate,
On human grandeur and the courts of kings.
'Twas transient in its nature, as in show
'Twas durable ; as worthless as it seem'd
Intrinsically precious ; to the foot
Traacherous and false ; it smiled, and it
was cold."

The last idea would have redeemed any poem of mediocrity from oblivion.

Dr. E. D. Clarke, in his *Travels*, mentions a Court Buffoon at Alexandria in Egypt: "The officers of the pavilion, drawn up in two lines, from the entrance of the tent to the rich cushions placed for the Pasha at the upper extremity, were amusing themselves with the tricks of a Fool kept by the Pasha, who was mimicking the state ceremonies of his master when giving audience ; consequently one of his frolics was to receive the Author as if the Pasha was present."⁹

In Abyssinia the professional Buffoon is found at the present day.¹⁰ At the court of the late Ras, Welled Selassé, (who died in 1816,) there was a remarkable person of this description, who constituted the principal dramatic amusement of the Abyssinian chiefs. Mr. Salt assures us, that he was one of the cleverest mimics he had ever seen, and compares him in many points to the late Dicky Suett, particularly for the command which he possessed over his features. But what is most singular, he had the peculiar talent of making other people imitate the contortions of his own face. On one occasion he gave an imitation of a certain chief, who had not distinguished himself by courage in the field : the pompous entry, the overbearing behaviour, the gradually-increasing caution, the alarm, and the terror of this pusillanimous leader, were all depicted in turn, and ended in making a retreat, as if he hardly knew what he was doing ; then, in a

fit of resolution he fired off his musket in a wrong direction, and, as if he was frightened at the noise of his own gun, fell down on his knees, and begged for mercy. At the conclusion the whole audience burst into a shout of admiration.

A story is told of this mimic, which is often met with in English jest-books, and which we are not a little surprised to meet with in Abyssinia. One day he had so much offended the Ras, that he was commanded never to set foot on his carpet again. The next day, however, he made his appearance, mounted on the back of one of the attendants, advanced close up to the master, and exclaimed, "You cannot say that I am on your carpet now!" It is almost needless to add, that he was forgiven for the joke's sake, and again taken into office. In England, so old a joke would have failed of its object, and probably would have sealed his dismissal as a bad jester. The English version of this story relates to Killigrew, who (it is said) being forbidden by Charles II. ever to let him see his face on English ground again, procured some French mould, and took his stand on it in a place where the King was expected to pass. The King at first began to scold him for disobeying his injunction ; Killigrew answered, that he had not disobeyed it, for he was then standing, not on English ground, but on French. Of course he was taken again into favour. This story rests on no authority, and must be accompanied with the *si modo credimus* of Ovid.

The idea itself has been ingeniously introduced, with some variation, into Miss Edgeworth's amusing tale of 'Castle Rackrent.' An anecdote is subjoined in a note, concerning the Duke of Sussex, which is interesting, as it shows the attachment of the Irish to their native soil. The story was told by his Royal Highness himself, at St. Patrick's meeting in London, 1806: "When he was at Rome, he went to visit an Irish seminary ; and when they heard who he was, and that he had an Irish title, some of them asked him, 'Please your Royal Highness, since you are an Irish peer, will you tell us if you ever trod on Irish ground?' When he told them he had not. 'O then,' said one of the

⁹ Vol. iii. p. 295.

¹⁰ The following particulars are taken from Russell's Account of Nubia and Abyssinia (being No. 12 of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library) p. 355—7.

order, 'you shall soon do so.' They then spread some earth, which had been brought from Ireland, on a marble slab, and made him stand upon it."

An Anecdotal Academy (*Academia degli Umoristi*) once existed at Rome. It had its origin from the marriage of Lorenzo Marcini, a Roman gentleman, at which several gentlemen of rank were present; and as it was the time of the carnival, in order to divert the ladies, they recited verses, sonnets, speeches, &c., first *extempore*, and afterwards, at subsequent meetings, from previous composition. Those who frequented these assemblies, obtained the name of *Belli Umori*, but at length having formed themselves into an academy for such exercises of ingenuity, they adopted the appellation of *Umoristi*. They chose for their device a cloud, (which, after having been formed of exhalations from the salt waters of the ocean, returns in a sweet and gentle shower,) with this motto from Lucretius, *Redit agmine dulci*.¹¹

In the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the head of *ANA*, is contained a pretty copious account of those volumes. There is, however, a later class, such as *Arlequiniana*, *Comediana*, &c. edited by M. Cousin d'Aralon.¹²

Lord Chesterfield, in one of his bantering letters to George Faulkner, Alderman of Dublin, and printer of Swift's Works, jocosely advises him to publish some *Ana* of his own.

"I do not recommend to you any ludicrous performances: they must flow naturally, or they are good for nothing; and though, were it only by your long and admirable collision with Sheridan, Delany, Swift, and others, you must be very strongly impregnated with particles of wit and humour, yet I take your natural turn to be grave and philosophical. A collection of *Anas* would admit of all subjects, and in a volume or two of *Swiftiana*, you might both give and take a sample of yourself, by slipping in some *Faulkneriana*; the success of which would, I am persuaded, engage you to go further."¹³

M.

¹¹ Encyc. Brit. art. *ACADEMY*.

¹² Erroneously called d'Arallette in Constable's Table-Talk.

¹³ Annual Register 1777, p. 192. GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Mr. URBAN, *Pickwick*, Sept. 25.

IN Wiltshire, and perhaps elsewhere, the Woodpecker is called the Wapengale; a name which, when investigated, proves to be a curious remnant of the language of olden times, and also descriptive of the bird. It is derived from *WAPN*, a weapon, and *GAELLA*, *sonare* (Ihre, Lexicon Suo Gothicum), or *Galan*, *incantare*; and as a bird's weapon is its bill, the whole name will mean "the bird with the noisy bill;" and has allusion to the noise it makes in boring trees. Nor is it undeserving of notice that one of the trivial names of the Woodpecker is *Pick-a-tree*. In the same way the Nightingale (*Næctegale*) will be found to mean the Songster, or, if you please, the Enchanter of the night. And the Kestrel, Stannel Hawk, or Stonegall, proves to be the Screeamer of the Rock, from *Stan*, a rock, and *Lalan*, or Gall, *vox clara*. These few instances have occurred to me, and are sent to you, rather to induce others, if you think fit to print what I have written, to pursue a curious course of inquiry, than from any other motive: and that this course is not quite visionary, will be seen by a reference to Ihre, whence the term *HONSEGALL* is found to signify the time of Cockcrowing.

Yours, &c. C. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester*, Oct. 4.

I AM happy to find from your review of a recent publication of the "Surtees Society" (pp. 170, 171), that the attention of the members composing that valuable institution has been drawn to the mass of useful information to be gathered from the *INVENTORIES* filed in the Registries of the several Ecclesiastical Courts. With reference to these, I have long entertained an opinion that, in the hands of those of adequate leisure and taste, great advantages to the public might be derived from a careful Digest,—a Digest proceeding on the principle of adequate intervals being allowed to intervene between the dates of the selected documents. You justly state, that these inventories "carry us through every room and office of a testator's dwelling," and give us a complete view of the arrangements adopted by, and of the nature of the furniture, &c. belonging to, the deceased. They not only

accomplish these useful purposes, but they furnish us from time to time with the price of every description of stock and of merchandise, and with the nature of the stores, and almost the method of conducting business. The statistical information to be gleaned from them is of no ordinary description; and I attempted, some years since, to make an abstract of those lodged in the Registry here, on the principle I have mentioned, that of allowing an interval to elapse between the dates of the Inventories, sufficiently extensive to mark the variance in price of the different goods, &c. in which the testators dealt, and the alterations with respect to domestic arrangements which might have taken place. My avocations, however, would not allow me to proceed with my scheme; but I fancy the prosecution of such a design, in the various districts, might be attended with considerable good; it must, however, from the very nature of it, be exercised locally, and by those fully acquainted with the especial circumstances of the districts forming the subjects of investigation.

There is another point connected with these Inventories, deserving of attention. It was the usual practice for the effects of a deceased party to be appraised by three or four influential and intelligent neighbours; the names of these persons are generally stated in the inventories, and thus information most serviceable in cases of pedigree might be frequently obtained; besides the means of shewing who were the parties in and about the various towns and villages principally concerned in matters of agriculture and commerce, at the dates of the documents.

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN,

AS it is generally admitted that *published* works alone are properly amenable to public criticism, and privately printed volumes have been usually approached with some apology, Societies may in this respect claim the same consideration as individuals. They are not candidates for the public favour; the public requires no critical protection against them; but they have been established for the express purpose of printing such works as do *not* meet

with popular encouragement. A critic who undertakes to review such a work, may therefore be fairly expected to review it as *on the part of the Society*, not on that of the world without.

If, by the liberal spirit of the Society, the public is admitted to a share of the copies produced by its operations, that cannot alter the case. It must be allowed that the members have a full right to please themselves in the *first* instance; for it would be absurd to expect that a Society should relinquish, for the public gratification, the very objects for which it has been formed. No one complains that there is more cricketing than dancing at Lord's Ground, or more monkeys than flowers at the Zoological Gardens. The public may condemn a play at a public theatre; but no stranger would be permitted to regulate the performances at the Duke of Devonshire's.

The Surtces Society has recently published a volume of Wills from the Registry at York; and the writer of a review of it in the Athenæum of Oct. 15, has absurdly treated it as if it had been a work intended, not for the members of the Society, but for those of a circulating book-club.

"Who cares (he says) what were the possessions, what the final dispositions, of Sir Ralph de Hastings, of Sir Richard de Stapleton, of William Lord Latimer, of the Constables, Nevilles, and a host besides, so long as they contain no information beyond what we may find in other instruments, relating to the state of opinions and manners? The only, or at least the chief, motives which has led to the selection of many, has been the fact of the testator's descendants being still located in the Northern district. But who, on earth, takes the least interest in pedigrees of our rural squirearchy? Who cares whether the Bowes[']s, the Stapletons, the Roos[']s, the Tempests, &c. were settled in the thirteenth, fifteenth, or seventeenth century? Who cares in fact whether they ever lived at all?" * * *

In short, the spirit which has dictated this volume much resembles that which has dictated most of our local histories—pedigree—pedigree, is the everlasting burden of their tune."

* I do not desire to quote the whole of the passage; the grossness of its language—applying to the aristocracy of England such terms as cabbages—rubbish—night-man—Paddington dirt—are likely to lose the Athenæum some of its best friends.

A critic so sapient will be next inquiring, when reviewing a volume on geology, "Who cares what is the structure, what the dips or the faults, of the primary formation, or the tertiary deposit, of the crag or the grauwacke, of the old red sandstone, or the calcareo-magnesian conglomerate?" or, when passing his judgment on a chemical treatise, he will ask, "Who on earth takes the least interest in the affinities of volatile alkalies? who cares at what degrees of heat or cold the condition of the muriates, the salts, the acids, and the sulphates will be altered or affected?" It is true the general run of readers of circulating libraries care little for any of these things; still such questions may probably appear as impertinent to the members of the Geological Society and the Royal Institution, as those already proposed by the Critic must appear to the Surtees Society.

It seems not to have occurred to the critic to inquire who Mr. Surtees was, or what were his claims upon so distinguished a testimony of admiration as that of giving name to this Society. Your readers, Mr. Urban, are better informed: they are well aware that his chief literary merit consisted in his excellent History of the County Palatine of Durham, one of those "local histories" of which, as the writer correctly states, the staple material is pedigree. Ought it therefore to be treated as a matter of surprise that a Society established to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Surtees, and to testify their admiration of his work, should proceed to provide further materials for similar researches? Besides, independently of the rallying point of the Society, look at the composition of its members: among them are many topographical writers and members of the Heralds' College; yet the critic has the absurdity to complain that a Society so composed should pay attention to genealogy! Further, although a large proportion of the members of the Society are men of the North, he imagines they have (like himself) no sympathy with the most illustrious historical names belonging to their country, and no pride in the most distinguished of their progenitors. The fact, we know, is far otherwise; and it is remarkable that the very names of

Bowes, Stapleton, and Tempest, called in question by the Critic, occur in the list of the Surtees Society.

But the most extraordinary and inconsistent part of the article is, that the writer pretends to some zeal for antiquities; a zeal evidently either affected for the occasion, or entirely a zeal without knowledge. This is amply manifested by his inaccuracy of quotation. He gives us William Bourland for William de Bowland; Sallary (three times) for Salley; Lehingfield for Leakingfield; Preston, or Amounderness, for Preston in Amounderness; Tilkhill for Tickhill; Princess (twice) for Prioreess; "the seven weeks of mercy" for works; "a charity" (twice) for charity. There is no antiquarian accuracy of revision here; nor in other matters, in which the printer can take no share of the blame, is there more to be admired. He has taken upon him to translate his extracts, and in what manner I will add some specimens. In the will of Henry lord Percy, there is some difference between "the expense of *keeping me* [the keep of his dead body!] and *my suite* until the day after my funeral," and the original, "the expenses of my household [*hospitii*];" besides, the word "suite" is inappropriate, for the performers of suit were then not domestics, but tenants.

Again, there is some difference between the translation "to *conduct all the journey in my stead*," and the original *manu capere ad perficiendum*, "to become bound for the performance;" and between "the performers held *immediately after* my decease, (as if the testator could have enforced their being held immediately,) and the customary phrase "next following my decease."

These are perversions of the text disgraceful to a translator (and that translator a confident critic!); but in the will of John of Gaunt he has not merely perverted the sense, but entirely departed from it: the Duke is made to commit the absurdity of first saying, "In case I die out of London, *I will and devise that my body be taken to London the first night*," and buried two days after; and then of directing, in the same breath, that it should remain unburied for forty days after his decease. On referring to the passage, it will be found to be, "la primer nuyt

que mon dit corps serra apportez a Loundres," which any school-girl might be trusted to translate, taking the words one at a time in the order they stand.

Again, it is no typographical error which states that Bishop Beck left 60 shillings "for masses" for the good of his mother's soul; whereas the original is "ad dandum pauperibus"—to be given to the poor.

Nor is the passage among the charges against the Prioress of Arden, "that even during divine service in the choir, she encouraged the secular boys and laymen to laugh at the nuns," borne out by the original, "provocat seculares pueros et laicos ad garulandum in claustro et in ecclesia, in contemptum earum;" in which nothing is said

of divine service, nor of laughing; for *garrulo* will not be found in any dictionary to signify any thing but chattering and talking.

It is very evident that this presumptuous critic might just as advisedly have sneered at antiquities in general as at genealogy: he is equally incompetent to sit in judgment on any branch of the subject. Let him follow some pursuit more congenial to his taste; nor presume to teach where he has yet so much to learn. The genealogist may still rest upon the axiom of old Ralph Brooke—*Quam quisque nōrit artem, in hac se exerceat*.

The Surtces Society of course will not be diverted one minute from its objects by such cavillers.

Yours, &c.

S. S. T. L.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM,

AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 384.)

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

86. A stone cut rudely, in imitation of the ornaments on tiles, found in the parish of Cellan, Cardiganshire. Not Mr. Douce's.

87. Two painted and enamelled tiles, with fleurs-de-lis, time of Charles I.

88. One ditto, with clever Chinese figure, time of Charles I.

89. Two pinnacles from the screen in Southwold Church, Suffolk, of the time of Henry III. beautifully ornamented.

90. An impression in potter's clay glazed of the Biddenden cakes, on which are the twin sisters with their names "Elis and Mary Chulkhurt, aged 14 years in 1100, Biddenden," of the time of William III. See *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i. p. 17.

91. Circular box of wood, containing nine (perhaps originally twelve) thin flat pieces of wood $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, on which are painted scrolls, flowers, and various passages, chiefly scriptural, perhaps for the purpose of holding sweetmeats. From the badge of the rose and pomegranate conjoined on one of them, the date is fixed to the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

92. An antient Arabic terra-cotta seal. Respecting this, Humphrey Wanley, in his *Diary in the Lansdowne Collection at the British Museum*, 807, says, "10th Sept. 1722, Mr. Salomon Negri came,

and I shewed him an old stamp wherein certain Cufic characters appear wrought out in relievo. Mr. Negri, looking upon it as made backwards, thinks it to be only the name of a man, *David ben Yemnoch*, i. e. *David filius dexteræ suæ*; but when I shall shew an impression taken from the same in wax, he will speak more certainly. 14th Nov. 1722. Mr. Salomon Negri came, and I paid him my Lord's six guineas for his copie of the Psalter in Arabic. Mr. Negri looking carefully on an impression in wax of the Arabic seal, the letters appearing in their proper shape, he read it thus, '*Lavi ben Dawoud*,' i. e. *Levi filius Davidis*, adding that he is sure of the two last words, and believes that the first is right." It has been better decyphered for Mr. Douce as *El malek David*, "The King David."

93. Rude circular box of wood bound with iron engraved, and roses of mother of pearl. It bears a perfectly eastern character, though asserted by the hawker, of whom it was purchased, to have been found with coins in it at Glastonbury Abbey. Mr. Douce had it from H. Rodd.

94. Three snuff boxes, one turned from the antient wood of Windsor Castle, another from the roof of Westminster Hall, and the third from that in a pier of old London Bridge. These were presented by Francis Martin, Esq. Windsor Herald.

95. Two oval black Wedgwood ware

has reliefs, the banquet of the Gods and the destruction of the Titans. Longest diameter ten inches.

96. Wedgwood's medallions of the Kings of England from the Conquest to George III. in black ware, and fitted in a mahogany box with sliders. These were not Mr. Douce's.

97. The Virgin and Child carved in black stone, apparently Russian.

98. Specimens of the stone of which various ancient buildings are formed, both in England and abroad.

99. Ditto of the tiles which paved and ornamented various Asiatic structures, with references to the authors who mention them.

100. Ditto of the wood in ditto.

101. A large ring made of stone, found in the tomb of Childeric King of France. See Montfaucon, *Mon. Fr.* 1 l. v.

102. One of the blue glass rings found among the Ashantees. See Bowditch's plate in his quarto pamphlet, p. 61.

103. Thirteen Cameos, with religious subjects upon them, framed and glazed.

104. A handsome Scotch fire lock dag with silver mounting.

105. A sword of the time of William III with the Passau wolf blade, marked 1414, a manufactory number often mistaken for a date.

106. An iron mace of the time of Henry VIII. from which that used until lately at the Society of Antiquaries was cast.

107. A large piece of modern painted glass.

108. One of less dimensions, intended to appear of the time of Henry VIII. but which does not look genuine.

109. A large circular piece of painted glass, very fine, on which is the imperial arms of Austria, and two others with lions as supporters, surrounded by those of thirty-two towns, and dated 1611.

110. A very interesting piece of painted glass from the residence of Abbot Islip, the last Abbot of Westminster, in which is his monogram of the human eye and the word 'slippe,' with a figure in the costume of the time up in the slip of a tree.

111. Another representing a female adorning the Virgin and Child, of the time of Henry VII.

112. Two pieces of German glass of the same date.

113. Three ditto, St. George and its companion, and the month of December, of the same period.

114. Three other pieces, with Death, &c.

115. What, on a printed account of an engraving, is termed, "One of the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas for betraying his Saviour," but is in reality pretended to be a Hebrew Shekel, though probably a forgery. This was not Mr. Douce's.

116. A specimen of the writing of Matthew Buckinger, born without hands or feet, dated in 1718. This was not Mr. Douce's.

117. A vase of silver covered with diagrams for casting nativities, found in digging the foundation for the present jail of Newgate, London, forty feet below the surface. See it engraved, half its size, in *Gent. Mag.* for 1793, pl. iv.

118. Fifteen diagrams on baked clay, and six in metal for ditto.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

For the able classification of these valuable specimens, I am indebted to my erudite friend John Davidson, Esq. the celebrated traveller; and I expect still further illustration whenever I receive the promised visit of another learned friend, the Coryphæus in hieroglyphics, E. G. Wilkinson, Esq.

1. A monumental tablet of stone from the tombs at Thebes, on which is painted the soul of a female (expressed by outline, not filled up with colour) making offerings to Isis, Osiris, and Athor, in the presence of the Great Serpent, and under the shadow of the protecting Wings. Beneath is a statement in hieroglyphics relative to the deceased.

2. *Isis*, 22 representations of this goddess in bronze, burnt clay, and porcelain.

3. *Osiris*, 20 ditto of this god of similar materials.

4. *Isis with Horis*, 14 ditto.

5. *Horus alone*, aged 5, ditto.

6. *Horus alone as a boy*, 16 ditto.

7. *Nephtia*, or *Nephtis*, 8 ditto.

8. *Nestor*, son of *Pthah* and *Osiris*, 24 ditto.

9. *Typhon*, 11 ditto.

10. *Anubis*, 39 ditto.

11. *Amenti*, 18 ditto.

12. Uncertain, 13 ditto.

13. *Horus*, when a boy, a squat figure. To this Mr. Douce has written, "See this figure engraved, and an explanation attempted, in Kircher's *Œdipus Egypt.* part ii. p. 448."

14. Various animals, 52 specimens.

15. Groups of three deities, 7 ditto.

16. Imitations of mummies in porcelain and wood, 25 ditto.

17. A priest with two small deities covered with hieroglyphics.

18. A sitting figure with an immense phallus.

19. Twelve Nilometers of different sizes.

20. Two large flat front faces of light blue porcelain, with perforations for wings to be attached.

21. One very large Scarabæus.

22. A smaller ditto with wings.

23. Two pieces of sculptured and painted alabaster from one of the temples in Egypt, brought to England by Belzoni.

24. A painter's double palette.

25. A ditto : — four little oil bottles formed on the same stand.

26. One large conical seal or stamp, with hieroglyphics, of baked earth.

27. One large flat ditto.

28. One little sculptured pyramid of stone.

29. Seven various necklaces of beads.

30. Two painted crowns of Isis, from mummies.

31. Ten fragments of painting from ditto.

32. One gold band, one blue and gold ditto, from ditto.

33. Three fragments of beautiful blue coloured pottery.

All the above are in a glass case, formed like the front of an Egyptian temple, and were all Mr. Douce's, with the exception of the large figure of Isis with Horus of basalt with hieroglyphics, which was purchased at the sale of the Duke of Argyll's curiosities some years ago.

34. One hundred and sixty minute scarabæi of various kinds, and ornamented with hieroglyphics.

35. A Scarabæus perforated, to wear as an amulet, of a green stone, on the under part of which is sculptured a fish, and to this some Christian, who was superstitious enough to wear it, has added the letters, I X CWTHP, considering it as a type of "Jesus Christ the Saviour."

36. Nine very rare small scarabæi of various stones.

37. A small tortoise scarabæus, exceedingly rare.

38. Twenty-two larger scarabæi, some with the indented lines inlaid with gold.

39. A quantity of loose mummy beads shaken of in its removal.

40. Part of the largest pyramid near Cairo, "given to me (Mr. Douce) by Mr. Browne, who brought it home himself."

41. Small thin silver Anubis head and gorget.

42. Small oval double seal with silver bands, with hierophylics.

43. Iron arrow head, brought from Egypt by Belzoni, somewhat resembling an eastern form.

44. Fragment of writing in Greek on a piece of pottery from the island of Elephanta, brought home by Belzoni.

45. Sixteen wooden ornaments gilt.

46. Three little vases (one being of alabaster) probably for ointments.

47. Three left side wings for Scarabæi.

48. Four wooden tablets with enchorial inscriptions.

49. A pair of painted sandals.

50. A wooden flat profile, and a bronze flat profile of Osiris.

51. Eight casts from Egyptian sculpture, and an impression (on paper) from the large Egyptian chest in the British Museum.

52. Ten figures of Anubis, &c. and ornaments in red and yellow wax.

53. Twenty baked earth mummy divinities.

54. Six glass eyes of different sizes belonging to four different coatings of a mummy.

55. An immense quantity of representations of the eye of the deity in various materials, as amulets.

56. Several ornamental rings.

57. Fifteen amulets of baked earth, somewhat in the shape of belemnites.

58. Several of the Amenti as amulets.

59. Eight profile figures in baked earth as ditto.

60. Several resemblances of vases as ditto.

61. An immense quantity of various other amulets in baked earth.

62. Small pendants for ear-rings.

63. An embalmed Ibis mentioned in Dr. Shaw's Travels, p. 409.

64. Part of a fox-head mummy brought by Belzoni.

65. A pair of painted and gilt sandals, parts of the painted front and the gilt gorget of a mummy, framed and glazed.

66. Four specimens of cloth taken from a mummy at Bath in 1822; a specimen of cloth taken from one at the Egyptian Hall, London, by Belzoni; and a piece of cloth taken from an Ibis, the whole framed and glazed.

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

THE ITALIAN SONNETS OF MILTON.

WE hope to gratify the admirers of MILTON, by presenting to them the ITALIAN SONNETS, for the first time printed with correctness. The editions of TODD, NEWTON, and others, have followed the original without alteration or remark. We are indebted to an eminent Italian Scholar for his kind assistance and authority.

J. M.

I.

DONNA leggiadra, il cui bel nome onora
 L'erbosa val di Reno, e il nobil varco,
 Bene è colui d'ogni valore scarco
 Qual tuo spirito gentil non innamora,
 Che dolcemente mostrasi di fuora
 De' sui atti soavi giamai parco,
 E i don', che son d'amor saette ed arco,
 Laonde l' alta tua virtù s'infiora.
 Quando tu vaga parli, o lieta canti
 Che mover *possa*,¹ duro alpestre iegno
 Guardi ciascun a gli occhi, ed a gli orecchi
 L'entrata, chi di te si trova indegno;
 Gratia sola di su gli vaglia, inanti
 Che'l disio amoroso al cuor s'invecchi.

II.

QUAL in colle aspro, a l' imbrunir di sera
 L'avezza giovinetta pastorella
 Va bagnando l'erbetta strana e bella
 Che mal si spande a disusata spera
 Fuor di sua natia alma primavera,
 Così Amor meco in su la lingua snella
 Desta il fior novo di strania favella,
 Mentre io di te, vezzosamente altera,
 Canto, dal mio buon popol non inteso,
 E'l bel Tamigi cangio col bel Arno.
 Amor lo volse, ed io a l'altrui peso²
 Seppi ch'Amor cosa mai volse indarno.
 Deh! foss' il mio cuor lento e'l duro seno
 A chi pianta dal ciel si buon terreno.

C A N Z O N E.

RIDONSÌ donne e giovani amorosi
 M' accostandosi attorno, e, perchè scrivi,
 Perchè tu scrivi in lingua ignota e strana
 Verseggiando d' amor? e come t'osi?
 Dinne, se la tua speme sia mai vana,
 E de' pensieri lo miglior t'arrivi.
 Così mi van burlando; altri rivi

¹ This *Possa* is an Anglicism. "Mover *possa*" here seems to be used as "can move," and *possa* is *may*.

² I do not recollect any such Italian phrase: this seems unintelligible, although I guess the meaning.

Altris lidi t'aspettan, ed altre onde
 Nelle cui verdi sponde
 Spuntati ad or, ad or a la tua chioma
 L'immortal guiderdon d' eterne frondi
 Perchè alle spalle tue soverchia soma ?
 Canzon dritti, e tu per me rispondi.
 Dice mia Donna, e' l suo dir, é il mio cuore :
 Questa è lingua di cui si vanta Amore.

IV.

DIODATI, e te' l dirò con meraviglia,
 Quel ritroso io ch'amor spregiar solea
 E de suoi lacci spesso mi ridea
 Già caddi, ov'huom dabben talor s'impiglia.
 Nè trecchie d'oro, nè guancia vermiglia
 M'abbaglian sì, ma sotto nova idea
 Pellegrina bellezza che'l cuor bea,
 Portamenti⁴ alti onesti, e nelle ciglia
 Quel sereno fulgor d'amabil nero,
 Parole adorne di lingua più d'una,
 E'l cantar che di mezzo l'emispero
 Traviar ben può la faticosa Luna,
 E degli occhi suoi avventa sì gran fuoco
 Che l'incerar gli orecchi mi fia poco.

V.

PER certo i bei vostr' occhi, Donna mia
 Esser non può che non sian lo mio sole,
 Sì mi percuoton; forte, come ei suole
 Per l'arene di Libia chi s'invia,
 Mentre un caldo vapor (ne senti pria)
 Da quel lato si spinge ove mi duole,
 Che forse amanti nelle lor parole
 Chiaman sospir; io non so che si sia :
 Parte rinchiusa, e turbida si cela
 Scosso mi il petto, e poi n'uscendo poco
 Quivi d' attorno o s'agghiaccia, o s'inghiela;
 Ma quanto a gli occhi giunge a trovar loco
 Tutte le notti a me suol far piovose
 Finchè mia Alba rivien colma di rose.

VI.

GIOVANE piano, e simplicette amante
 Poi che fuggir me stesso in dubbio sono;
 Madonna a voi del mio cuor l'umil dono
 Farò divoto; io certo a prove tante
 L'ebbi fedeltè, intrepido, costante,
 De' pensieri leggiadro, accorto, e buono;
 Quando rugge il gran mondo,⁵ e scocca il tuono,
 S'arma di se, e d' intero diamante,
 Tanto del forse, e d' invidia sicuro,
 Di timori, e speranze al popol use
 Quanto d'ingegno, e d'alto valor vago,
 E di cetra sonora, e delle muse:
 Sol troverete in tal parte men duro
 Ove Amor. mise l'insanabil ago.

³ "Altri."—This and the following three lines are not very clear.

⁴ Petrarch. Son. 229. "Ohime, il portamento leggiadro altiero."—Warton.

⁵ See Warton's note, and Par. Lost, iv. 244.

⁶ "Il gran Mondo."—Quære?

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Russia : by Robert Pinkerton, D.D.

DR. PINKERTON travelled in Russia as Foreign Agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and we shall extract as compendiously as we can what he says of the population and revenue of that singularly extensive and important Empire;—an empire which appears to us to be as yet but in the dawn and opening of its civilization and power, but which will either crumble away from its own unmanageable weight and internal divisions, (being compounded of so many different tribes and nations extending from Finland to the Euxine, and from Warsaw almost to the wall of China, as would be little less than miraculous to keep in uniform obedience by the ordinary powers of government, and the skill and ability of its rulers,) or will consolidate itself into such a tremendous and overwhelming force as will defy all rivalry, bear down all opposition, swallow up every weaker state, issue when it pleases from its own unsailable frontiers, construct in security and safety its vast plans of future dominion, and at length, like ancient Rome, become the undisputed mistress of the world. We are no political prophets. We cannot see far into futurity: 'aut erit, aut non.' No doubt the ambition of its sovereigns, and the designs of his nobles and his statesmen, point to great undertakings, not lightly to be yielded: nor are they very nice in the manner in which these may be carried into effect. There are not many *scruples* at heart to block up the road either to Warsaw or to Stamboul, and we have no doubt that the Calcutta grapes are very sour to Russian palates; for so far does the Czar wish to extend his arms: but things are not yet ripe for such projects; a sufficient *lever* is still wanting to move the inert mass of Russian power; and when that wealth is acquired which will set it in motion, perhaps it may be derived from those sources, and be accompanied by those collateral circumstances, which will weaken or destroy its effect.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Physical force is great; but *moral* force is greater. What may be the effect of that civilization which *must* accompany, or rather precede the increasing opulence of Russia—what the effect of a spreading education and more liberal laws and policy upon the feelings of the people, we will not say: but we suppose Russia could not, in the most enthusiastic and aspiring dreams of ambition, contemplate the possession of a power either more extensive or better organized, or apparently more firmly consolidated than that of Napoleon, which lasted while force was opposed to force, and army to army; but as soon as opinion was against him—as the feelings, the moral sentiments, the interests, the freedom of mind and action, the domestic hearth and the social affections were against him, his colossal power fell from its base. As long as the Press is free, no tyrannic dynasty can now be founded; so strong is the combined power of public opinion. Of the misery occasioned by the conflict we say nothing; of the event we cannot doubt. Now let us to Dr. Pinkerton's Work. The Russian power dates from the emancipation of the nation from the yoke of the succession of Zingis Khan in the middle of the fifteenth century, by *Joan Vasilivitch*, at whose death the extent of his dominions encompassed 144,000 miles; at the accession of Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, in 1741, they extended 325,000 miles; and at the death of Alexander its surface was calculated to contain an area of 340,000 German miles; so that in the course of 364 years, Russia has increased in territory to a great extent.

The increase of population has accompanied the enlargement of territory. The first census of Peter the Great, 1722, gave the males paying taxes at 5,794,928, which, giving an equal proportion of females, would amount to 11,589,856. But in 1812 this population had augmented to 37,700,000; and according to statistical accounts their population is now estimated at

3 S

upwards of 54 millions, of whom about 36 millions are native Russians. The Poles and Lithuanians amount to 8 millions. The Finns, Livonians, Esthonian and Germans, to 3 millions, Jews 2 millions. The Caucasian, Crimean, Kazar, Astrachan, Bashkeer, Kenjezican, and Siberian Tartars are all Mohamedans, and amount to about 2 millions. The Memphian, Kalmuk, Manjur, and other heathen tribes of Siberia, belonging to the Buddhist and Shamar tribes of idolatry, do not exceed one million. The Georgian nation, with the recently conquered provinces of Persia and the Armenians, amount to one million and a half. The privileged orders are :

1. The Nobility (males) . . . 225,000
2. The Clergy . . . 343,500
3. Civil Officers . . . 780,000
4. Emancipated Peasantry 550,000
5. Free-born ditto . . . 97,000

The military forces of Russia have also increased nearly ten-fold within the last hundred years :

In 1724 . . .	115,000 Men
1771 . . .	240,000
1808 . . .	700,000
1812 . . .	1,300,000
At the present time	900,000

The expense of this extensive military establishment is small in comparison with that of other European forces ; but still so great, as at present, with the navy, to consume nearly one-half of the revenue of the Crown, viz. : from 180 to 200 millions of roubles annually.

The Naval strength of Russia, consists in about 50 ships of the line, 100 frigates, 900 smaller vessels, galleys. These carry 6000 guns, and employ about 60,000 men. The support of this naval establishment costs the Government 30 millions of roubles annually.

There are 634 towns scattered throughout the Empire. The population of St. Petersburg is about 330,000, of Moscow 250,000 ; of the rest none are higher than 40 or 50,000. The whole population of these 634 towns is only about 3,000,000, a small proportion among 54,000,000. It was calculated that in 1810 about 18 millions of peasantry were employed in agriculture, and they raised produce estimated at 800 millions of roubles.

The only parts of the empire, where the vine can be cultivated, lie between the 48 and 40 degrees of latitude. Foreign wine is imported to the amount of 10 millions of roubles. The whole number of manufacturers is only about 8500, with about 200,000 workmen ; a strong proof of the want of capital and enterprize, where labour must be cheap. They are chiefly cloth, linen, leather, rope, and silk ; but none have made such progress as those of plate and cut-glass. There are single plates made at the Peteritz glass-works that cost 600*l.* each.

The commerce of Russia, it is said, advances steadily with the other branches of national industry. Archangel is the oldest mart. The commerce with Persia is carried on by the Caspian Sea : Astrachan is the chief emporium for this traffic. The land trade with China and Middle Asia is every year rising into greater importance. *Kiacht*a is the place of barter betwixt the Russians and Chinese. The latter bring tea, manufactured silks, nankeens and cottons, and receive in return furs, ticking, cloth, and leather. This trade is considered to be very lucrative. Orenburg and Uffa are the two marts for trade with the Bucherians, Hivintzi, Kirgizi, &c. The exports and imports amount to 8 millions of roubles annually, and through recent exploratory enterprises, commerce with the tribes of Middle Asia has been greatly extended. In 1830, the imports were 192 millions of roubles, and the exports 252 millions ; in which nearly 66,000,000 roubles in duties were paid. The official documents state the number of ships that arrived in all the ports of Russia about 6128.

The issues of gold, silver, and copper, amount to about 100 millions of roubles in circulation. Platina is also under a circulating medium. Since 1768 the Government has issued above 600 millions of roubles, paper currency ; but this paper has *lost nearly 5 per cent. of its original value*. The quantity of paper in circulation is immense ; probably its amount is not known ; because forgery is carried on to a considerable extent in the interior, where the peasantry cannot distinguish between the forged notes and the real ones issued by Government.

The revenue of the empire, compared with its extent, is very small. This arises, as Dr. Pinkerton justly says, from the want of freedom, the low state of civilization, the small number of manufactories, the unstable principles of an arbitrary Government, the frequent changes in their tariffs, &c. The amount of the proceeds of the revenue is about 480 millions of roubles, or 18,000,000*l.* sterling. The expenditure is in proportion to the income: when less, they endeavour to pay off foreign debts, or lessen the paper-currency; when more, they contract new debts, lay on new taxes, or add to the paper-currency. There are numerous anomalies existing in the State of the empire. The foreign policy, its diplomatic activity, knowledge, and skill, are perhaps superior to that of any other country—its ambition all tends that way—its internal regulation, its financial and commercial and manufacturing interests, are but imperfectly developed. Compare its population and territory with that of England, cooped up in its narrow sea-walls; and then contrast the amount of their respective revenues, and the difference of the two kingdoms will be manifestly seen; the one flourishing in all the arts of life, and abounding in all the wealth which freedom and enterprize have gained, and which impartial laws and security of property have sustained: the other, grasping a vast extent of territory, and aiming to possess an overwhelming political power, without those means which can secure it, or render its possession advantageous to itself. *The arts of Peace have not yet built their nest in the shelter of the Czar's protection.*

We shall now make a few detached extracts from Dr. Pinkerton's work under different heads:

Longevity.—Instances of extraordinary longevity are frequent among the common people, owing probably to the natural vigour of their constitutions, the simplicity of their living, and the good climate. Many reach the age of 90 and 100, and some to 125 and 130."

Dr. Pinkerton saw a female in a Kozach village on the Don, who was in her 125th year. Her son, and her son's son, were also there; both generations greyheaded with age.

Clergy.—The empress Catharine II. annihilated the power of the clergy, and completed their impoverishment, by appropriating the whole of the church property to the use of the Crown, apportioning stipends in exchange to the monasteries. 'Our secular clergy,' said *Seraphim*, the present Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, 'are so much engaged in the duties of their office, that there remains little or no time for them to study. Their income is confined to the free-will offerings of the people, and, excepting about twenty-six churches in Moscow, and as many in Petersburg, which afford adequate stipends, the whole body of the Russian priesthood have but a scanty subsistence for their wives and children; on this account many of the village clergy cultivate their fields with their own hands, and have no time to improve the mind by study. An Archimandrite (the rank next to a bishop) even of monasteries of the first class, had not above 100 roubles (40*l.*) annually. The number of clergy of all ranks is about 215,000, and the sum allowed for their support by Government is about two millions of roubles, or 60,000*l.*; hence they are mostly dependent on the free-will offerings of the people for support, viz., registries for baptisms, marriages, funerals,' &c. *Seraphim*, the present Senior Metropolitan of the Russian church, has an income of less than 600*l.* per year."

Scenery in Winter.—After crossing the Dnieper at Kief, the country continues level the whole way to Orel, except here and there a few gently-rising slopes; but there is extremely little wood, though the scenery is not quite so bare as that south of the Dnieper. There is little variety of prospect therefore to amuse the traveller, excepting the common appearances of a rigorous Russian winter: the blue expanse of heaven above, with the boundless snow-clad earth beneath, and the pale powerless lunar-like rays of the sun shed on it; spotted with hamlets and villages, often at many miles distance from each other, and nearly concealed from view by winter's universal robe: here and there a chain of sledges traverses the scene, and at twilight seem to be moving in the air, so singularly does the united line of snow and sky deceive the eye of the beholder; or perhaps the sound of a fellow-traveller's bell is heard tinkling as he draws near. This precaution is adopted to prevent accidents in the night, as the movement of the sledge upon the snow, like that of a ship on the sea, gives no intimation of its approach. Such is the mountainous scenery that presents itself to the

traveller in Russia during winter. But the intensity of the cold and its invigorating effects on animal life, tends to make every living creature move with greater celerity; and in general I have observed the Russians give greater demonstrations of joy at the commencement of winter than at the opening of spring."

Dr. Pinkerton gives the following account of a very singular sect, of which we had never previously heard :

"Among the prisoners (at Orel) my attention was particularly arrested by a man of middle age, belonging to the sect of *Scoptzi* or *Eunuchs*. This most extraordinary sect, in imitation of Origen, adopt the literal meaning of Matthew, xix. 12. It will hardly be believed that such a sect could now become numerous; yet in Petersburg alone their society consists of upwards of 200 members. They are chiefly moneychangers and jewellers, and are rich. They reside in the quarter of the city called *Peski*, and have their own private meetings and worship, which consists of singing, prayer, and exposition of the Scriptures. They are said to be sound in essential points of doctrine, and versed in the Scriptures, and they partake of the ordinances in the national church; but they are excessively reserved, and hence it is most difficult to gain correct information concerning their opinions and practices. In general it is easy to distinguish them from other men; they become sickly and sallow, their beards and hair begin to fall off and look parched, and in all respects they resemble a drooping, withering plant; and such also was the appearance of the poor infatuated *Scoptzi* whom I saw in the prison of Orel. I remember that a short time before I left Petersburg, in 1823, the Metropolitan Seraphim informed me, that in one of the regiments which had received copies of the Russian Testament, seventeen of the soldiers had mutilated themselves, alleging as the reason Matt. xix. 12. and that the general, in his report to the Emperor, had proposed to take all the copies out of their hands. His Majesty had referred the matter to the Metropolitan, and his Eminence stated to me, that much as he lamented what had taken place from the ignorance of the men, and the leaven probably of the sect of *Scoptzi*, or from the desire of the soldiers to get freed from the service by maiming themselves (a practice not uncommon amongst them), yet he could on no account agree with the proposal of the general: 'If they have misunderstood the words of the Saviour,' said he, 'they now need the

Testament more than ever, to bring them to a better understanding, and *in general* our duty is to do what is right, leaving consequences to God; for these we are not answerable."

If the Metropolitan had put *always* for 'in general,' and had told the Emperor, that the more the Scriptures are diffused and understood, the sooner this absurdity would disappear, we should have entirely agreed with him.

There are many observations and much information on subjects of great interest in Dr. Pinkerton's work, which we have not space to extract, such as the account of the *Slaves*, in Chap. xii. The chief proportion of the peasantry are in bondage, divided into two orders, belonging to the Crown, and belonging to the nobility. Of the first division of these, thousands are employed in mines, manufactories, and some let out to foreign speculators: and Dr. Pinkerton says their lot is singularly severe:

"The class of slaves attached to the mines, &c. are greatly to be pitied, on account of the scanty means of subsistence usually allowed them, the hard labour they endure, and the almost total neglect of their moral and religious improvement. But the desire of the ruling powers to advance civilization, commerce, the resources of the Crown, and the political influence of the nation, closes both eyes and ears to the miseries endured by more than 250,000 slaves thus employed. The Emperor Alexander transferred no *Crown* slaves in grants to his generals, favourites, &c. The slaves belonging to the nobility are estimated at above 21 millions; those of the Crown about 14 millions. The property of a Russian nobleman is estimated at, not according to the extent of his domain, but by the number of his slaves. Properly speaking, the Russian slave has no rights, and can possess no property; himself, his wife and children, and all that he possesses, are the property of his lord: he cannot purchase, enter into trade, or marry, without his lord's consent. The Emperor Alexander had a great desire to raise the slave from his present degraded situation; but his plans met with decided opposition on the part of the principal Boiars in the empire, and since his death no attempt has been made on the part of Government to further his enlightened and amiable purpose."

There are many other subjects of

interest treated of in Dr. Pinkerton's book, which we should willingly extract, but we have not room, 'pleno jam margine libri,' especially his account of the tribes of Finland. We must therefore come to an unwilling conclusion, and end with his description of Moscow :

"Moscow exercises great influence on the other cities of the empire. It is, properly speaking, the center of its commercial power; being situated in a fertile and healthy plain, surrounded by a country which produces abundantly for the support of its numerous population, and having extensive water communication with many of the provinces, by the river Moscow, which flows at the foot of its ancient citadel the Kremlin, and divides the city into two parts: it is the rendezvous of the nobility and merchants of Russia; the former have filled it with palaces, the latter with wooden huts. Every noble family has its *door* (or family residence) in Moscow, placed in the center of a large plot of ground, and attached to it a courtyard, a garden, stabling, and dwellings for their troops of domestics. There they usually pass their long winters: and as every nobleman builds according to his own fancy, and the numerous tribes of merchants and manufacturers follow this example, and erect brick, or more commonly wooden houses, of every size and figure, in the spaces between these palaces, the reader may picture to himself the grotesque assemblage of edifices, mean and majestic, of all descriptions, of which Moscow was composed, and which still characterizes the city in its renovated state. For although the Government has endeavoured to superintend the erection of the new buildings so as to preserve greater regularity in the streets, and has laid out public market-places, and new promenades round the high walls and upon the elevated bulwarks of the ancient Kremlin, and removed much that was formerly offensive to the inhabitants, yet the ancient characteristics of this extraordinary metropolis, both in the city and in the suburbs, still remain, and continue to surprise every stranger who visits it. Certainly when viewed at daybreak from the Sparrow Mount, the extent of its limits, the number and conspicuousness of its elegant churches, with their towering domes and gilded spires topped with brilliant crosses (many of them placed in the center of the Mahomedan crescent), the intermixture of gardens, palaces, and other edifices whose roofs are covered with plate iron, and painted with gay colours, upon which the morning sun casts his golden rays;—

all these present a scene at once unique and captivating, and I think only to be equalled by the views of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosphorus."

ARCHÆOLOGIA, VOL. XXVI.

(Continued from p. 300.)

Account of the collection of sepulchral vessels found, 1821, in a Roman Ustrinum, at Littington, near Royston, and now preserved in the library of Clare Hall, Cambridge, by Alfred John Kempe, Esq., F.S.A.

SCARCELY any discovery of sepulchral remains in Britain have been so circumstantially illustrative as this, of the manner in which the Romans deposited the remains of their dead while the funeral pile was yet in use.

The village of Litlington lies at about a furlong of distance north of the line of the Ickenild Street, and various Roman foundations, which have been occasionally struck upon in digging between the site of the church and the road, give evidence of the existence either of a Roman villa or a station on the spot; most probably the latter. Immediately contiguous to the north side of the Roman road were some strips of uninclosed but cultivated land, which in ancient deeds, from time immemorial, had been called *Heaven's walls*. It is a singular fact, attested on the authority of Dr. Webb, who is the incumbent of Litlington, that a traditional awe attached to this spot, and that the village children were afraid to traverse it after dark. *Heaven's walls*, at "the witching time of night," were said to be frequented by beings of supernatural order.

On this spot, in 1821, were found, by some labourers digging for gravel, the old walls which had given name to the place. They enclosed a rectangular space 38 yards by 28 yards, and proved to be a fine example of a Roman ustrinum, or cemetery for burning and burying the dead.

"The structure was composed of flint and Roman brick: at about the depth of a foot from the surface were found numerous deposits of sepulchral urns, containing the ashes of the dead, and surrounded as usual by other vessels. The urns had evidently been placed in rows parallel with the road, and at the distance of about three feet asunder. Where the regularity of this disposition was interrupted, that

interruption had been occasioned by the interment of numerous human bodies, and in the graves where they lay, were found many fragments of sepulchral urns, which had been thus displaced. The striking and conclusive evidence, of course, was that these deposits had been made after urn-burial had been discontinued by the Romans.

"This curious enclosure was then one of those large plots of ground, environed by walls, to which the name of Ustrina, or Ustrinum, was given by the Romans, where the remains of the ordinary class of dead were burnt, as the word expresses, and their ashes deposited in urns of earthenware, without much cost or ceremony—

Hoc miseræ plebi stabat commune sepulchrum.

"At the south-east and south-west angles of the enclosure were two heaps of wood ashes, as much as would have loaded five carts; these were undoubtedly the remains of the funeral piles. The vessels which were deposited with the urns, containing the calcined bones of the dead, were placed, in most instances, with a degree of corresponding uniformity of arrangement. In the mode of their enclosure there was, however, some variation. A roof tile sometimes covered the whole deposit, sometimes a sort of square *septum* of roof tiles environed it, or it had been surrounded with a little wall of flints, or had been placed in a wooden box, the large nails and brass work fastenings of which alone remained perfect."

To this enumeration the author, in another part of the volume, and in our Magazine for April last, p. 371, has added examples of the enclosure of the sepulchral urn, within an outer urn of capacious dimensions. He suspects that *household vessels* were frequently employed by the Romans as funeral urns, and in the collection at Clare Hall points out a remarkable instance of a small square glass bottle containing the ashes of a child, the mouth of the vessel being too small to admit the insertion of the fragments of burnt bone, one of the corners had been chipped off for the purpose, and afterwards carefully replaced. This clearly shows that the vase was not originally intended for funeral uses. The bottles, dishes, and cups found at Litlington, with the relics of the dead, Mr. Kempe says, were domestic vessels, set apart for the scanty repast allotted

to their manes so pointedly alluded to by Juvenal,—

Ponitur exigua feralis coena patella.

On the edge of some of the wine cups was embossed the pointed leaf so frequently employed as an ornament by the Romans, or inserted in their inscriptions as a point.



Mr. Kempe thinks it represents the ivy, and when placed on the wine cup sacred to the God of Wine; when on altars, he considers it may designate the *verbena*, or herbs with which they were decorated. Thus Davus in the *Audria*—

— Ex ara hinc sume verbenas tibi,
Atque eas substerne.

The festivals on which altars were thus decorated, were called *verbenalia*; the custom has been transferred to the Christian church, and is still observed at the high festival of Christmas. Some interesting etchings, after drawings by Mrs. Webb, the lady of Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, illustrate Mr. Kempe's paper, which will be found a very authentic source of reference for those who in future discoveries may wish to identify the urns, unguentary vessels, lachrymatories, and other articles employed by the Romans in their funeral rites.

Letter purporting to be written by Margaret Countess of Salisbury, to her son Cardinal Pole. Communicated, with remarks, by Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.R.S. and S.A.

We shall offer a few observations elicited by this very curious document. The father of Cardinal Pole, Sir Richard, was descended from an ancient family in Wales. He grew into favour with King Henry the Seventh, to whom he was related, and who conferred on him various marks of distinction, and found for him a wife of the royal line of Plantagenet in the person of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, daughter of Edward the Fourth's brother George Duke of Clarence, and sister to the

young Earl of Warwick, the last of the male race of the Plantagenet, who suffered the penalty of treason in the reign of Henry the Seventh. This choice was intended not only as a reward for the services of Sir Richard Pole, but probably to set at rest the revival of the claim of the Plantagenet, by allying the last female of the stock to an unambitious gentleman.

The issue of this marriage was four sons and a daughter—Henry, Geoffrey, Arthur, Reginald, and Ursula. The two first names shew that their mother at least had not forgotten their high descent. It is well known that when Henry VIII. began to call in question the lawfulness of his marriage with Catharine of Arragon, he sought for the concurrence of Cardinal Pole in his projected divorce, which the latter declined to give, and drew upon himself the displeasure of the monarch, with its consequences. The following paper, purporting to be from the Cardinal's mother, is preserved in the State Paper Office; in this she endeavours to persuade her son to a more compliant course:—

“Trust me, Reignald, there went never the deth of thy father or of any childe so nygh my harte as this hath done, wherfor, upon my blessing, I charge thee to call thy spirits to the, and to take an other waye, and serve our Maister as thy bounden dutie is to doo, oneless you will be the confusion of thy mother. You write of a promise made of you to God. Sonne, that was to serve God and thy Prynce, whom if thou do not serve with all thy wytt, with all thy power, I knowe thou cannot please God; and your bounden dutie is so to doo above all other, for who hath brought you up and maynteyned you in lerning but his Highnes. I shal dayly praye to God to give you grace and to make you his servaunt, or els to take you to his mercye.”

Sir Francis Palgrave doubts the authenticity of the above document, which is not an autograph; he thinks the point for decision is, whether it were prepared for the Countess's signature under the direction of Henry VIII. or whether it be a pure fabrication: Sir Francis inclines to the latter opinion. That the letter was the result of any temporising and compliant policy on the part of the Countess, we cannot ourselves for a moment conjecture, when we consider the spirit by

which she was distinguished. The paper being written in the formal hand of a court scribe, would not however annul its authenticity, for we know how common it was for persons of high condition in those days to employ a secretary. We think, however, that it is highly probable that it was composed under the direction of the monarch, or rather of his confidential political advisers, proffered to the Countess for signature, and that she, in perfect accordance with her lofty character, refused to subscribe. This supposition would furnish us, if correct, with an additional historical trait in the department of the Princess, corresponding precisely with one authenticated by Lord Herbert,* who states, when in the year 1541 the venerable princess, then in her 72nd year, was brought by the state jealousy of Henry the Eighth to the scaffold in the Tower, she refused to lay her head upon the block, saying “that submission was for traitors and she was none, and bade the headsman do his office as he could;” then turning her head, silvered with the honours of age, in all directions to avoid the axe of the executioner, he chased her round the scaffold till she fell under his repeated blows.

A fac-simile of a portion of the letter ascribed to this extraordinary woman is given in Sir Francis Palgrave's communication. It is in the ordinary set court hand of the day; there seems, therefore, little chance, as it has no peculiarity of character, of identifying the actual writer. It resembles, however, a document we have seen in the handwriting of Cranmer.

Warrant of King James the First to the Great Wardrobe, for apparel, &c. for the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, communicated by Sir Frederic Madden.

The interest of this warrant consists chiefly in its containing “a statement of the habits furnished, at the royal expense, to the performers in the masque, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. Thomas Campion, the stage properties of which were supplied by Master Inigo Jones. He it was who first, we believe, in this coun-

* Life and Raigne of Henry VIII. p. 468.

try introduced the use of appropriate scenery for the stage, nor was costume at that period wholly unattended to. On this subject, the scene notes of Ben Jonson's masques are very interesting. Jones was as able a stage machinist and scene painter as architect. The author, in describing the stage machinery of this masque, says,

“According to the humour of this song, the stars moved in an exceeding strange and delightful maner, and I suppose few have ever seene more neate artifice than Master Innigoe Jones shewed in contriving their motion, who in all the rest of the workmanship which belonged to the whole invention shewed extraordinarie industrie and skill.”*

Among the entries we have

“Fifteen yards of incarnadine and crymsen damask for fowre paire of bodies; fourteen yards of black perpetuana for a sute for a madman. Orpheus his antique coat armour, with baces, labells, and breeches. Prometheus his roabe and mantle. Sibilla her petycoate and vale [veil]. A rich skarf, embroidered all over upon carnacon tapheta with gold and silver colored silkes and sundrie devises, to hange a sworde at, sent to the Prince Pallatine.”

The incarnadine and carnation stuffs were doubtless of flesh colour †; perpetuana was not a stuff peculiarly given to a madman, for we find by another contemporaneous authority, it was the mourning suit of an ambassador. ‡ The stage Hamlet of the day no doubt wore his suit of perpetuana; the bases of Orpheus' coat armour, were the draperies which depended from the suit down to the knee, according to the fashion of the day, for these, as represented, there was probably as little classic authority as for the breeches of the divine personage.

Remembrances for the apparel, accoutrements, and necessaries of Henry Algernon Percy Earl of Northumberland, and his retinue, preparatory to his joining the English army in France, in the year 1573, communicated from a MS. in the Coll. of Arms, by Sir Frederic Madden, &c. &c.

* See also Masques at Court, Ben Jonson's Works, edit. 1640, p. 114.

† See Loseley MSS. p. 79.

‡ Chaworth's Diary. Loseley MSS. p. 424.

The above was the fifth Earl of Northumberland, whose household book was edited in 1770, by the Bishop of Dromore. The MS. is a document of interest for enquirers into ancient armour, military costume, and camp equipage of the old English period. What is a Mountaban hat? Kempe, Loseley MSS. conjectures it to be a steel cap; and we believe, in the old tapestry preserved at Hampton Court Palace, some of the figures wear hats of steel. Sir Frederic Madden thinks from the entry it was a hat of more pliant materials. He says the name was derived from their being first made at Montalvan, in Spain. It was, however, it appears, *associated with armour*. Was it not like the more modern buff coat, a covering of some *strength*?

“A payre of breghauder, coverede with cloth of golde, sleeves and alle, w^t an hatt of Montaban, the borde theroff lynede wyth clothe of golde.”—(vide p. 398.)

Remarks on the Architectural History of Westminster Hall, in a letter from Sydney Smirke, F.S.A.

Mr. Smirke's interesting researches have been aided by the progress of the late repairs. He was enabled to trace distinctly the architectural arrangements of the original Norman Hall, and also to distinguish the work with great precision from the alterations in the reign of Richard the Second. The walls of Rufus's Hall remain nearly untouched up to the bottom of the range of windows, or clerestory. Mr. Smirke throws out a hint that he has materials sufficient to compile an architectural restoration of the Norman Hall. We trust he will follow up the idea, which would afford a very desirable illustration of one of the most interesting, in an historical light, of our ancient buildings. In a postscript to his paper, this gentleman informs us, that it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel were formerly surmounted by a clerestory, containing an upper range of windows of large dimensions.

Second letter from the same writer, on the Architectural History of Westminster Hall.

A very clear elucidation of the construction of the immense roof of this

extraordinary building. The common opinion, that the curved ribs of the wood work support the roof in nature of an arch, is shewn to be erroneous ;

“ The truth is, that this roof, like that at Eltham, of nearly the same date, is the common collar beam roof, and of extremely simple construction ; the whole pressure is carried by the straight lines of the principal rafter and brace above alluded to, directly on to the solid wall, where it ought to be ; and these arches, which seem to mystify the principle of construction adopted, were intended chiefly, if not entirely, for ornamental effect.”

A letter from John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director, &c. accompanying a gold British Corslet exhibited to the Society, and since purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

A splendid example of the costly decoration of some British chieftain. The Britons possessed large quantities of gold, derived no doubt in its native state, from their mountain streams. It is easy to suppose that these casual supplies have in the course of ages become exhausted.

The magnificent article described, was found in the year 1833, in a rough vault or kist-vaen, in a field called Bryn yr Ellyllon, under a mound composed of three or four hundred loads of pebble stones. The tomb was situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Mold, and within eight or ten yards of the ancient road from that place to Chester. The corselet lay as it probably had been worn, and within it and about were the remains of a human skeleton ; the bones bore no marks of fire, but none of them were more than two or three inches in length ; the scull lay at the upper end. Upon the corselet were a number of amber beads. It had been strengthened by laminæ of copper, and sewed down upon a lining of coarse cloth, the fragments of which still remained. The Rev. Mr. Clough, vicar of Mold, remarks, in a letter describing these relics, “ if the chieftain’s bones were committed to the ground unconsumed and apparelled as in life, it was not so with his followers ; from two to three yards from the spot where he lay, an urn was found (but unfortunately was broken to pieces by the workmen) and more than a wheelbarrow full of the remnants of burnt

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bones and ashes with it :” these relics were pronounced by a surgeon to be human. It does not however, we think, follow that the remains in the large sepulchral urn and those of the chieftain were of *simultaneous* deposition ; one might rather infer that the spot had been long devoted to sepulture, and that the deposits were of different historic periods. On this point we refer the reader to the discoveries in the Ustrinum at Litlington before described. Mr. Clough relates the following very remarkable circumstance :—An elderly woman, who had been to Mold, to lead her husband home late at night from a public house, saw, or fancied she saw, a spectre cross the road before her to the identical sepulchral mound which has been described : it was of unusual size, and clothed in a coat of gold, which shone like the sun. She told this story many years previous to the discovery of the corselet to Mr. John Langford, on whose farm it was found. Mr. Clough could not learn that there was any tradition of such an interment having taken place, though possibly this person might have heard something of the kind, which dwelt upon her memory ; and as the common name of the bank or tumulus was Bryn yr Ellyllon (the fairies or goblin’s hill), and a general idea prevailed that the place was haunted, it presented the golden effigy to her imagination. How constantly do we find the belief in the existence of the spiritual part of man, from the earliest ages, attested by traditions like these ! One remarkable instance of traditional accuracy is cited by Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden’s *Britannia*,* the fact of some plates of gold being found in an ancient tumulus by the information afforded through the traditional song of an itinerant Irish harper. Another occurred at Glyn Collwyn, a hamlet of Brecon, South Wales, where some traditional lines directed a person called Twm Bach (i. e. little Tom) to various articles of value interred in a kist-vaen. He opened the sepulchre, and sold the contents to an itinerant Jew.†

* *Camd. Britann.* by Gibson, p. 1022.

† MS. note Reviewer.

The corselet from Mold weighs about seventeen ounces, and some portions of it having been taken away by persons present at the discovery, before its value was known, we may consider the original weight perhaps to have been twenty ounces; the gold being very ductile and fine, the value must be upwards of 80*l.* It has been conjectured, on no very certain ground, that the Bryn yr Ellyllon is the tomb of Benli Gawr, a British chieftain of the third century. We think the remains are of that period. The corselet was rather ornamental and indicative of princely rank, than a plate of defensive armour, for which purpose its construction must have been much too slight. In the style of its ornament it greatly resembles the British shield in possession of Sir Samuel Meyrick, at Goodrich Court. We are happy to learn that the Trustees of the British Museum have purchased it for that great national depository.

While speaking of this relic of British magnificence, we may mention a gold torques, weighing seven and a half ounces, found upon the borders of Glamorganshire, exhibited by Edward Hawkins, Esq. to the Society (see Appendix, p. 464); and another, two and a half ounces only in weight, found in 1835 in a pit in the parish of Boyton, Suffolk, and exhibited by Edward Stoddart, Esq. See Appendix, p. 421. Torques and bracelets, we may observe, were given by the Romans to soldiers as honorary rewards. Hence Manlius Torquatus had his name; the custom prevailed with other nations, descended to the Saxons, and in the form of decorative chains or collars to later times.*

Some account of the Jerusalem Chamber, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, and of the Painted Glass remaining therein, by Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A.

Six drawings, by Mr. John Swaine, Jun., from some subjects of the time of Henry the Third, remaining in the north window of the Jerusalem Chamber, were exhibited by Mr. Kempe in

illustration of his paper. One of these represents the Slaughter of the Innocents; the murderers are knights in chain mail; it is engraved as a vignette, p. 438. Mr. Kempe thinks these paintings and other similar decorations depicting the persecutions of the Christian church, might have given name to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, the title of the holy city, expressing the spiritual community, under their great head. The present chamber was erected by Nicholas Litlington, Abbot of Westminster, about the middle of the 14th century; but the continuator of the Annals of Croiland terms it "Camera ab antiquo Jerusalem nuncupata." Mr. Kempe shews that the arrangements remain much the same in this room as when Henry the Fourth therein breathed his last. He then takes occasion to allude to the historical doubt whether that King were really buried at Canterbury,* which at length was set at rest by the examination of the tomb on the 21st August, 1832, when an interesting account of the result of the search was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Spry, one of the Prebendaries, which was at the time only privately printed, but is now appended to Mr. Kempe's paper.

Particulars respecting Sir Francis Bryan, one of the authors of Songs and Sonnets, printed in 1587, communicated by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A.

From a MS. detailing claims instituted by one Jasper Filloll, in the Court of Chancery, (18th Henry VIII.) against Sir Francis Bryan for debts for dresses and other matters incurred by his wife the widow Fortescue. This document incidentally proves that the poet was first married prior to the year 1456. The widow was wealthy and considerably older than himself, and Mr. Collyer shews that his contemporary Sir Thomas Wyatt, instead of complimenting his virtue and integrity according to the statement of a late editor of the works of the latter, in all probability satirises his matrimonial union as venal and interested, in the following lines:—

* Montfaucon, *Antiquité Expliq.* vol. iii. p. 53. Saxon Chronicle sub ann. 938.

* See Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, Descriptions, p. 81.

* * * * *

The widow may for all thy charge disburse
 A riveled skin—a stinking breath—what
 then? [harm !
 A toothless mouth shall do thy lips no
 The gold is good, and though she curse
 and ban, [warm ;
 Yet where thee list thou may be good and
 Let the old mule bite upon the bridle,
 Whilst there do lie a sweeter in thine arm.

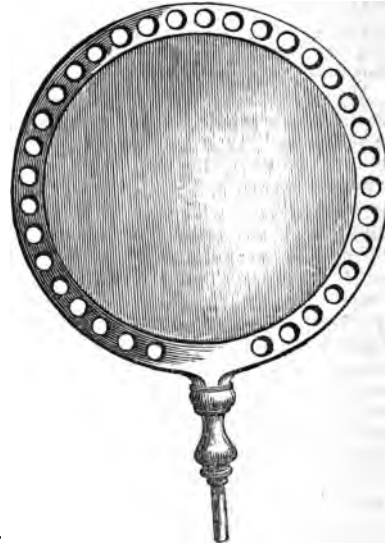
In the Appendix to this volume we notice the following subjects:—An assemblage of impressions of rare English seals (exhibited by Mr. John Doubleday) from the Archives of the Duchy Court of Lancaster. Seal of the Empress Maud, the same as given by Sandford. Seal of Stephen, with some varieties from those already edited. Seal of Henry the Second, with a band or collar round the neck, to which the rein of his horse is attached; the crown on the king's head has dependent straps, by which it was fastened under the chin. Seal of Richard the First, a very perfect impression. The king, in his close or pot helmet, wears for crest the broom plant, the well-known token of the Plantagenet. Mr. Akerman, in exhibiting some Roman antiquities discovered in Eastcheap, observes that the Roman coins found on the city side, included only those from Vespasian to Trajan, while on the Southwark side they are frequently found from Vespasian to Victorinus and Tetricus. We suppose Mr. Akerman only speaks of discoveries in general; for of our own certain knowledge and ocular testimony, at the time of exhumation, we could cite some exceptions. Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. exhibited some brazen heads of javelins, brazen swords, and celts, found immediately at the foot of the Wrekin, Salop, between that hill and the Roman Uriconium (Wroxeter), from which it is only distant three miles. Mr. King exhibited a carved head of the 13th century, and certain Roman inscriptions found at Chichester: two of these were sepulchral, the third votive, as follows:—

GENIO S.
 LUCULLUS
 AMMINI FIL.
 D. P.

Mr. Kempe exhibited a genuine lachrymal bottle, in the shape of a tear,



And the greater portion of an antique metallic mirror, which in a fractured state had been found in one of the urns excavated in the Dissenters' Burial ground, Old Kent-road.*



This singularly curious article is composed chiefly of antimony; it has since been presented by the proprietor of the cemetery, Mr. Martin, to the British Museum; where it will be a desirable addition to the collection of Romano-British Antiquities about to be arranged, we believe, in a distinct apartment. Mr. Kempe mentions the discovery of an urn at this place,

* See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1835, p. 303.

placed within a layer, exactly with the same arrangement as that represented in our Magazine for April, 1836, p. 369, and described by that gentleman to have been found in the highway at Whitechapel. Mr. Sydney Smirke communicated an interesting sketch of an Archbishop's Throne of the 13th century, remaining in the church of Asisi, in Italy. It is remarkable for its admixture of the Roman and the Gothic styles, which proves that the former was never entirely disused; also for having on its plinth an Arabic inscription, which corroborates the opinion that Oriental workmen were employed in Europe on works of architecture. Mr. Trevelyan communicated a curious MS. letter, addressed to Courtenay eleventh Earl of Devon, giving a circumstantial account of Henry the Eighth's expedition into France in 1513. The signature of the writer is imperfect. To these succeed notices of a matrix of a seal of the Bastard of Bourbon, High Admiral of France, 1466, exhibited by Lord Braybrooke; of the Runic sepulchral stones found at Hartlepool, 1833 (see our vol. ciii. part ii. p. 219), by Mr. Gage; of a British sword and arrow-head, the first found in the Thames off Limehouse, and the second in the bed of the Lea, near Enfield,* exhibited by Mr. Porrett, of the Ordnance Office, Tower, through the hands of Mr. Corner; of a celt and rings found at the Cytter Gweddloed (the cottages of the Guetheli), near Holyhead, by Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart.; of the Egyptian Ibis opened by Mr. Rosser (see our number for August, p. 145); of the Seal of the Convent of the preaching friars at Caen, communicated by Mr. Planché. It is evident, from the general view we have been able to afford of this portion of the Society's transactions, that neither objects, resources, or zeal in the line of their pursuits are wanting. They cultivate a branch of literary information, and accumulate stores of evidence highly valuable to the lovers of historical truth, but which would be neglected

* A curious British coin of gold was found five or six years since on Enfield Chase. It bears the salient horse and annular marks on one side; the other has received no monetary impress.

in the diurnal cares or frivolous amusements of the passing generation:

“Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis,
Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum.”

Travels in Ethiopia.

By G. A. Hoskins, Esq. 4to.

(Continued from Vol. IV. p. 639.)

WHILE the monuments of Egypt have been visited by a succession of travellers from the time of Norden and Pococke, to the last excellent and learned work of Mr. Wilkinson; Ethiopia above the second cataract, had been explored by very few Europeans, and but by two Englishmen, yet Mr. Hoskins says it abounds with monuments (rivalling?) those in Egypt in grandeur and beauty, and possessing in some respects a superior interest. Mr. H. also adds, that according to Heeren, Champollion, Rosellini, and others, this was the land whence the arts and learning of Egypt, and ultimately of Greece and Rome, derived their origin. In this remarkable country we behold the earliest efforts of human art and science and ingenuity. This opinion concerning the priority of the Ethiopian civilization to that of Egypt, and the deduction consequent on it, that Egypt was indebted to it for her progress in science and art, has been opposed with great force and ingenuity in an article of the *Edinburgh Review* (No. cxxv. p. 45), to which, and to Mr. Hoskins's reply in our number for May, p. 463, we refer our readers; and leaving that part of the subject we shall briefly follow Mr. Hoskins in the examination of those places in Ethiopia, which are the most remarkable for the remains of their former magnificence, whether as Temples, Cities, or Pyramids, and which throw light on the ancient history of that remarkable and early civilized country. Mr. Hoskins has given his work the form of a diary, which enables us to follow him with ease in his progress; though perhaps it is not altogether the best suited for a work of research and learning. We must, however, pass over the account, in some cases very interesting, of his daily journeys and the events which attended them, and confine ourselves to his description of the sites of the remarkable places.

P. 62. March 8. Mr. Hoskins saw the junction of the *Mugrum*, the ancient Astaboras, with the Nile, which isolates from the Nubian and Libyan deserts this part of Meroe. The water is very green, of a disagreeable taste and smell; the width of the river, at the time of its rise, about 1000 feet. The banks are covered with acacias, doums, and palms. Pliny had observed,—“*Herbas circa Meroen demum viridiores, silvarumque aliquid apparuisse.*”

P. 66. Diodorus says, the island of Meroe is 375 miles long and 125 wide. Pliny says, from Syene to Meroe was a subject of dispute in his time: it appears to be about 568 miles. Mr. Hoskins now mentions his delight and surprise at the first sight of the Pyramids of Meroe; which, however inferior in size, he prefers for picturesque effect and elegance of architectural design, to those of *Geezah*. Plate VIII. represents the groups. There are remains and traces of eighty of these pyramids, chiefly in three groups. The porticos all front to some point of the east, and none to the north and south-west. They vary in size, from 60 feet square to 20, and even to 17 feet. It will be seen how they differ from the Egyptian Pyramids in respect to size—how vastly they exceed them in number; while the porticos attached to them form another mark of distinction. “In the façade of these porticos,” Mr. Hoskins says, “we can clearly trace the origin of the Egyptian propylons.” He also asserts, that they are places of sepulture. The roof of one of the porticos is arched, see pl. vii. and Mr. H. considers the *arch* to have had its origin in Ethiopia. Here Mr. H. enters into the disquisition we alluded to before, whether the Ethiopians derived their knowledge of the arts from Egypt, or vice versâ. There was such a similarity in the manners and customs of the two countries, and such a connexion existing between them, that in the absence of authority from historical documents, the question seems to us of very difficult solution. It is, however, certainly a very interesting inquiry, and Mr. Hoskins's opinions are worthy of attention, from his long and familiar acquaintance with the subject. The Pyramids are of sandstone, now of a brownish red tint

approaching to black. This, Mr. H. says, was the Necropolis, or City of the Dead. But the temples and palaces of Meroe, he places in a spot about 2000 feet in length, at the same distance from the river, strewed now with bricks and fragments.

The next remains of antiquity mentioned, are those at Wady Owataib, or Mecaurat (p. 94). ‘Mr. H. was surprised to find in what may be called the interior of the Desert, such extensive remains of temples, courts, corridors, &c. destined for purposes not only religious, but civil and military. (vide plate xiii. p. 99.) They are the most curious and inexplicable yet seen in Ethiopia, and their extent is immense, consisting of chambers, courts, corridors, and temples (pl. xiv. xv. p. 102). They stand 16 or 18 miles from the river. Caillaud considers the edifice to be a college of priests; Professor Heeren supposes it to be the celebrated *Ammonium*, the original seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. Mr. Hoskins thinks it either a *Hunting Seat* of the Ethiopian kings, or an *Hospital*. He considers it of the age of Ptolemy the Second.

In his return to the Nile, he next met (p. 112) the ruins of Abou Naga. Of all the antiquities in the valley of the Nile, these have the most *ancient* appearance. Mr. H. thinks they may be considered a fragment of perhaps one of the most ancient temples which have been ever erected in honour of the two great divinities, Isis and Typhon, or rather of the two principles of Good and Evil, existing in the world. Mr. Hoskins would have gone to the ruins of *Mecaurat*, at eleven hours distance in the Desert, but his bank notes were few, and the *lions* were numerous, so he relinquished the undertaking. The next place in which antiquities are to be found, is *Gibel el Birkel*, one hour's walk to the east of the small town of Meroneth, and 5150 feet distant from the Nile. The plate xviii. p. 134, gives a correct idea of the site of the ancient city, which was on an insulated hill, about 350 feet in height. (See plates xix. xx.) The Great Temple was built by the King Tirhakah (of the Bible) and the sculpture represents him and his beautiful bride *Amentikatah* making salutation to the God Amun Ra, Lord of the Rulers. Tirha-

kah was the Pharaoh who assisted Hezekiah in his war against Sennacherib: he began to reign about 700 years A.C. Besides this, there are the remains of the Great Temple (pl. xxiv.) and others, and the Necropolis formed of different groups of pyramids, resembling in size, &c. the pyramids of Meroe. Vide pl. xxvi. xxvii.

In describing the pyramids of Meroe, Mr. H. says:—

“ I mentioned that the arch I there found was the segment of a circle; but then it is very important to observe, that there are not only specimens of that, but also of the *pointed arch*. The latter, consisting of six stones, is accurately drawn in the section. The stones are slightly hollowed out to the shape of the arch; but do not advance beyond each other, like the arch near the Temple excavated out of the rock at Thebes, but are supported by lateral pressure. The stones of this arch are not joined with cement, but above the roof are a quantity of small stones, which are kept together by a soft description of cement. That these arches are not recently added, is proved not only by the appearance of the monuments themselves, being exactly of the same description of fine hard sandstone, and of the same colour; but still more certainly by the circumstance that the portico I mentioned as covered with cement, and painted in the ancient Ethiopian style, is also fortunately arched. The interior of this arch is covered with cement, which is harder than the stone, and painted. * * * There are no remains in stone to prove that the Egyptians were so far advanced in the construction of the arch, as these specimens shew that the Ethiopians were. The only stone arch that exists in Egypt, is the one at North Der, at Thebes, and that one proves that the Egyptians were acquainted with its beauty, but not its utility, and the correct mode of constructing it. The vaulted tomb of stones at Memphis, is of the time of Psammeticus, who reigned immediately after the Ethiopian dynasty. The brick arches in the tombs at Thebes, covered with cement, on which are the royal names of Thothmes and Amenoph, prove that the Egyptians were, at that period, acquainted with the arch; but it is rather singular that there is no earlier specimen; whence I think we may infer, as these were built soon after the terrible wars commenced which are represented on the wall of Thebes, that the Egyptians for the first time then, invaded Ethiopia, and there saw and became acquainted with that useful construction. There seems to me no

reason to suppose that the knowledge of the utility and construction of the arch passed from Egypt into Ethiopia,—the contrary is much more probable. As we have here more perfect specimens than are found in Egypt, and as there is no doubt of the very great antiquity of these ruins, can there be any, that the invention of the arch had its origin in Ethiopia?”

As to the antiquity of these structures, Mr. Hoskins considers it to be very great. Some appear *more ancient* than any that exist in the valley of the Nile, with the exception, perhaps, of the Pyramids of Meroe and Nouri. They are the tombs of a dynasty of kings whose names are unknown. The ancient name and inhabitants of this city seem to be entirely unknown. On one stone taken from the temple, Mr. H. discovered half of the name of Rameses II. or Sesostris. Herodotus says, that Sesostris (Rameses II.) was the only Egyptian king who made himself master of Ethiopia. Strabo (lib. xvi.) speaks also of a sacred mountain in Ethiopia, where there was a temple of Isis, built by that conqueror. With the exception of the one which *may be* that of Amuneith III. on the column of the great temple, this is the only name that I have found of an Egyptian king, either here or on the island of Meroe.

We next come to the *Pyramids of Nouri*. They are a full half hour's walk from the river. There are traces of 35 pyramids, of which 15 only are in preservation. Their size varies from 110 feet square to 20. (See plate xxxi. xxxii.) Their height generally about the same as their diameter. They are all at right angles, and their diameter is nearly the same.

The interior of some of the pyramids is pudding-stone, very much decomposed: the sandstone with which these monuments are covered, and often constructed, is rather soft, as is nearly all the sandstone in Ethiopia; which circumstance, and also their very great antiquity, may be the reason perhaps of the very dilapidated state of the ruins. M. Caillaud thinks this is the Necropolis of Gibel El Birkel; but, as it is 8 miles distant, Mr. Hoskins conjectures that it belongs to another dynasty, and that it is the site of the ancient capital of the province destroyed in

the wars between the Egyptians and the Ethiopians, perhaps by the great Sesostrius, and the city at Gibel el Birkel may have dated from its ruin the increase of her magnificence.

At p. 216 is given a view of a ruin opposite Haffeer, supposed to be Ethiopian. On a granite rock, called Hadger el Dehap, or the Golden Hive, is a large historical tablet of hieroglyphics, with the common Egyptian ornament about it, of the globe, serpents, and wings. The name of Thothmes I. is on one, and that of Amenoph III. on another. Mr. Hoskins was naturally very anxious to see the splendid ruins at Solib (vide p. 245.) The columns are so distinctly visible, that, at a distance, it has almost the appearance of a Grecian edifice. It was built by Amunoph III. (see plates xl. xli. xlii. xliii.) Mr. Hoskins considers this to be the site of *Phthous*, mentioned by Ptolemy, which, from the magnitude of the ruins, must have belonged to a city of great importance, and one that the Greek geographer would not have omitted to mention.

At p. 254, is given some account of the Temple of Sukkot, about 14 hours' journey from Solib. It is difficult to ascertain what was the ancient name of this place. At Kasr Towagu (p. 259) Mr. H. saw the remains of the Temple of *Amarah*, on the eastern bank. (See the plan, p. 261.) The architecture is Ethiopian; the sculpture indifferent, and the hieroglyphics wretchedly executed. We next come (p. 268) to the Temple of *Semneh*. The temple faces the south, which is singular, particularly for an edifice constructed by an Egyptian king; the walls are covered with sculpture and hieroglyphics. (see plate li.)

Thus, then, to sum up what we have described,—the antiquities of the isle of Meroe, the interesting site of Gibel el Birkel,* with its extensive and curious monuments, the pyramids of Nouri, the colossal statues of Argo, and the temples of Solib and Semneh are all interesting in the extreme; and will amply repay the traveller for the fatigues of a hazardous journey through

the Deserts of Ethiopia. There are remains of 80 pyramids at Meroe, or Assur, 42 at Nouri, and 27 at Gibel el Birkel. Great labour has been employed to effect the destruction of these and all other monuments of Ethiopian art; perhaps in successive æras by Egyptians, Romans, and Mahomedans. As they now appear they are the mere broken skeletons of their former magnificence; yet they prove the greatness and the antiquity of the people who once inhabited the country; and who falling at length before the greater power of Egypt, have still left an imperishable remembrance of what they were before history could record their glory.

Conversations at Cambridge. 1836.

WHOEVER wrote this volume is a person possessing that deep sensibility and lofty enthusiasm which form the poet. There is also a purity of feeling, a simplicity, an elevation of thought, which are the real foundation of all that is good and great in literature as in life. The chief part of the volume is poetical; that is, either presenting to the reader beautiful passages of our older poets, as specimens of their talent, and of the author's judgment upon them, or original pieces, or elegant and instructive criticisms. The author possesses a considerable knowledge of our *Corpus Poetarum*, and his observations on their merits and defects are generally acute and just. He possesses those fine nerves at the end of his *poetic feelers*, that are certain of discerning every latent charm, and searching out the smallest bud of imaginative beauty, half concealed beneath the leaves of the language that surrounds it. Having thus expressed our opinion on the general merits of this little work, we proceed to make a few short observations on some passages, and then to give a few poetical extracts.

P. 8. The cause of Milton's disagreement with the Master of his College is stated to have consisted in his *hissing the dramatic performances at the college*; and a passage is quoted from the *Apology to Smectymaus*. This is giving a part for the whole.—The cause of the temporary disagreement between Milton and the college, consisted, we have no doubt, in the old barren scholastic studies which were at

* The two granite lions now in the British Museum, were brought from Gibel el Birkel by Lord Prudhoe.

the time still in use, and which Milton's taste and learning rejected and decried. See the *Life of Milton*, Aldine edition; and our leading article in the present number. The taste of the academicians being as imperfect in the drama as in their other studies, was also marked with contempt, by the student whose mind had been nurtured with more generous food.

P. 28. It is observed, "that Mr. *Southey* possesses more than *T. Warton's* learning, and an elegance and refinement of imagination to which that amiable writer has no pretensions."—Now we have a very high idea of Mr. *Southey's* talents and acquirements; but we do not think that *Warton's* acknowledged merits should be therefore depressed. With regard to learning, *Warton* was in no respect deficient, nor did we ever hear it questioned before. A few mistakes and omissions he made in his long and laborious work, which were sought for with eagerness and exposed with malignity; but there was nothing affecting the general merit of his history. Where is a work of similar research and extent without them? Has *Gibbon* none?—*Hume* none?—Is there any history without them? Certainly, there are some minor poets that eluded his diligence; whose volumes are subsequently brought under notice in those useful and valuable publications, the *Censura Literaria*, *British Bibliographer*, and *Retrospective Review*; but we believe that such names and such volumes were equally unknown to Mr. *Southey*. It was in this *Minor* department, that Mr. *Park's* knowledge exceeded that of any other critic. Then, as to Mr. *Warton's* eloquence and refinement, we cannot suffer it to be questioned: his book is written with eloquence, feeling, and grace; and the characters of the different poets who pass in review before him, are discriminately and we think justly drawn. If, however, Mr. *Southey* would do the public the favour of editing *Warton's* work with notes, and continuing it to the time of *Cowper* and *Burns*, he would receive the thanks of all the children of *Apollo*.

P. 32. When the author speaks of *Grecian Love Poetry*, and mentions *Anacreon* among the noble brotherhood, surely he forgets how very small

a part of the work passing under that name can be genuine.

P. 76. When he quotes from *Plotinus*, *Kai os oure 'Eσπερος, ουτε Eωos ουτω καλα*,—he might as well have quoted from *Aristotle* (*Ethic Nichom*) from whom *Plotinus* borrowed the beautiful passage, more in the manner of *Plato* than of the *Stagyrite*:—*Ουτε Eωos, ουτ' Eσπερος, ουτω θαυμαστος*.

P. 192. When he makes *Mason* say to *Gray*,—the lines you quoted the other day from *Aulus Gellius*—"Sigilla in mente impressa amoris digitulo, vestigio demonstrant mollitudinem." Mr. *Gray* never quoted this, nor is it in *Aulus Gellius*; and how the author made this double mistake, we cannot imagine.

P. 227. The author should have referred more largely to the *Life of Beaumont*, which is only to be found affixed to a posthumous volume of his poems, and which we noticed at length in a late number. Mr. *Southey* has not, as far as we recollect, "condemned *Beaumont's Psyche* to perpetual oblivion;" and if he had, oblivion would not have obeyed his command. The poem is exceedingly clever, in many parts very poetical, abounding in fine passages, curious expressions, and elegant metaphors and figures of speech. It will always be esteemed by the lover of poetry.

P. 290. In his notice of *Sydney's Arcadia*, the author does not mention the curious old German translation, and the fine manner in which the poetical parts are given in it. Who was the translator?

This is all we have to remark in the way of criticism, and we now proceed to make an extract from the original poetry; only lamenting that our narrow limits preclude us from giving many other pieces of interest. The present has a little odour, we think, of *Alfred Tennyson*. Has the air of *Trinity* done this?

MADLINE. (p. 265.)

Come forth, pretty Madeline;
Lo! the pleasant breath of May
Sweetens every field to-day;
Never hath a fairer night,
Closed the dewy eyes of light.
Come forth while the moonbeams shine
On the pale grass, Madeline.
Oh! that I were, sweet Madeline,
The happy Monk of Tombeline,

When half in hope and half in fear,
 Thy red lips breathe into his ear,
 Little trespasses that twine
 Round thy meek heart, Madeline.

If I had, fair Madeline,
 The soft eye of the evening star,
 How quickly from my home afar
 Into thy chamber would I shine,
 While from that snowy breast of thine
 Rustles the white lawn, Madeline.

Listen, gentle Madeline !
 Listen, listen unto me,
 And thy happy home shall be
 Throng'd with many a vassal bold,
 Sir Herbert and Sir Leoline,
 And beauteous page in vest of gold,
 To watch thy sweet eyes, Madeline.

And we will pitch our pleasant tent
 Beneath an overhanging tree,
 Where hunter's bow was never bent,
 In haunted glades of Faëry ;
 And I will sit by thee, and twine
 Odorous garlands for the shrine
 Of thy white hand, Madeline.

Or, if thou lovest to recline
 In darken'd chamber, faint with flowers,
 What care I for sunny hours,
 Or Summer light, when thou art mine,
 Glowing, cheering Madeline.

And if thou wilt, young Madeline,
 For woodland chaplet, thou shalt wear
 A glittering crown upon thy hair,
 And pearls about thy brow divine,
 Sweetest, dearest Madeline.

At p. 267 are some French verses,
 in the translation of which, we think,
 the author has failed ; we shall there-
 fore give them, as they are done for
 us by a gentleman of quality, who is
 known for his wit, and frequents the
 best society, but whose name we are
 not allowed to mention :—

Si j'étais la feuille qui coule
 L'aile tournoyante du vent ;
 Qui flitte sur l'eau qui s'écoule,
 Et qu' ensuit de l'œil en rêvant,
 J'irais chez la fille du prêtre
 Chez la fille blanche à l'œil noir ;
 Qui le jour chante à sa fenêtre,
 Et joie à sa porte le soir.

Were I the leaf which o'er the stream
 The gale's capricious pinion strews ;
 Whose varying course, like to a dream,
 The musing, pensive eye pursues ;
 To that fair girl I 'd instant fly,
 Who dwells within the Vicar's gate ;
 Catch the dark flashes of her eye ;
 And 'neath her chamber window wait.
 GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

For by that casement, hid with flowers,
 She 'll sit the live-long day and sing ;
 And when descend the evening hours,
 Her halls with joy and laughter ring.

Southey's Cowper. Vol. iii. iv. v.

THIS beautiful and accurate edition
 of the Bard of Olney, proceeds under
 the hand of the Laureate, in a manner
 most gratifying, and presents us with
 much that is new, and much that is
 more faithfully given than in any pre-
 ceding work. As these volumes are filled
 entirely with Cowper's correspond-
 ence, of course they do not offer any
 ground for new remark, the Editor re-
 serving his observations and criticisms
 until the close. We must, however,
 observe on a remark of Mr. Southey's,
 vol. ii. p. 150, when speaking of Black-
 more, Cowper says, ' He has written
 more absurdities in verse than any
 writer of our country ;' to which Mr.
 Southey adds, ' This is not the judg-
 ment which he would have pronounced
 had he read all or any of Sir Richard's
 Epics, for they are *uniformly grave and
 dull*, and it is rarely that a ray of
absurdity enlivens them.' Now, if
 Mr. Southey will turn to an article
 (Retrospective Review) in one of our
 late Magazines (Jan. 1835) on Sir
 Richard's Poems, we think he will find
 absurdities enough to make the echoes
 of Keswick respond to his laughter.

Vol. iii. p. 129. Mr. Southey says,
 that ' neither Norfolk, nor Salisbury
 Plain, nor perhaps any part of England
 could at this time supply a *bustard*.
 That is not entirely the case. Salis-
 bury Plain could not. The late Lord
 Rivers remembers the *last bustard* taken
 on that plain. But Norfolk (that part
 by Kilverston) could still afford them ;
 we saw two fine birds, cock and hen,
 alive in the garden of the Norwich
 Hospital. The cock was really a noble
 bird, very tame, and at the same time
 courageous. We remember his fol-
 lowing us round the ground, holding
 our coat in his beak, &c.

Vol. v. p. 169. The Critic on Hunt-
 ingford's Monostrophics was ' Dr.
 Charles Burney,' and his criticism
 produced Huntingford's Apology.

Before we conclude, we take the
 opportunity of saying of the following
 lines of Cowper,

I like the Frenchman, his remark was shrewd,

How sweet, how passing sweet is solitude;
But let me have a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—Solitude is sweet.

The Frenchman is, we believe, in all editions said to be *La Bruyere*; but the author of the sentiment was *Balzac*. We will give the passage and the work: *Lettres Choiesies du Sr. de Balzac*. Lud. 1652. 12mo. p. 89.

“La solitude est certainement une belle chose. Mais il y auroit plaisir d’avoir un amy fait comme vous, à qui on peut dire quelque fois que c’est une belle chose.”

The same sentiment occurs again in the ‘*Entretiens de feu M. Balzac.*’ 1663. p. 62.

“Je pense l’avoir autrefois écrit, et il n’y aura point de mal aujourd’huy de la copie—’ La solitude est certainement une belle chose. Mais il y a plaisir d’avoir quelqu’un qui sache répondre, à qui on puisse dire de temps en temps, que c’est un belle chose.”

The History of the Assassins, by S. Von Hammer. Translated by O. C. Wood, M.D. 1835.

THIS is a masterly little work—replete with information from the most curious and remote sources, and for the first time giving an account of the singular *order* of people called Assassins, worthy of history. The work is short, and not capable of analysis for any useful purpose. The origin of the word Assassin is for the first time correctly traced. It is derived from the word *hashishe* (hemp).

“To this day (says the author) Constantinople and Cairo show what an incredible charm opium with *hemp* exerts on the drowsy indolence of the Turk, and the fiery imagination of the Arab, and explains the fury with which these youths sought the enjoyment of these rich pastiles (*hashishe*), and the confidence produced in them, that they are able to undertake anything or every thing. From the use of these pastiles they were called *hashishin* (herb-eaters), which in the mouths of Greeks and Crusaders has been transformed into the word *assassin*, and as synonymous with murder has immortalized the history of the order in all the languages in Europe.”

See the circumstantial proof of this *indubitable genealogy* in the Memoire

sur la Dynastie des Assassins, et sur l’origine de leur Nom, by M. S. de Sacy, read at the Institute, 7th July, 1809, and a letter of the same person to the Editor of the *Moniteur* on the etymology of the word ‘Assassin.’—*Moniteur*, No. 889, an. 1809, both translated in this volume. It has not been forgotten, that while the French army was in Egypt, Napoleon was obliged to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the sale and use of these pernicious substances, the habit of using which has formed an imperious want among the inhabitants of Egypt, particularly the lower orders.

Physical Theory of another Life. By the Author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm. 1836.

TO speculate on Futurity, and to conjecture what may be the nature of that existence of which they are doomed to partake when this life is closed, and to fill up by speculation that which Revelation has not disclosed, is, to all thoughtful minds, a source of pure and elevated enjoyment. He who has felt and partaken of the mercies of the Deity here, will feel confidence that those mercies will not be withdrawn in another existence; and when the slight, but still important notices of Scripture on this subject are duly weighed, and added to what our reason by *analogy* suggests, we are led not only to feel assured of this existence, but to consider it as leading to a far more exalted state than the present; to greater capacities of good, to a nobler and more commanding intellect, to a purer and more holy affection, to a more chaste and obedient will, to more active and energetic virtues, and to perhaps a corporeal frame corresponding in majesty and power to the increase of the intellectual and moral powers. These considerations have been opened by the author of this book, and followed up with great ingenuity of reasoning, fertility of illustration, accompanied by a profound sanctity of feeling, and sobriety of judgment. We perused this volume with a delighted attention; and were not a little captivated by the eloquence of the Author’s style and the ardour of his imagination. In much of his argument we consider his *analogical reasoning* correctly used; though he may have sometimes gone beyond

its proper limits. We shall fairly and candidly inform the Author, if he condescends to look into these pages, that we like neither the conception nor the expression of the following passage, which occurs p. 125, and which almost appears to border on the ludicrous, instead of the sublime and awful, for which it was intended:—

“ Let it then be imagined that the future man, new born to his inheritance of absolute mechanical force—the inherent force of mind, and finding himself able at will to traverse all space, should in the very hour in which he has made proof of his recent faculty, be stopped either by malignant superior powers, or by the dread ministers of justice, and on account of forgotten misdeeds, be seized, enchained, incarcerated! Might we not with a rational consistency, and in conformity with some of the actual procedures of the present social system, imagine, for example, the merciless tyrant, who in cold revenge has held the criminal in his dungeons, through long years, or the ruffian slave dealer, just bursting from the thralls of mortality, and proudly careering through mid heaven; but only to encounter there some more fierce and stronger than himself, who with mockery showing this warrant from *Eternal Justice*, shall grapple with his young vigour, hale him to the abyss, find there a chain strong enough to bind him, and rivet him to the rock, where he is to chafe and lash the retributive miseries of captivity, and the fruitless strivings and writhings of a power sufficient, if it were not bound, to bear him from star to star. All this is so *credible abstractedly, and so readily conceived of on the ground of common facts, that we can hardly think of it otherwise than as actually true.*”

Now, we so dislike this passage, that we should wish it obliterated in another edition. We neither approve of the conception of the picture, nor of the reasoning. How came this ruffian slave-dealer in *Heaven*, if he is afterwards to be thrust out? Who is the avenging fiend who is to overmaster and subdue him? Who is to say how much unavoidable ignorance and darkness of moral judgment lay at the bottom of the slave-dealer's crimes? Who is to measure the degree of his delinquency? How much of the *suffering* of his victims was in his original plan of considering them as articles of merchandise and sources of profit. Surely a better example

might easily have been selected from among the moral delinquents of society. Did modern history afford no Borgia or Catiline? Was there no guilty statesman, no mercenary general, no intriguing politician, no selfish and sensual possessor of a crown? There is a low prostrate brutality of ignorance and debasement of intellect, when responsibility *almost* ceases. Why select that as an example?

There are also a few passages of speculation unnecessarily wild and remote, as at p. 29:—

“ As all minds, by the means of corporeity are connected with extension, and are limited to place, so are all, by the same means, and by the revolution of the world they inhabit, bound down to time. *There may be intelligent orders so fiery in temperament, that but for this physical check, this necessity of keeping pace with the slow march of the planetary bodies, they would outrun their term, and leave their ranks in the steady movement of the great social system.*”

We confess such visionary and theoretical speculations neither delight nor improve our mind; and we lament to find them occasionally throwing a false and unnatural glare over the generally temperate and reasonable discussions of the author. We shall also give one more passage (p. 35), in which we think the writer gives the reins too loosely to an eccentric and too-soaring activity of imagination:—

“ Our speculation must not hastily be condemned as a mere subtlety, when we assume it to be *probable* that the correspondence of finite minds with the Infinite Mind, must be attended by an admixture of those imaginative sentiments which take their rise in the corporeal constitution. Those organic and quelling impressions of beauty, sublimity, majesty, and those feelings of awe and extasy, and that adoration which a latent dread or terror imparts intensely to the happier feeling of affection; all these mixed emotions shall perhaps be found *necessary*, as well for keeping finite minds in the place that becomes them, as for enabling them to sustain the immediate presence of the bright and absolute perfection. The *imaginative* sentiments may thus serve at once to facilitate a nearer approach to the ineffable glory, than would otherwise be possible, and to *fence off the Mount of Vision, if we may so speak, against dangerous intrusions.*”

The language here used we cannot think philosophical; the supposition which it conveys makes no impression upon our mind, and the last sentence is repulsive to our feelings. We have selected the above passages, and freely given our sentiments on them, because they may be removed out of the work without the least affecting the other parts; they stand in unpleasant relief against the general sobriety of the rest; and they will be offensive to many pious readers. Again, where is the utility of such *postulates* as the following (p. 36) :—

“Communication and exchange of thoughts must, under any plan of free agency, be voluntary. There must rest with each member of the community a power of reserve; and thus the means of communication being arbitrary, must be absolutely under the command of the individual. Now the body is not the open bower or tent of the soul, into which any one may walk at pleasure, but it is its castle, from which all other minds must be excluded. Perhaps *unembodied spirits* (if such there be) may lie open to inspection, or be liable to invasion, like an unfenced field, or a plot of common land. But although such states of exposure might involve no harm to beings absolutely good, or absolutely evil, we cannot imagine it to consist with the superior dignity of beings like those intended to be proper to a mixed economy.

“It must not be positively affirmed, that these purposes [peculiarity of mind and temper, and temperament, a characteristic exterior impression] could not in the nature of things be secured without the aid of a corporeal structure; yet there is *some reason to question* whether sheer spirits could (except by immediate acts of the Divine Power) be individually dwelt with and governed; could be known and employed, could be followed and detained, could form lasting associations, and be moulded into hierarchies and politics, could sustain office and yield obedience, in any certain manner, if at all.”

Now what does the Author mean by *reason to question*? The fact is, we know nothing of the matter; we cannot advance one step in it, by dint of reasoning or by analogy. If the Author had reasons, he should state them distinctly: if not, why advance a question beyond our powers to determine? The basis of our Author's work is the argument from analogy; and carried from this existence to another, that

argument furnishes him with suppositions, by which he can represent the increased glories of the *being* in a future state:—as 1. That the *vis inertia*, or force of gravity, will have so little force that the glorified body will fly with great velocity. 2dly. That its power of vision will be so augmented, that it will see far more distinctly and remotely than it can now do with the telescope. 3dly. The senses should ascertain the causes as well as effects. 4thly. The possession of a pleasing memory will be given. In which discussion the sentiments of the Author and of Mr. Coleridge seem to agree. Nor do we see any reason for withholding our assent to the position—

“That the memory holds a faithful command over its deposits, though it may not always be ready to arrange or select from them; that it keeps the key of the chamber where conscience resides; and that with such unerring fidelity, that all the moral life of man exists like a picture in his own bosom,—and that out of his own mouth he can be with justice and accuracy judged: and this tablet of memory may then be called ‘the Book of Life.’”

There is a drawback, we think, to the pleasure we receive in the discussions of this very ingenious and elegant writer, not only in the too profuse decorations of his *Asiatic* eloquence,—his fondness for metaphors and figures, as comparing the mind to an Arabian escort,—but in the habit he has of exaggeration in his statements, and carrying them beyond their necessary and just limits. Speaking of what the mind could do, totally unshackled by the body—

“Were such a *lusus nature* possible, as that a human being should be born in whose brain the mental process, instead of being connected with that portion of the organ which acts by occipital incitements, should attach to that portion which keeps the involuntary functions of life in movement. Such a man (ought we to call him monster or seraph) would, if otherwise eminently endowed, reach in early life the acmé which other men do not attain till life begins to wane, and in the first year of manhood would be master of *all* sciences, teacher of *all* wisdom, and director of *all* affairs.”

Now, this sentence is well rounded and well expressed; but all that is strictly true, is, the man would know

about *twice* as much as any one else : that is, he would secure at 25 what others arrive at a knowledge of by 50. He would be a *most* admirable Crichton. But the consequences which the Author predicates, would not of necessity follow. If he was *twice* a Newton he would not exhaust science ; if he was twice a Socrates he would not reach the remotest depths of wisdom ; if he was twice a Ximenes, or a Burleigh, he would find the multiplied knowledge of many would equal the extraordinary sagacity of one. We should like to follow this writer through the whole of his curious and interesting work—' *sed fata negant*'—but we have no doubt of its success ; its speculations will amuse the philosopher, its piety will delight the religionist, and its animation and eloquence will recommend it to all persons of taste and imagination. However, we should advise them all, who are aware of the uncertainty of life, to make haste and *analyse* it while they have the power ; for our Author tells us, that in our next existence our arguments will be conducted by *synthesis* and not by *analysis*, which we so much affect here. If so, the high office and business of the *Critical Reviewer* will be at an end. Till then we persevere in our calling. If the Author's hypotheses should be called a romance or dream by some, as doubtless they will be, yet they must consider that ' his physical theory ' has left Scripture untouched and entire, in the same manner as the researches of the geologist have done. Each pursues the course of his investigation, one into the former state of the creation, the other into the future, one by *induction*, the other by *analogy* ; Scripture standing firm and apart, untouched and uninjured by either. And if any more cautious or sober philosophers do not chose to occupy any of the higher flights of the writer—if they do not believe with him, in the existence of invisible beings around us, with us, and acting in us ; if they do not think with him, that in the hollow crust and centre of the earth is the abode of the *Karayx-θονιοι* ; if they cannot explain the *dæmonic* disease, not as a satanic influence, but as a visitation of impure etherial beings ; if in these and other bold speculations they should feel a

flagging wing, they must at least allow the uprightness of the author's intention, the warmth and ardour of his feelings, the facility with which he combines the different parts of his hypotheses, the ingenuity of the manner in which he illustrates them, and the copious and flowing language in which he embodies them.

Report on the Commerce of the Ports of New Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia. By Julius de Hagemeister. Translated by T. F. Triebner.

THE author was charged by the Governor-General Count Woronzow, to visit in 1834 all the Northern parts of the Black Sea and the sea of Azoff, commencing with the Danube, as far as the Don. The present work is the result of his survey. In 1774 the treaty of Kainardji opened the Black Sea to Russia. Peter the Great formed a dock-yard at Tagaurvy, and in 1778 the Government selected Khereson on the Dnieper for a military and trading port. In 1792, after the peace of Gassy, Odessa took its rise ; the prudence of the selection was soon evident, for its trade so increased as to usurp entirely that of the other ports of Khereson, Nicolaieff, and Otchakoff. In 1801, the English, French, &c. obtained permission to pass the Bosphorus ; and in 1803, 530 vessels entered the harbour of Odessa. The importation has increased six-fold in the last twenty years ; and the export trade only advanced in a quadruple ratio ; the cause of this is evident. The *imports* consist of articles necessary to Russia ; the exports of articles common to her and the countries to which she sends them, as grain, &c. Odessa owes its superiority over the other ports to its proximity to the rich province of Podolia : this natural position is so favourable, that no other port will ever be able to compete with it. Already it numbers 50,000 inhabitants. The Dnieper, the Boug, and the Dniester, mingle their waters in the vast basin which attaches to the port of Odessa. In the same gulf are found the mouth of the Danube and the western ports of the Cunia. The proximity to the Austrian frontiers, and of Poland, contributes in a considerable degree to the transit trade,

which is facilitated by the pasturage which the cattle find in the Steppe. Of the ships that enter Odessa, the Russian, Austrian, and Sardinian are the most numerous; then come the English, and after that the French, Greek, &c.

With regard to the chief article of exportation, wheat, it appears that the grower of New Russia can afford to furnish wheat to Europe at a lower price than can be obtained elsewhere. When 13 or 14 would hardly pay the Polish landowner a remunerating profit, in a good harvest even 10 rubles would amply repay the grower in New Russia. In the ports of the Mediterranean the average price is above 35 rubles, so that if high duties and prohibiting laws do not hamper the trader, Odessa will be able to undersell all other countries. Mons. Guy-Lussac says, "that the Odessa wheat is the best in Europe, as it contains 40.100 of gluten, whilst the French wheat contains only 30.100." Rye, barley, and oats, are also exported. Flax and hemp are also now rising into articles of trade, though the hemp of *Bologna* excels that of Russia, as 20 to 14. Timber also has much increased. As the forests of Lithuania have been thinned, the woodcutters have been obliged to move to the south for wood. Potash, iron, wax, and salt, are now exported, and more particularly wool and tallow. Hides, leather, and butter, which finds vent in Turkey. With regard to the fisheries, though 115 kinds of fish are found in the Black Sea, yet the export trade is confined to *caviare* from the sturgeon. The *import* trade of Odessa cannot be great, as there are no large towns in the South of Russia to consume foreign luxuries, and as the merchants prefer laying in their purchases in the Baltic. But sugars are imported, and Greek wines, and French, and the dried fruits of Smyrna, and stuffs of European manufacture; yet the exports from the ports of the Black Sea, exceed the imports by 15 or 20 millions of rubles annually. The exports in 1824 were 18,327,126; in 1833 they had increased to 30,934,514 rubles. The import was 19,226,157, of which Odessa seems to have two-thirds.

We perceive that the price of wheat

has fallen about *half* since 1814, from an average of 30 rubles to 16.

An Account of the War in Portugal between Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

By Admiral Charles Napier. 2 vols.

THE Admiral is rather late in the field with his work, and we consider that the interest which was excited by the struggle has passed away. Still the event will be a matter of history, and in that respect it is important to possess an authentic narrative of the campaign, for it is on such materials that history depends for her support. After all, we cannot say that this war, though important in its results, is very interesting, except perhaps to the soldier; and it is better adapted to be studied in the camp than in the closet. It was carried on on so small a scale, with such heterogeneous materials, with so many low jealousies and perfidious intrigues, with such blunders and oversights on either side, as to rob it of its dignity and heroic character. So devoid of well-concerted plans and of military science, were the movements of both parties, that one single general of talent, with full powers to act as he chose, would have turned the scale, and finished the war either for Miguel or Pedro, as he might have been attached. The difficulties and perplexities with which he had to struggle, more from his own adherents than from his enemies, certainly ruined the health of Pedro, and brought him so early to the grave; these are well described in Adm. Napier's work, who owns "that the Emperor had timid, incapable, and intriguing counsellors about his person." And again, "The civil war was unlike other wars; Don Pedro's and Don Miguel's ministers vied with each other in intrigues and follies; but fortunately for the cause of the Queen, Don Pedro was more active than his brother, his ministers could do less harm, and the cause of liberty triumphed."

The first great blow to the fortunes of Miguel, was the naval victory of Adm. Napier, in which two ships of the line, one fifty-gun ship, one frigate, and a corvette, were taken.

"It is not," says the Admiral, "for

me to comment on this action; I shall leave that to the world, simply observing, that at no time was a naval action fought with such a disparity of force, and in no naval action was there ever so severe a loss in so short a time."

The Admiral speaks in terms of the highest praise of the Duke of Terceira's march on Lisbon, and occupation of it.

"I say the march of Napoleon from Frejus to Paris, which has been thought the boldest and finest enterprize recorded in history, sinks into insignificance in comparison with that of the Duke of Terceira. He had been shut up in Oporto for nearly a twelvemonth, surrounded by a large army, many of whom knew him and had served with him, yet there was no reason to suppose they would join his colours; indeed, on the contrary, there was every reason to believe that they would not desert the standard of Don Miguel. Yet the Duke, with a division of less than 1500 men, threw himself into the heart of Portugal, and though followed within two days march by a division of 4000, with a garrison in Lisbon of 8000 men, pushed boldly on, fought and defeated double his number, and placed the Queen's colours opposite to Lisbon; and he accomplished all this, without knowing that a squadron was at hand to support him, for he had received no communication from me, nor was it in my power to send him any till he had left Satubal."

The next blow was the failure of Marshal Bourmont's attack on Lisbon, and his resignation; then the defeat and retreat from Santarem, with the desertion of his troops. On the 26th of May, a capitulation was entered into. Miguel took his rank as Infant, and had a pension conferred on him during good behaviour. The troops laid down their arms, and were sent home, and the officers preserved their legitimate rank. Thus finished the civil war in Portugal.

The causes that led to Miguel's downfall, our author considers to be, 1. his not putting down the regency at Terceira; 2. his refusal to grant an amnesty; 3. the abandonment of Oporto; 4. the proclamation of Terceira, calling on his troops on taking Oporto, to destroy all the inhabitants; 5. not attacking the expedition of Pedro, which sailed for the Algarves, when it appeared off the rock of Lisbon; 6. not regaining Lisbon before Napier could get in; 7. errors after

Bourmont's resignation, in the movements of the forces. We have not time to give the account from our author of similar mistakes on the side of Don Pedro, but we will give the sketch of him.

"Don Pedro was above the middle stature, of a strong robust habit. He had a fine forehead and a fierce eye; a sallow complexion, marked with the small pox, his face was by no means prepossessing. He had the appearance of a savage looking man, but that was not his character; on the contrary, he had no cruelty in his disposition. He prided himself on being a liberal Prince, and a friend to free institutions; nevertheless, he, like most Princes, and indeed like most men, was very fond of having his own way. He was proud of military renown, and fancied himself a great general; but when Saldanha was at the head of his staff, and had acquired his confidence, he left the command of his army to him. Don Pedro's name will go down to posterity as having freed the land of his birth from despotism, and restored the throne of his daughter, and without having anything personal in view except the desire of gaining glory. He was suspected of aiming at the Crown of Portugal, but I believe his thoughts were more turned to the possibility of his being called to the throne of Spain, in the event of anything happening to the young Queen. He was the most active man I ever saw, rose early, and looked into every thing himself; and, knowing the procrastinating character of the Portuguese, he was right. Had it not been for *his* activity, the expedition would never have sailed from the Western Islands. He was a man of courage, but not of dash, or he would not have been persuaded to remain at Oporto, instead of advancing the moment he landed, or given up his intention of embarking in the squadron with 5000 men. When his mind was made up, he was firm and determined, and even obstinate. Nothing but the last extremity would have induced him to give up the contest. He was more easily elated by success, than cast down by adversity. He was frank, and I believe sincere, and hated both intriguing and lying. He was a bad politician and unwise prince; for if he did not like a person, he took no pains to conceal it. He did not easily forgive his enemies, but he was not cruel to them, nor was he very kind to his friends. To sum up his character, his good qualities were his own, his bad owing to want of education; and no man was more sensible of that want than himself. He was universally regretted by the whole Nation."

It may be as well to add, that our author was created Count Cape St. Vincent, and had conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Tower and the Sword. The Chamber of Deputies gave him a vote of thanks. The Empress presented him with a lock of Don Pedro's hair in a gold locket; and lastly, "he embarked for England in *the packet*, the Minister of Marine not having either offered him a ship to carry him home, or even complimented him with a salute on leaving the Tagus."

Spain Revisited. By the Author of a *Year in Spain.* 2 vols.

THIS will be a very pleasant work to the lover of Don Quixote and Lizarillo de Tormes; the Mule and the Muleteer, the Host and the Hostler, the Kitchen Maid and the Carrier, the Town Barber and the Friar, and the Bandit, are all drawn to life. The volume is given in the form of a journal, though without the dates; and every day from the chocolate at rising, to the tortilla at supper, is given with fidelity and spirit. The traveller mixed with all classes of the inhabitants in city and in country, and gained a considerable deal of interesting information, which he has pleasantly retailed. In speaking of these 'Diligence Supporters,' he says,

"The conversation was sprightly, and sustained in the well-bred spirit by which it is characterized in Spain, even among the humblest classes. It turned chiefly on political subjects, all of the party being Liberals, unless perhaps my little friend the Lady's Maid, who said nothing to be sure, being in a minority, but who betrayed a certain disapprobation of countenance that showed that she shared the popular feeling of her native Navarre. Yet her mistress was a Liberal. How is it that the privileged classes, elsewhere opposed to change, are so generally favourable to revolution in Spain, while the peasants are all *Conservatives*? Is it because the laws of Spain are in some measure in favour of the poor; because the rich few have not a patent of legislation for the poor many; nor the class of landlords for the tenants of their property, who are not tenants at the will of the landlord, but their own; because in short, the despotism of one, is not nearly so oppressive as the despotism of a thousand, &c. The conversation which I had join-

ed, led me naturally enough, and without any impertinence, to express the very great dread I had, lest the present government should not be able to sustain itself, and lest by pushing matters prematurely, the counter revolution should drive Spain back to a worse condition than she had been in these last few years. I argued that the people generally in Spain were under the influence of the Clergy, and that they were taught by them to cling to their old institutions, and held all innovation in horror; and that no government could sustain itself in Spain or elsewhere, which was not in harmony with the wants and wishes of the majority. This brought down the ire of the whole party, who attacked me tooth and nail for advocating a despotism of government in other countries, while I was, myself, the citizen of a republic, &c."

Of Spanish actors, the author says:

"It is a very obvious remark one is led to make in Spain, that the style of acting in serious pieces, and in genteel comedy, is detestable. This is owing to the exclusion of actors from all decent society there, and the utter absence of all opportunity of copying from real life in its most polished forms, and not to any real want of histrionic talent. The objection does not hold when they come to exhibit the familiar scenes of low life. In the Sanctes, they do nothing but act over again before the public what they are daily and habitually doing in the ordinary course of their existence, repeating for the public amusement the practical jokes in use among them, and seasoning their conversation with the pithy proverbs and quaint jests which the popular language so abundantly furnishes. The truth and liveliness of the picture never fail to delight the audience, and often convulse them with laughter."

Of the Spanish soldiers:

"There is something eminently martial and inspiring in the spectacle of a Spanish regiment thoroughly equipped, as are those of the Royal Guard. An English regiment is better drilled, more nicely brushed, and moves with more perfect regularity, but then one misses that proud bearing, and mature military enthusiasm with which the Spaniard is impelled. There is all the difference that one would discover between a vehicle carried forward with the precision and regularity of a steam-engine, and another receiving its impulse from the spontaneous and ardent movement of spirited horses. The French soldiers, though more like the Spaniards, are still very different. They have the same air of natural ardour, but seem more

light, excitable, and frivolous; while the enthusiasm of the Spaniards is of a more serious and graver species. And the military music of the different nations exhibits the same distinctions as their appearance. The English is cold and without feeling or poetry; the French is lively and inspiring; while the Spanish is of a more serious description, and more suited to work upon the feelings, and beget a deep feeling of enthusiasm. I would not pretend to instance these facts as furnishing any measure of the military prowess of these different countries, which depends on other causes than the natural adaptation of their population for warlike life; but I am sure that no one can look upon the Spanish soldier without being convinced, as the past history of the country will easily prove, that he is eminently fitted for war."

We now give the interior of a family at Madrid.

"Having the early part of the evening to get rid of, I went to see my old landlord and his amiable daughter. I found Florencia seated in the middle of the room, her right foot resting on the brasier, to enable her to sustain the guitar, whose chords she was tuning over, and striking in plaintive and mournful accordance. Opposite sate Don Valentine, the new Bulletin of Commerce on his lap, he having just abandoned it to busy himself with the little book which may be found in the pocket of every Spaniard, and which is filled with blank leaves of very thin paper, of the size suited to envelope a cigarillo, one of which leaves he was just in the act of tearing out as he looked knowingly out of his one eye to the opening door when I entered. More at one side, and modestly apart, sate the humble Bridget, the wife of Don Valentine, with a basket containing the family stockings, which she was mending with the aid of a pair of iron spectacles. From the air of superiority with which she was always treated by Don Valentine, not however accompanied with unkindness, and in which she quietly acquiesced, I was disposed to think there had been something in their union which rendered it a *mesalliance*.

Perhaps she could not boast the nobility of blood which she laid claim to. Moreover, their mode of life was too humble, and their social position too isolated, to make it a matter of much consequence, or capable of entailing on them the embittering effects and the misery which are the fruits of connubial inequalities, be the station high or low. On the frame of the brazier, beside the feet of Donna Florencia, sate a dozing and purring cat,
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which I might almost have fancied the ghost of the departed Jessamine. The whole scene indeed was so familiar, that when I took possession of a vacant chair, and became one of the groupe, the years that I had been absent were effaced from my memory. The Bulletin of Commerce however, reminding me that Ferdinand was dead, and despotism had let go her hold, would have served to remind me of the change, and of my absence, had not Florencia, when called to sing, welcomed me back in the following words, which I had the vanity to take to myself, though I never sang to her."

We shall give them in the original, as the schoolmaster has been so long abroad that none of our readers will find any difficulty in at once translating them, and some one of our numerous young poetesses will stitch them into rhyme.

Mi bien adorado, tu eres mi consuelo
Pues de ti apartada, no encuentro sosiego.
Cuando tu me cantas encantada quedo,
Yes tanta me dieba que hablarte no puedo.

Aboir tu voz dentro de mi pecho
Siento tal placer que hablarte no puedo ;
Al tocar tu Mano temblando me quedo,
Y mi gozo entonces explicar no puedo.

We must reluctantly wind up our extracts with one of some interest concerning the late King.

"I became acquainted with many facts relating to Ferdinand, which place his character in an entirely different light from that in which I had before been accustomed to regard it. I had described him in my previous work as a stupid, slothful, and ignorant, but rather good-natured individual; but I now found that he had much natural cleverness, had read extensively, and was well acquainted with the laws of his country, and with history generally. He had managed too, with admirable tact, so to balance the opposing parties of the Liberals and the Absolutists, or rather the advocates of the Church, as to keep everything quiet, and maintain all the real power in his own hands. He did not labour indeed at all for the prosperity and advancement of the happiness of Spain, but only for the stability and secure possession of his own despotic and undisputed sway. It must be owned however by his last marriage, and his anxiety to leave the throne to a heir of his own body, he bequeathed to Spain a legacy of strife and contention which the advantage gained by a premature transfer of the government from the hands of the Church party to those of the Liberals may scarcely be able to compensate. From

having lived a very licentious life in his youth, Ferdinand became in later years exceedingly severe towards such as followed his early rather than his later example. He exercised a rigorous censorship over the morals of the Court, receiving and listening to complaints from husbands against their wives, and wives against their husbands and their husband's paramours, sending the offenders for one or more years to the retirement of some obscure pueblo, or to read the lives of the Saints, or sing penitent psalms in the cloisters of a convent. These edicts of banishment were often revoked, on a display of penitence by the offending party, at the desire of a wife anxious to be restored to the arms of her repentant spouse, or upon the mutual stipulation of the parties to live well together, and lead in future an exemplary life, and set an example of dove-like attachment. Every one has heard something of the curious loves of Teresa, a French milliner, who from exercising her art in the decoration of the young Queen's person, came at length to obtain such an influence over her mind as to make use of her interest with the King, not only to grant offices, and confer promotion on such as previously took care to pay her, but even to influence the officers of state. Teresa, in turn, had her favourite, who was naturally enough of the other sex, being an ablebodied officer of the royal body-guard. The King, in one of his joking moods, in humorous imitation of Hamlet, induced one of the players who was to act before the Court, in the private theatre of the Conservatory of Music, to introduce into his part a sly phrase, the purport of which was, that if any one wanted an office, he must apply to Teresa. The power of this omnipotent modista was at length demolished by the sturdy and elaborate efforts of Zea Bermudez, who insisted upon her banishment. The order was secretly issued, a carriage and post mules prepared, and the favourite, roused from her bed in the dead of the night, was hurried, half-dressed, into the vehicle, and shot off like a rocket to the frontier. The exchange was the more unacceptable, that she had not been roused from a comfortable and solitary pillow; indeed, the scene which her chamber disclosed, when thus suddenly thrown open to inspection, was quite ready to form an episode in the adventures of that quondam chronicler Gil Blas of Santillana," &c.

We part with this clever and sprightly little work with great reluctance; and hope the author will make a third trip to the land of the dance and the song; and describe it in as amusing manner as he has done in this.

An Angler's Rambles. By Edward Jesse, Esq. 1836.

THE love of Nature was ever strongly imprinted in the human heart, and the study of it soon followed the love. The Naturalist of Hampton Court has had illustrious prototypes, even from those primeval days, when Adam formed his zoological nomenclature, and Paradise was to the first pair a Botanic Garden; in which, as Milton feigns, they gave a kind of Horticultural Fête to the Angel Raphael. Noah was a planter of vineyards; Abraham, as Grotius has it, a great Mystic in the knowledge of the stars; Isaac was prosperous in Georgics; Jacob blessed in his philosophical stratagem of the speckled rods; Moses was a great man in all kinds of Natural History; Bezaliel and Aholiab inspired in Architecture; Solomon a deep Naturalist, and a composer of a voluminous History of Plants, including Cedars. Daniel, Hananiah, and Michael were ten times better skilled in the works of Nature, than the magicians and astrologers of Nebuchadnezzar's days; and who were the first and foremost who travelled to Bethlehem, but the philosophers and naturalists, who brought, as offerings, the products of their own gardens and alembics? Thus ever honoured and esteemed was the study of the admirable and inexhaustible Works of Nature. We wish we could recover the copious Regnum Naturæ of the wise Son of David; then, doubtless, we should learn the true History of the Balm, or Balsam Tree; which so puzzled a late editor of an ancient drama, that he doubted whether, like the tree in the story of Aladdin, it did not bear *lamps*,—till his publisher, more ingenious, suggested that, like the Scotch barnacle tree, it might have produced *lampreys*! We should like to hear also more accurately what Azariah wrote in those large commentaries, concerning the tree from which the Gopher-wood of Scripture came; also, as to the particular fish which Tobit carried with him, and of which the learned Bochart gives divers significations: but of this at some other time.

We must now pass over the progress which the science made through so many intervening times, and come at once to the pages of our own Naturalist; who is a fit successor of those curious and

prying searchers into the arcana of Nature. Had Mr. Jesse lived, which we could have wished for the sake of science, in the times immediately subsequent to the Captivity at Babylon; doubtless he would have made great discoveries as to animals, like the Onocratulus, or the Capricorn, still obscure, or known only perhaps to those venerable Sages, the supposed descendants of Pharoah's Wizards, who still cultivate the occult sciences in their frequented colleges in the centre of Africa; and one of whom vouchsafed lately to give a glimpse of his astonishing powers in the city of Cairo; where he proved that the most brilliant attainments of a Davy, or a Herschell, are but as childish toys and mere horn-books compared to the knowledge of these extraordinary men; whose existence was till lately unknown, and from whom the little science Europeans now possess, is justly supposed to spring.

Mr. Jesse is a very accurate Naturalist, and a very amiable and interesting writer. He unites more than any one we know the indefatigable and acute observations of White, with the simplicity and innocence of Isaac Walton. His style is natural and easy, and well adapted to the subjects treated of. In the present volume he has still further claims to praise, and has produced some elegant specimens of poetry. To a Thames fisherman this work is indispensable. There is not a muddy hole where an old Barbel hides his wintry snout; a 'dark unfathomed cave' where a queer bachelor of a Tench lives in snug domestic privacy and independence; there is not a yard of gravel which a Gudgeon would call his own, that Mr. Jesse's eye has not pierced, his rake traversed, and his pen described. He knows all the piscosa flumina of England—from Trent to the Test and the Thames: he is hand in glove with grey-headed Chubs, and obsolete Thornbacks; he is learned in the genealogy of Trouts; he is more destructive than a heronry to a shoal of unsuspecting, honest Roaches returning from an aquatic tour; and yet, like his prototype old Walton, he is very gentle in his nature, and begs pardon of a fine Pike or Perch, if he should put him to any inconvenience, as he drags him out of the water. Some one relates a story of a sheriff as

he descended from the stage where the culprit stood ready to be turned off, making him a bow and saying, 'Sir, I have the honour of wishing you a very good morning.' So does Mr. Jesse, when his panting prey is lying breathless on the shore—"I hope, sir, we have heard him often say, you don't find the air unpleasant this morning—a little sharp or so! Shall I move you a *leeste*, on to this fine bit of turf. How is your under lip now? I am afraid it is a little sore? would you like to have it *dressed*? Your family, I hope, on the Ditton side are well. I have long wished for the honour of a nearer acquaintance. In the evening I shall be happy to introduce you to my cook, whom you will find an excellent *artiste*."

This is all very well-bred and polite, and shews great humanity; and though the Thames fish have not the power of returning him the compliment, they very probably will, some day or other, act through their confidential solicitor; and when he takes a voyage, depute a shark or sword fish to thank him in their name for all favours bestowed. Fish, like all other branches of society, are grown much more knowing and acute than they formerly were, consequently they are less disposed to leave their element for the gratification of strangers, who express an interest in their welfare. There is an old Shepperton Trout, which has baffled and contemned the concentrated wisdom and the refined stratagems of every angler in England. He will probably die at a good old age in the bosom of his family. He laughs at the Walton and Cotton Club; turns his back on Mr. Walter Campbell, of Islay; pronounces the Rev. Mr. Dyce no fisherman; and desires Mr. Whitbread to keep to the Bedford Level. In vain Mr. Inskipp wishes him to sit for his portrait. It won't do. He don't care about being lithographed. He has no wish to see himself on canvass. He don't fancy a *coat* of copal varnish. He thinks any *case* better than one of glass. What gave this fish his extreme caution and prudence, was the manner in which he lost his father through the artifice of the famous Dr. Birch, of antiquarian memory. Dr. Birch had long tried open warfare against the finny tribes in vain. In sunshine and in rain, in ripple and in calm,

he had exercised all his skill. But he was recognized on the bank as soon as he appeared. The doctor's portly figure and rosy face were known to every shoal of minnows on the river—not a bite could he get; even the foolish little eel pouts turned their tails to him. At length it entered into his head to try a very deep and acute stratagem: *the doctor dressed himself up as a tree*—as a Birch-tree. He was a living arbor vitæ. He had breeches, waistcoat, and coat all made of bark. His arms were covered with leaves; his fingers were transmuted into buds; his legs were painted to look like roots. Had he been a young instead of an *old woman* as he was, he would have resembled Daphne; but he was, as Sir Hugh Evans has it—"a 'oman with a peard!" Dr. Birch was taken up by three or four Scotch gardeners, and planted on the bank near Moulsey. There he stood, like one of Sir Henry Stuart's transplanted oaks. This was too deep a design for the piscatory race: their mental powers were overreached—they could not draw just inferences—all analogy failed—their reasoning was short of the purpose—it took in the old trout: for,

"An alder on a river's brim
A real alder was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Consequently, by the end of the day, Dr. Birch triumphed in the pride of victory; pulled off his cork legs, unbarked his lower extremities, shook the leafy honours from his brow, and inhumanly cooked his captive enemy with the very same materials by which he had ensnared him. Whether this plan has been followed, we cannot say; if it were a little more honest we should not dislike it. Instead of a few sneaking, soivagous, thievish, rat-like looking anglers, creeping and stealing about the river and aits, like peevish and perfidious otters, we should have a goodly flourishing *Arbo-retum* standing on the river side; a row of 'auritæ quercus,' in all the pomp and prodigality of their luxuriant foliage—

"Tongues on the trees, sermons by running brooks."

A fine avenue of anglers,—a noble grove of Piscators!—"A moving wood, my Lord!"—Mr. Jesse would doubtless appear as a Mexican Cypress or

a Lombardy Poplar, equally famous for its procerity and grace; Mr. Dyce would come in the character of a handsome and majestic Scotch fir, his compatriot; and Mr. Pickering most appropriately would represent—the Tree of Knowledge. We hope next summe to see a handsome *clump* of these gentlemen decorating some fine green knoll about Sunbury or Hampton: we should like to sit under their shade, to admire their verdure, and hear the breeze rustling in their leaves. We wonder Mr. Jesse has given no directions in his interesting volume as how best to effect this metamorphosis; but probably it is reserved for the succeeding one; in the meanwhile, we shall delight the reader with an extract from the poetical part of the present: adding that many of the narratives in the prose are told with humour, grace, and feeling, and that the chapter on *Cricket* is written with peculiar elegance. Mr. Jesse has long excelled in that noble and manly game, and thus arise the vividness and fire of his descriptions—

'He best can paint them who can feel them most.'

But to return to the poetry; the following lines appear to us to be extremely elegant and touching:—

"Oh! know'st thou why—to distance driven,

When lovers weep the parting hour;
The simplest gift *that* moment given,
Long, long retains a magic power.

Still, when it meets my Mary's view,
Can half the theft of time retrieve;
Can scenes of former bliss renew,
And bid each dear remembrance live;

It boots not if the pencilled rose,
Or sever'd ringlet meets the eye;
Or India's sparkling gems inclose
The talisman of Sympathy.

'Keep it—yes, keep it for my sake,'
On fancy's ear still breathes the sound,
Ne'er time the potent charm shall break,
Or loose the spell affection bound."

Another, at p. 80, is still of a more deeply pathetic cast, and might have come from the pen of Bowles or Rogers:—

"Forget thee, no!—in pain and woe,
Thro' every change of time and tide;
For thee my notes of sadness flow,
To thee my thoughts of fondness glide.
Then wherefore speak that idle word,
I would not be the thing thou fearest,
Tho' here thy name is never heard,
'Tis all to me—my best, my dearest.

Forget thee, no! The scenes we rov'd—
 The evening walk, the shelter'd bower;
 And, more than all, that song you lov'd,
 And wept to, in the moonlit hour;
 These still are mine—and, oh! that lay,
 If e'er from other lips thou hearest,
 Tho' 't think of her who's far away,
 And weep as then thou didst—my
 dearest.

Forget thee, no! Tho' pitying friends
 In kindness bid me not repine;
 There's none whose care so gently tends,
 Whose accents sound so soft as thine.
 I should be grateful, but I turn
 To where thy dreary course thou steer-
 est,

Where India's skies above thee burn,
 Yet would that I were with thee, dearest.

Forget thee, love! In vain, in vain
 This cheek is pale, these eyes are wet;
 And tho' this heart is wrung with pain,
 I would not, if I could—forget.
 Then wherefore breathe that idle word,
 I could not be the thing thou fearest;
 Tho' here thy name be never heard,
 To me 'tis more than life, my dearest."

At p. 290, are some very elegant stanzas on "the Sea Bird's Rest,"

written in a truly beautiful spirit of piety and faith. Upon the whole, this volume is another proof of Mr. Jesse's very accomplished mind, and very amiable heart. Good old man! how tranquilly and benignly is he now passing the too short remainder of his well-spent days! Sitting, like an aged patriarch, under his oak, and praising God for the work of his hands. Though we have never seen him, we have often pictured him in our mind's eye. With his gentle smile, his pale though healthy countenance, his venerable beard, and his Bible on his knees. We see one of his affectionate daughters reading to him some favourite chapter from Isaiah, and his little grandchild, with his lap-full of wild flowers, sitting at his feet. Long may he enjoy an old age so tranquil, so pure, so venerable as this! and when he departs in a happy euthanasia, from the Thames and the Wandle, to the rivers of Paradise, may his paternal virtues be reflected in the mirror of filial admiration!

Nursery Government, or Hints addressed to Mothers and Nursery Maids, by Mrs. Barwell.—Parents are often obliged to entrust their Infants to the care, or the custody, of the ignorant; and we fully agree with the present authoress in esteeming it both their interest and their duty to make every possible endeavour to improve those who hold a trust so important. In these days of general improvement, we hope many individuals will be found amongst the class in question who may benefit by this little work, which is addressed to nurses themselves under the sanction of the mother, and contains many excellent rules, with sound reasons for them, in plain and intelligible language.

The Governess; or, Politics in Private Life, by the Daughter of the Author of the 'Balance of Comfort.'—The object of the writer is to elevate in the estimation of the world the too-often neglected class of Governesses; and there is much of sense and good feeling in some of her remarks. The medium through which they are conveyed is that of an interesting story; which is, however, almost overcharged with characters from the "thinly scattered aristocracy," as they are called in the first page. We quote the concluding paragraph, "That clever and Christian women only may be selected for this most important of all duties is my earnest wish." In which we cordially

join. And we may add, that such characters can scarcely fail to attach to themselves respect and esteem even though they be Governesses.

The Art of Cooking, by John Mollard, Park Hotel, Norwood.—The author tells us that this volume contains the fruits of long experience; and begs particularly to draw attention to his receipt for dressing White-bait, which, it seems, is so modern a luxury as to have been hitherto omitted in books on Cookery. Mr. Mollard, however, has also studied among the Cooks of Antiquity, and talks learnedly of the Athenian Cake or Bread termed Cribanites, which is said to have been so delicious as to cause appetite by eating. This result, he says, is the acmé of successful Cookery! Here we differ from him, as we should be quite contented that his good dishes should put an end to our appetite.

Langton's Captivity in France, from 1809 to 1814. 2 vols.—It is seldom that a writer who gives us the result of his personal observation, does not impart some portion of useful knowledge. It is true, that a captivity in the walls of a fortress, and a residence of years in subterraneous chambers, is not the place for a writer on the picturesque; or one who goes abroad to observe the characters of men, the usages of nations, and the customs of

society: but as Robinson Crusoe wrote a very entertaining journal in a desolate island, so Mr. Langton has made a tolerably entertaining and instructive book, as he was marched from Verdun to Ancona, and from Cambrai to Blois. We leave off with one strong impression, that though the French possess a deal of genius and politesse, they are far behind the English in the civilization of manners and of mind.

Cressingham Rectory. By Elizabeth Anne Hendry. 12mo.—A work small in compass, and unpretending in title and appearance, yet written in very good taste and with very sufficient knowledge. Its contents are miscellaneous—something on History, Biography, Natural History, Poetry, &c. We can detect one error of statement in the simple and agreeable narrative. In speaking of birds, the authoress, at p. 86, observes “that the *Swift* travels at the rate of 250 miles an hour.” If so, the difficulties of migration, as connected with distance, are removed; for the bird might pass the boundaries of Europe in less than a single day. It appears also, that in Jan. 1831 two pigeons, brought from Liskeard to London, were let fly from London to Cornwall; one reached Liskeard, 290 miles distance, in six hours, the other in a quarter of an hour more. Another pigeon went from London to Maestricht, 260 miles, in six hours and a quarter. It appears, then, that the flight of the pigeon is from 35 to 40 miles an hour.

A Practical Treatise on Teething, by J. P. Clerke, M.A.—Very sound and scientific advice is given in this treatise; and as authors sometimes show their teeth to critics, they may as well be in good condition, especially the dentes sapientiæ.

A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Stuttering. By James Wright, &c. 1835.—This treatise of Mr. Wright's brings scientific knowledge to bear practically, with more success than any other we remember to have met with, and deserves an attentive consideration.

An Established Church shown to be in union with Reason, &c. By the Rev. J. Healy.—The arguments judiciously chosen and well arranged, and perspicuously expressed. A very useful and satisfactory little tract.

The Clergy and the People. Three Sermons. By the Rev. S. Pigott, Rector of Dunstable. 1835.—These Sermons are dedicated to Lord Lyndhurst, when Chan-

cellor. And we hope the purpose of the dedication will be ensured, by the learned and pious author receiving some better preferment than a living of 100*l.* a year, with three services and a population of 2,400 souls. Verily the Bishop of the Diocese should see to this egregious scandal in the church. The Sermons are sound in doctrine, and the subjects enforced with earnestness and zeal. Yet Mr. Pigott appears to be one—“*quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi.*”

A Letter to A. C. Dick, Esq. on his Dissertation on Church Polity. By the Rev. John Collinson, A.M.—The author has in this excellent little work expressed himself with Christian temper and moderation of language, accompanied with very sound and argumentative reasoning, and knowledge of his subject. In our opinion, his statements cannot be fairly and successfully answered.

Poems, by Albius.—“*Ex pede Herculem judica.*” We can only find space for a quatrain of Albius.

FAREWELL TO LYONS.

Farewell, ye Gothic tow'rs and lofty spires,
Ye blazing altars and seraphic fires;
Farewell, ye charming bow'rs and sacred groves,
Ye warbling nightingales and turtle doves;
Adieu, fair nymphs!

Romanism condemned by the Church of Rome, or Popery convicted of Idolatry, Apostacy, and Antichristianity, by its own highest Authorities. By the Rev. John Parke.—This Tract was written in 1618, under the title of ‘*Collectanea out of St. Gregory the Great and St. Bernard the Devout, against the Papists who adhere to the present Church of Rome in the most fundamental points between them and us,*’ &c. The two great testimonies against the modern doctrines of the Papist Church are St. Gregory and St. Bernard, whom the Author proves taught the same doctrine to their churches, which the Church of England teaches to hers. The Tract is powerfully convincing, and its republication is most judicious.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, on the Idolatry and Apostacy of the Church of Rome, in proof that the Doctrines of the Church of Rome are not fundamentally the same with those of the Church of England. By the Bishop of Salisbury.—The learned and venerable Bishop is ever awake in the defence of the true religion, and of its stronghold and fortress—the Protestant Church

of England. A most incautious declaration of Melbourne has called out the present work, which is perfectly satisfactory in the refutation of his Lordship's assertion—The Supremacy of the Pope, and of his Church; Transubstantiation; the Sacrifice of the Mass; the Worship of Saints; the Veneration of Images and Relics; Purgatory; Penance for the Remission of Sins; some Sacraments, &c. These articles of Pope Pius's Creed, are fundamental doctrines of the Church of Rome, and *not* of the Church of England, but were rejected by her three centuries ago, as idolatrous, impious, and heretical, and so utterly at variance are they with the doctrines of our Church, that they are *subversive of our whole Protestant Establishment*. On the term 'Idolatry,' as applied to the Church of Rome; on the phrase Roman Catholic; and on the employment of Protestant Missionaries in Ireland, we beg our readers to consult the Bishop's most clear and convincing reasoning. This Tract and Mr. Parke's little Work, will leave little to be desired, as compendious treatises on the differences between the Church of Rome and ourselves, and as offering full proofs of the great errors of that Antichristian Church.

Lays of the Heart, &c. By J. S. C. 1836.—These little Poems are easy and unaffected in style, and agreeable in sentiment, with some poetic turns of thought. It appears they have received the high praise of Miss L. E. Landon, and from the approbation of the *Tenth Muse* there is no appeal.

Chess for Beginners, &c. By William Lewis. 1835.—This treatise, a series of progressive lessons, with numerous diagrams in colours, is the best we have ever consulted as an elementary treatise.

An Elementary Hebrew Grammar, &c. By the Rev. Arthur Miller, M.A.—Very clear, well arranged, and full of correct information. We highly recommend it.

Practical Observations on Homœopathy, &c. By W. Brookes, M.R.C.S.—We confess we see nothing satisfactory in this Treatise. Assertions are made and cases are detailed; but in that general manner which brings no proof; and no account of the medicines used, nor of their quantities, is afforded us. It appears that Samuel Hahnemann, born in 1755, at Migria, in Upper Saxony, was the founder of the Homœopathic system. The Author says, that the system is rapidly spreading

throughout the whole Continent of Europe; and that Germany, Russia, Austria, and Poland, have done homage to the soundness of its doctrine.

Tempora Subseciva. Verses, Serious and Comic. By H. N. Knapp. 1835.—Many of these verses, it appears, were given to the public under the signature of N. Melmoth, when the Author was an undergraduate at Cambridge. Many of them are pleasing, both in a serious and comic view. We will give one, at p. 38.

CAUTION.

From the French of Doete de Troies, a Poetess of the 13th century.

YE maidens fair, with eager haste,
Who Spring's glad call obey,
And fly with joyous step to taste
The sweets of every May,—

Tho' Nature with her liveliest green,
Bedecks yon woodland glade;
And blue-eyed violets lurk unseen
Beneath the hawthorn's shade.

Seek not that spot at Evening's hour,
Or when grey Morning peeps;
For there beneath the tempting flower
A curly serpent sleeps :—

To tread the dangerous path forbear,
Or dread the fatal smart;
For tho' he chose the *heel* to spare,
The traitor wounds the *heart*.

Cherville's first Step to French. 1836. *The French Language its own Teacher.* By Réne Aliva. 1835.—Both excellent works, compiled with diligence and knowledge, and only demanding the attention of their readers to effect their purpose.

The Irregular Greek Verb, for the Use of the Radcliffe Schools. 1834. *Elements of Latin Grammar, by Richard Riley.* 1836.—We recommend strongly both these useful and laborious and well-written books.

Ewald's Hebrew Grammar, by J. Nicholson, A.B.—A very learned and complete treatise; in fact, the most full and perfect that we have had in our language.

Grammaire Royale, par F. Grandineau.—Mons. Grandineau is the French Preceptor of the Princess Victoria, and has given in this excellent Grammar a proof how well fitted he is to imbue his royal pupil with a knowledge of the principles, the peculiarities, and the beauties of the French language.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Mr. FAULKNER has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume 8vo, an Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Description of the parish of Hammersmith, interspersed with Biographical Notices of Eminent Persons, and embellished with Views, Monuments, and a modern Map.

The Original Edition of the Antiquities of Athens, by STUART, so arranged that each Edifice is contained complete in one Part, with brief explanations of the Engravings.

A Hebrew Grammar, for the use of Schools and Students in the Universities. By CHRISTOPHER LEO.

The Hebrew Lexicon of the Old Testament, translated from the German of Gesenius. By CHRISTOPHER LEO.

The Marriage and Registration Acts, (6 and 7 Will. IV. cap. 85 and 86,) with Instructions, Forms, and practical Directions to officiating ministers, superintendant registrars, registrars, &c. By J. S. BURN, author of the History of Parish Registers, the Fleet Registers, &c.

Müller's Physiology of Man; Part I. translated from the German, by W. BALY, M.D. M.R.C.S. Graduate of the University of Berlin.

Philosophy and Religion, with their Mutual Bearings. By W. B.

A second volume of "Sayings worth Hearing, and Secrets worth Knowing," by the Author of "Streams of Knowledge from the Fountains of Wisdom," &c. &c.

The Book of the New Covenant of our Lord Jesus Christ. Also Annotations to the Book of the New Covenant, with an expository preface: with which is reprinted I. L. HUG, "De Antiquitate Codicis Vaticani Commentatio." By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq.

A Letter to Sir H. Halford, Bart. &c. President of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. being the substance of Tours made in and before the year 1834, to the Watering Towns of England and Wales, to ascertain, by personal observation and inquiry, the most desirable summer retreat and winter residence for invalids, &c. By M. la BEAUME.

A Speech on Moving for a Committee of Inquiry, and Reflections on Joint-Stock Banks, &c. By W. CLAY, Esq. M.P.

A New Drama, called "the Dalesman" Sir T. Lawrence's Cabinet of Gems. By P. G. PATMORE.

An Essay on the Nature, the End, and the Means of Imitation in the Fine

Arts. Translated from the French of M. Quatremère de Quincy, by J. C. KENT, Esq.

A New and Practical System of Arithmetic. By Mr. JAMES M'DOWALL, Country Curate's Autobiography; or Passages of a Life without a Living.

Marriage: the Source and Perfection of Social Happiness and Duty. By H. C. O'DONNOGHUE.

No. 1. of the Church and King. By Mr. OSIER.

Annals for 1837 — Forget-me-not. Juvenile Forget-me-not. Flowers of Loveliness. Book of Christmas. Geographical Annual. Biblical Annual. Biblical Keepsake. Oriental Annual. Kidd's Comic Scrap Book.

Professor Ideler, of Berlin, so favourably known by his learned work on Mathematical Chronology, is about to publish a most elaborate work on Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which he exhibits the conclusions he has arrived at, after a careful perusal of *all* that has been written on the subject.

Professor Gesenius is about to publish a work on the remains of Phœnician and Punic inscriptions, accompanied with an explanation and paleographical and philological researches.

The monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, possesses a Greek MS. of the Four Gospels, of the 10th century, with an interlineary Latin version. This MS. is said to have been never hitherto collated. The late Professor Rettig, to whom it was confided for the purpose, caused a fac-simile to be executed, which exhibits the minutest peculiarities of the original, and he had the consolation of superintending the correction of the last sheet before his death. The work is enriched with prolegomena and notes.

Ulfilas. Veteris et Novi Testamenti Versionis Gothicæ Fragmenta quæ supersunt, ad fidem Codd. castigata, Latinitate donata, admonitione critica instructa, cum Glossario et Grammaticâ Linguae Gothicæ; conjunctis curis ediderunt H. C. De Gabelentz et Dr. J. Loebe."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF WARWICKSHIRE.

Oct. 19. The First Quarterly meeting of the Members and friends of this institution took place at the National School Room, in Chapel-street, Warwick, the Rev. Sir H. Dryden in the chair. The attendance was extremely numerous, the number of persons assembled being about

70; among whom were Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart., Rev. Sir H. Dryden, Bart., Sir Alex. Johnston, E. B. King, Esq. M.P., Rev. Messrs. Attwood, Bree, Boodier, Bromfield, Cartwright, Cooke, Chapman, Carles, Hope, R. Morris, Perkins, J. Wise; Drs. Conolly, Franklin, Lloyd, Loudon, and H. T. Starr; and many highly respectable members of the medical profession. The chief attraction of the day was the address delivered by Dr. Buckland, (Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford,) on the objects of Natural History Societies. The Professor observed that he rejoiced exceedingly that an opportunity had been afforded him of assisting at the opening meeting of a Society, which he could not but think was pregnant with discoveries highly important to the science of Geology. That immediate neighbourhood was eminently calculated to effect that object;—it was untrampled and virgin ground, and he did hope that the research of the members of the Society would discover much that would impart interest to the labours of scientific men. Within the last two hours he himself had witnessed not the dawn, but the actual day-spring of such discoveries; and the table before him was literally groaning with geological remains just disinterred from the bowels of the earth. The Professor rejoiced to see that their association embraced the study of Archæology, in addition to that of Natural History. Archæology was the foundation of all Geology; and he himself had commenced his studies, by collecting fragments of Carisbrook Castle, Corfe Castle, and Warwick Castle; and little did he then dream that he should ever have an opportunity of saying that the stones of Carisbrook Castle contained a species of fresh-water fish—long extinct; or that, in the distant progress of time he should have to assert that the Castle, the Collegiate Church, and the town of Warwick, were built upon a stratum utterly unknown to English Geologists. Ten years ago he had obtained certain specimens, from Guy's Cliff, which he had cherished up among his masses of ignorance; and stored amid difficulties, in the hope that some ray of light might dissipate the darkness which enshrouded them, and enable him to acquire some accurate information respecting them. Within the last two hours that darkness had been dispelled, and he was able to say that, at Guy's Cliff, he had discovered an extinct species of animal never before found, and that those portions of rock which were upon the table before him, were from a quarry the name of which

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had never been uttered in England. Another discovery which he had made was that the town of Leamington rested on the remains of animals which had existed in other times; and this fact was not hastily acquired, but was founded on strict logical deductions. It was, indeed, true that under the foundations of houses at Leamington (where there had been previously one immensæ lake), there were to be found the remains of elephants, hippopotamusses, hyenas, tigers, buffalos, and a string of twenty other animals which he could enumerate.—The Professor then showed a unique specimen of the bone of an elk, or larger species of deer, which was wet with clay, having been recently dug from the earth in the neighbourhood: it was from the collection of Dr. Lloyd, of Leamington. The various remains which had been discovered in this county fully proved, in his opinion, that it had been inhabited by tigers, elephants, and other species which were now only to be met with in Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Equator. The learned Dr. next exhorted every lady or gentleman possessed of a single fragment, no longer to keep to themselves, but endeavour to form a mass of valuable matter; and by continually urging to themselves that their collection was the collection of the Warwickshire Natural History Society, learn to consider it incumbent to forward every specimen they might become possessed of, to the Curators of that infant institution. After the reading of the reports of the Secretaries and Curators, which gave great satisfaction to all present, Professor Buckland proceeded to address the assembly on a subject which has of late engaged the attention of the scientific world, viz. the opinion which he has advocated in his Bridgewater Treatise (and which he contends is supported by geological discovery) that the Hebrew text of the two first verses in Genesis must be interpreted as meaning a considerable lapse of time, many thousand years, between the creation of the world and the commencement of the six days' work. He remarked that Professor Pusey, of Oxford, had decided that the doctrine was not new, but that many of the ancient fathers were of opinion that the two first verses referred to a distinct and prior act of the Creation. He referred his audience to a work by Dr. Chalmers in confirmation, and to the expressed opinion of Bishop Simonds who, 19 years ago, had said there was nothing monstrous in supposing a prior act of Creation, or that there may have been one or many antecedent Creations; and who admitted it to be strictly orthodox to believe that we were now

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living on the ruins of another world. Dr. Buckland contended that this opinion did not at all militate against the truth of Scripture; that geology, so far from supporting the opinion of Aristotle of an eternal succession of matter, confirmed the Scripture account of the creation of matter, and the existence of one great, supreme, and eternal First Cause; it demonstrated that everything which now lives, and by which we are surrounded, and the beings of former ages, were created by one and the same God, who is the author of every blessing we enjoy.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

At the London Institution the following Lectures are announced: On Dietetic Chemistry, by W. T. Brande, esq. F.R.S. Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5 and 12; On Taste, by William Chalklen, esq. Nov. 17, 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15 and 22; On the Structure, Habits and Instinct of Insects, by Dr. Birkbeck, V.P. Dec. 20, 27, and Jan. 3, 1837; On the Drama, by J. Sheridan Knowles, esq. Dec. 29th, Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26, and Feb. 2, 1837; On Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism, by Rev. Wm. Ritchie, LL.D., F.R.S. Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6 and 13; On Acoustics, by R. Addams, esq. Feb. 9, 16, 23, and March 2; On the Early British Poets, by C. Cowden Clarke, esq. Feb. 27, March 6, 13 and 20; On Ecclesiastical Music, by H. J. Gauntlett, esq. March 16, 23, 30, April 6, 13 and 20; On Physical Geography, by R. Bond, esq. March 27, April 3, 10 and 17; and, On the Sacred Poetry of Great Britain, by Henry Innes, esq. April 24, 27, and May 1. Four Conversazioni will be held, on the Evenings of Feb. 22, March 8 and 22, and April 5.

ISLINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The following arrangements have been made for Lectures at this Institution during the season of 1836-7. Nov. 3, 10, Feb. 2, 9, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, On the Drama; Nov. 17, Dec. 1, Mr. Elliot, On the Education of the Senses; Nov. 24, Mr. Gilbert, On the Commerce of Ancient Greece; Dec. 8, Dr. Truman, On the Comparative Physiology of the Voice; Dec. 15, the same, On Respiration; Dec. 22, 29, Jan. 5, Mr. Severn, On Music, with illustrations, principally vocal; Jan. 12, 19, Mr. H. Goadby, On the Anatomy of Insects, to be illustrated with a series of dissections exhibited by the oxy-hydrogen microscope; Feb. 16, 23, Dr. Truman, On Digestion; March 2, 16, Mr. Downes, On the Theory

and Application of Steam Power; March 9, 23, 30, April 13, Mr. Thomas Cromwell, On the Archaeology of the British Islands; and, April 6, Mr. Woodward, On Polarized Light. Literary Meetings, accompanied by an Essay and discussion, will take place on the first Thursday in every month. The General Philosophical Class commenced its Meetings on the 8th Oct.; and Lectures will be delivered every Saturday evening during the Winter season. A French Class meets on Tuesday evenings.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

The fifth half-yearly Meeting of this Society was held on the 17th Oct. when W. Ewart, esq. M.P. presided. The Library now contains upwards of 2700 volumes. Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the Institution, has made a munificent donation of 100*l*. The following lectures are in a course of delivery:—Oct. 4, 11, 18.—Dr. Grant, F.R.S.E. on the Structure and History of Fishes and Amphibious Animals;—Oct. 25. Monsieur De Lille, on French Literature;—Nov. 1. H. Wilkinson, esq. on the History and Manufacture of Gunpowder; Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29. C. Johnson, esq. on Botany;—Dec. 6, 13. W. W. Pocock, esq. on Gothic Architecture.—Dec. 20. Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, M.A. on the Antiquities of Egypt;—Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31. J. Hemming, esq. on Chemistry.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

During the recess, many important alterations have taken place in this great national institution; and many valuable additions have been made to its stores. The Gallery of Antiquities has been partly rearranged, and admirably disposed. In the centre is a splendid copy (antique) of the *Venus de Medicis*. This noble *chef d'œuvre* was presented by his present Majesty some time ago; it belongs strictly to the Phidias school, though the name of the sculptor by whom it was executed has been lost. Parallel with this statue is one of Adrian, which for classic beauty of execution is unrivalled. Nearly the whole of the relics in the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities have been labelled, from which it appears that by far the greater portion of them were captured in Egypt in 1801. In a small apartment on the left of the principal gallery of sculptures, there have been lately placed upwards of 200 specimens of the most beautiful Etruscan vases, the collection of M. Durand of Paris, and lately purchased for 3000*l*.; the delicacy and finish of these matchless specimens of fictile art baffle description. They vary in size from the

small but elegant vessel of two inches, to the magnificent amphora of three feet in height. Two or three splendid mummies, purchased by the Trustees about six months since, at the sale of the unequalled collection made by Mr. Salt (his Majesty's late Consul at Cairo), have been placed in one of the small rooms on the same floor with the gallery. Within the last twelve months the library has received many valuable additions. A whole range of book-shelves in the first reading-room has been set apart for the reception of the newspapers of the United Kingdom. The Print-room has been enriched with Mr. Sheepshank's collection of etchings by the Dutch masters, purchased by the Trustees for 500*l.* It may be added, that within the last few weeks a green basalt sarcophagus (which still remains unpacked) was presented by the Duke of Hamilton.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

On the 11th Oct. a meeting of the general Committee for the restoration of the Lady Chapel, was held in the vestry-room of St. Saviour's Church, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and to devise some means for reimbursing the heavy debt which was owing to T. Saunders, esq. and incurred through his liberal conduct in making every advance which was requisite for the completion of the undertaking. The whole amount of money expended in relation to the Chapel and its completion (including 2,500*l.* paid to the contractor) and for the proceedings in Parliament, the parish contest and poll, advertisements, &c. has amounted to 4,027*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* There has been received from subscriptions and otherwise, the sum of 3,410*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Leaving a balance due of 617*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* In regard to the proper steps to be taken for liquidating this balance, the Committee recommend in their Report, that application

be made to the separate Committee for the joint purposes of the restoration of the Nave, and liquidation of the balance due for the Lady Chapel, for the payment out of their fund of the sum of 100*l.* subject to the sanction of the subscribers to such Fund, towards the liquidation of the above balance. And that, for the purpose of discharging the remaining sum of 517*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* the Committee are of opinion, that each of the members of the Committee for the Lady Chapel, should consider it both as a debt of honour and gratitude to exert every effort to discharge the same. That such individual efforts of each member of the Committee, be directed not only to the obtaining further subscriptions amongst his private friends, but also from the public at large, including the present subscribers.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 18th Oct. resolutions were passed in pursuance of this recommendation; and we may be allowed to add our earnest hope that a gentleman who has so essentially benefited the cause of the restoration, will not be allowed to be a sufferer by this exercise of his generosity.

Workmen have been lately employed in excavating a large portion of the ground in Montague-close, near the river front of St. Saviour's church, previous to the erection of ware-houses; the ground has been excavated to the depth of 16 feet, and many curious remains of the old buildings have been discovered. A cell of about eight feet square was found at considerable depth in the earth; it was formed of large red bricks, which, with the mortar used in its construction, were of such consistence, as to resist for a long time the efforts of the workmen to break them up. Immense stone walls, the foundation of the old structure, were found cemented with concrete matter above six feet thick.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE AGGLESTONE BARROW.

In Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 342, will be found an account of a large stone on a supposed tumulus, called the 'Agglestone.' It is situated upon Studland-heath, a wide expanse of waste land south of Poole harbour. It stands upon the extremity of a ridge pointing eastward, and is of enormous size, sufficient to attract the notice of the most inattentive passer by. The general notion, according to Hutchins, is that it was an ob-

ject of Druidical worship, and he derives its name from the Saxon Hellig stane, or Holy stone. The stone itself is a ferrugino-arenaceous concretion, common to the plastic clay formation, upon which it stands. I have no hesitation in asserting that no human power ever put the Agglestone where it stands. It is evidently a portion of the stratum now washed away. If not actually in its original site, it may have been rolled there by diluvial motion. At all events, not a doubt can exist but that its origin is a

natural one, and this by no means militates against the tradition of the holy purposes to which it is said to have been appropriated. Similar instances of portions of destroyed strata capping hillocks, are not uncommon, and one extremely like the Agglestone on a larger scale, deserves to be mentioned. In the parish of Frensham in Surrey, at no great distance from the Devil's Punch-bowl, on the Portsmouth road, are some curious conical mounds, in the green sand formation, called the Devil's Jumps. On the top of one of these rests an enormous mass of the iron sandstone, to which even the Agglestone must yield. It did not escape the observation of Cobbett, who in one of his Registers, asked 'how a stone as big as a church steeple could ever have found its way there?' In touching on the subject of barrows, I may observe that those on the heathy districts rarely produce any thing but charred wood and burnt bones. Two or three were opened some time ago on the heathy land between Christchurch and the New Forest; and I was recently present at the opening of two others in the same neighbourhood. The remains of bones were scanty, and no vestiges of pottery were discovered.

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ATHENS.

A German journalist states that the excavations at Athens are being carried on with great perseverance. Among other discoveries there have been found, in different broken fragments of an inscription, a species of account of the expenses of the sculptured ornaments of a temple which appears to have been the Erechtheon. It bears the signature of the architect, whose name was Archilochus of Agryle, and has hitherto been buried in oblivion. The names of numerous sculptors are inserted, with the price of their works. Two modellers in wax were employed in making models of the rosettes and acanthus leaves in bronze. A contract was made with a painter named Dionysiodorus, to paint in caustic 113 feet of the mouldings of the architrave, at the rate of a pentobolos a foot; 116 leaves of gold for gilding the bronze ornaments, cost as many drachmas; the person who supplied this gold was a citizen of Melita, named Douis; the lead for fastening the figures cost ten drachmas. On demolishing a battery which masked the entrance to the Propylæa, the original ascending way or steps by which they were approached, has been uncovered. The road was made in ridges, so that the horses might go up and down without slipping. The steps for those on foot were in part de-

molished when the battery was erected, but they may now be restored. In the course of re-establishing the columns of the Parthenon, a fragment of the frieze was found in a fine state of preservation. It represented three of the twelve seated deities which adorned the middle of the frieze above the eastern entrance. Near this bas-relief was found a remarkably fine seat or throne of white marble, the back of which is ornamented with a winged figure covered with drapery, and which is probably one of the seats in which, according to Herodotus, the priestess of Minerva was accustomed to take her place. These two fine fragments were enclosed between the columns of the peristyle and those of the pronaos. In other parts of this ancient city fragments of statues and tombs of different eras have been found. Thus have been brought to light some sarcophagi in marble, on which are sculptured Bacchanals and other figures, but which in barbarous times have evidently been broken open and made to receive other bodies than those for which they were originally intended. In one of these sarcophagi twelve skeletons were found. Thus Athens may still hope to form a splendid museum of her own antiquities.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

This fine edifice has lately been much improved and restored, particularly a beautiful chapel under the eastern end of the edifice, which has long been hidden from public view by the rubbish suffered to accumulate around it.

In digging a grave in the Cathedral lately, the workmen came to a place of sepulture formed in the earth, in which was a skeleton clothed in a vestment of brown stuff, handsomely embroidered with gold, and shoes on the feet—on the right side was placed a small chalice of white metal, with a paten on it, and upon the paten two pieces of waxed taper crossed; in the chalice there had evidently been a liquid. The grave was immediately closed, and another made near it.

ROMAN COIN.

A silver coin of the Emperor Vespasian, who flourished in the year 70 A. C., was a few days ago found by a person, when digging a trench adjoining to the river Wiske, about a mile and a half north-west of Northallerton, near to where the ancient Roman road, or stratum, leading from the station of *Derwentai*, now Aldy, on the Derwent, to *Catteractonum*, now Catterick, is supposed to have crossed that rivulet. A few cop-copper coins of Severus and Constantine were last year found near the same place.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Spain appears to be on the verge of a great political crisis. The government is placed in a most unenviable position. The Queen's troops appear as yet to have realized not one substantial advantage; and those of Carlos, under Gomez, are penetrating into the southern provinces, without any effectual opposition. In the mean time, the finances are in a most deplorable state, the government having been compelled to offer the revenues of Cuba, as security for the payment of the dividends due in November next. In addition to these unfavourable circumstances, the diplomatic agents of Austria, Naples, and Sardinia, have been ordered by their respective governments to quit the capital. The ministry, however, in the midst of their difficulties, continue to act in the most determined and vigorous manner. They have called upon the authorities to put down the revolutionary clubs, and have banished from the city vast numbers of restless and intriguing foreigners. They have declared that they will not tolerate the usurpation of undue powers either by the Priesthood or the Revolutionists. The various convents have been appropriated to the public service; a revision of the Magistracy is about to take place, previous to the dismissal of the venal and disloyal; a reduction of the salaries of public officers is announced; the National Militia is in a state of rapid organisation; and the elections for the new Cortes have proceeded with the utmost regularity.

Madrid Journals, of the 26th Sept. contain a Royal decree, which declares that the property of all ecclesiastics residing in foreign countries, and whose permission to leave Spain does not date since December, 1835, is sequestered to the wants of the State. This decree is prospective, as well as retrospective. All ecclesiastics who shall quit Spain, under any pretext whatsoever, will forfeit whatever Church property they possess in the kingdom.

The value of the church bells of Spain, a portion of which M. Mendizabal is about to make available to the general purposes of the Government, is estimated, according to the following statement, which appears in the *Constitutional Aragonese*, to be as follows:—

	Bells weighing
60 Cathedrals	660... 148,800
83 Collegiate churches 698...	57,130
19,000 Parish churches 68,000	2,670,000
3,000 Hermitages	2,250... 80,500
2,000 Chapels	2,000... 25,000
3,000 Convents	9,500... 670,000

83,108 3,651,430

Value of metal, at 70 reals the arroba, 255,600,100 reals, or 2,550,000*l.* sterling.

On the first of Oct. a determined attack was made on St. Sebastian by the Carlist troops, the object of which appears to have been to cut off the British troops from the place. It was made with great determination, and repulsed with equal gallantry; but it was attended with no other result than that of serious thinning of the ranks of both parties. The Carlists had 400 or 500 men put *hors de combat*, and were eventually repulsed, while the Christians suffered to the same extent without being able to profit by the ill-success of their assailants. General Evans and Major Kirby were wounded, the former slightly, the other severely.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that an insurrection in favour of Don Miguel had been commenced in the Algarves; while, on the 6th, a conspiracy, having for its object the subversion of the present constitution, and the proclamation of that given by Don Pedro, had been discovered, which had been formed by the very regiment, the 5th Caçadores, that was, on the 9th ult., the foremost in proclaiming the Constitution of 1820. The regiment thus attempted to be seduced, embarked on the 7th inst. at Belem for the Algarves; whence it may be inferred, that the danger from the conspiracy was over, and the danger in the Algarves of rather a menacing nature.

It appears that the new cabinet has been arranged as follows:—Presidency of the Council and War—Court De Lumiaries; Home Department—Manoel De Silva Passos; Grace and Justice—Manuel Lopez Vieira; Finance—Viscount de sa da Bandeira; Foreign Affairs—Senhor Braencamp; Marine and Colonies—Antonio Cæsar de Vasconcellos Correa. The whole strength of this cabinet consists in the attachment of its members to

the constitution. The Cortes will meet in November. In the mean time all functionaries throughout the kingdom will be compelled, under penalty of forfeiting their situations and offices, to accept the constitution, which has already been solemnly proclaimed in Villa Franca, Almeida, and several other towns of lesser note. The Peers of Portugal, however, have put forth an important document strongly protesting against the late revolutionary movement at Lisbon, by which, as they allege, a small portion of the army overturned the established Government, and which was an invasion of their prerogatives. The Protest was signed by the Duke of Palmella, and twenty-six other Peers. The whole number of that body amounts to only 41. Strong remonstrances having thus been made against the late movement, and a partial reaction in public feeling being evident, it is said that M. Van de Weyer suggested the propriety of applying to England for assistance, on the ground that every attempt to set aside the charter of Don Pedro should be considered as a Miguelite movement. However this might be, it is certain that the British Government has ordered the Hastings, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, the Cornwallis, Malabar, Talavera, Endymion, and Pearl, into the Tagus, with orders to receive the Queen of Portugal, her husband, or any of the Royal Family, should they wish to embark. The Talavera line of battle ship arrived in the Tagus on the 4th of Oct. and immediately took up her station in front of the Black Horse square, a circumstance perfectly unusual, the line of demarcation for all foreign ships of war being half a mile further down the river. This circumstance has caused the greatest consternation in the minds of the ministry, and the inhabitants of Lisbon in general.

RUSSIA.

An attempt has been lately made on the life of the Emperor Nicholas by an unknown assassin. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side. Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbour, his Majesty had his shoulder dislocated.

New silver mines have been discovered at Tcherepanoosk, Krakoosk, and Ridersk. The veins are said to be numerous and rich.

At Moscow on the 4th of Aug. the famous bell, the largest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal-founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter, 23 feet; its weight, 12,000 poods, 480,000lb. (432,000lb. English weight). The beauty of the form, the bas-reliefs with which it is adorned, the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper, render it remarkable, as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that early period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.

TURKEY.

Constantinople has been visited by a destructive conflagration. The whole quarter of the city called Sultan Bugazid, in the middle of Constantinople, has fallen a prey to the flames. Many magazines full of goods are destroyed, and the loss is estimated at two and a half millions of piastres, or more than 500,000*l.* sterling.

On the 4th Sept. the Turkish Sultan released all the inmates of the Seraglio from the perpetual imprisonment within the precincts of his palace, to which they had hitherto considered themselves condemned for life; and on granting them the facility of occasionally seeking recreation out of doors, he told them that they might in future, whenever disposed to frequent any of the public walks on the Bosphorus, freely acquaint him with their wish; for he would feel it a pleasure to indulge their inclination.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru has been divided into three Federal States, whose Congresses have united. One sits at Bolivia, another at Sicuani, the third at Huaura, under the name of the South-American Grand Confederation. Santa Cruz has been elected, by the third article of the declaration of the Assembly at Sicuani, Supreme Protector of the State.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland have made a return of their proceedings, in obedience to a vote of the House of Commons, adopted on the motion of Sir R. Peel. The general result

of this return is, that there are in Ireland 1,223 churches which require repair, for the expense of which the funds in the hands of the commissioners are insufficient. Churches are required to be built in numerous places where there is a

stant population without the oppor-
 tunity of public worship. These churches
 are to be endowed with an adequate in-
 come for their ministers. There are now
 plans of parishes formed for the purpose
 of affording such an income as might afford
 means of subsistence to a single pas-
 tor, which include an extent of country
 affording habitual access to the churches
 and union physically impossible to a
 proportion of the Protestant popu-
 lation.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS
 OF THE COUNTRY.

*Tenth Report of His Majesty's
 Commissioners for Building New Churches.*
 Their last report his Majesty's Com-
 missioners stated that 212 churches and
 chapels had been completed, in which
 accommodation had been provided for
 35 persons, including 155,938 free

Two chapels have since been com-
 pleted at North Shields, and in the parish
 of Mary, Dover. In these two cha-
 pels accommodation has been provided for
 10 persons, including 1585 free seats.
 Ten churches and chapels are in
 course of building—at Carmarthen;
 at Tregar, in the parish of Bedvelty, Mon-
 mouth; Habergam Eaves, in the parish
 of Llanfair, co. Lancaster; Newport, in
 the parish of Voollas, co. Monmouth; Vin-
 cent, in the parish of St. John the Evan-
 gelist, Westminister; at Sheerness; and at
 Trowbridge.

Plans for other chapels have been ap-
 proved, to be built at Trowbridge;
 at Trowbridge, in the parish of Stockport;
 at Trowbridge, in the parish of Ashton-
 Lyne, co. Lancaster; and at Tip-
 top, Stafford.

The Commissioners have proposed to
 grant in aid of building churches and
 chapels at the 35 following places;
 at Dawley, co. Salop; Oldbury, in
 the parish of Owen; St. George in the East,
 Essex; Bridgewater; Kildwick, co.
 York; at Clayton, Great Horton, and
 Thaxby, in the parish of Bradford, co.
 York; St. Andrew, Plymouth; Upper
 Trowbridge, in the parish of Sedgley, co. Staf-
 ford; Newton, in the parish of Mottram,
 co. Lancaster; Standish, co. Lancaster;
 at Gwernafield, in Mold, co. Flint;
 at Portsea; Bensham, in Gates-
 head; Frome; two chapels in Rother-
 ham; Trowbridge; Snenton, Notts;
 at Wrexham; Melksham; Ken-
 nington, in the parish of Bingley, co.
 York; Kimberworth, in Rotherham;
 at Aston, co. Warwick; Sut-
 ton, co. York; in the parishes of St. Bride
 t. Dunstan, London; Iron Bridge,
 co. Hereford; Glyn Taff, in

Eglsilan, co. Glamorgan; in the parish
 of St. James, Westminster; Crag, in Hal-
 lifax; and Mirfield, co. York; the plans
 for which have not yet been laid before
 the Board.

The parish of Winterbourne, co. Glou-
 cester, has been divided into two distinct
 and separate parishes; contiguous parts
 of Heston and Isleworth have been united
 and consolidated as a district for the new
 chapel at Hounslow; and district chapel-
 ries have been assigned to the parochial
 chapel at Macclesfield, and to St. George's
 Chapel, Sutton, in the parish of Prest-
 bury, co. Chester; to St. George's Cha-
 pel, in Chorley, co. Lancaster; to St.
 John's Chapel, in Workington, co. Cum-
 berland; to St. John's Chapel, Walham-
 green, and St. Mary's Chapel, Northend,
 in Fulham; to St. George's Chapel, Hulme,
 in Manchester; to Trinity Chapel, in the
 parish of Ulverstone, co. Lancaster; to
 St. John's Chapel, Whetstone, in the
 parish of Finchley; and to Philip the
 Apostle's Chapel, in the parish of Step-
 ney.

The Commissioners have also afforded
 facilities for obtaining additional burial
 grounds at several places; and they have
 declared that the patronage of the new
 chapels, built and endowed by Sir Thomas
 Dyke Acland, Bart. at Bude, in the parish
 of Stretton, co. Cornwall; by the Hon.
 Colonel and Mrs. Howard, at Lewens,
 in the parish of Reversham, co. Westmor-
 land; by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson,
 Bart. at Fareham, co. Hants; and by Sir
 J. L. Rogers, Bart. at Ivy Bridge, in the
 parish of Cornwood, co. Devon, shall be
 vested respectively in them and their heirs.

A schedule, appended to this report,
 states the number of applications to the
 Commissioners for further church accom-
 modation at 63. The applications pro-
 ceed from an aggregate population of
 1,095,604, of whom there is only church-
 room at present for 167,702. Among the
 cases mentioned are a part of Halifax,
 where there are above 100,000 inhabitants
 with accommodation for 18,000; a district
 of Manchester with 186,000 people, and
 church-room for 23,000; a portion of Not-
 tingham, 50,000 people, room for 3,000;
 and another part of Manchester, where
 we find 270,000 souls, and space in the
 existing church for only 23,000.

Hilstone House, situated about six
 miles from Monmouth, in the enlarge-
 ment of which the late General Sir Ro-
 bert Brownrigg, Bart. expended several
 thousands, and which had very re-
 cently become, by purchase, the property
 of Thomas Coates, esq. has been burnt
 to the ground.

A monument to the memory of the late Mr. Huskisson has been placed in a building erected for the purpose, in the cemetery at *Liverpool*, immediately over the spot where his remains are interred. The statue, of fine white marble, is seven feet nine inches in height, and conveys a very admirable likeness of the late Right Hon. Gentleman. He is represented in the dress of a Roman Senator, with a scroll in his hand. The artist who prepared the statue is Mr. Gibson, of *Liverpool*, who is now residing at *Rome*. The expense of the building (including extensive vaults, for future appropriation,) was about 1400*l.* and the cost of the statue about 1500*l.*

The New Act on the subject of Ecclesiastical Leases, provides that if a lease has been granted by any ecclesiastical person or body, for two or more lives, it cannot in future be renewed until one or more of the persons for whose lives such lease shall have been so made, shall die; and then only for the surviving lives or life, and for such new life or lives, as together with the life or lives of such survivor or survivors, shall make up the number of lives, not exceeding three in the whole. If the lease has been granted 40 years, then it cannot be renewed until 14 years have transpired; if for 30 years, then not until ten years have transpired; if for 21 years, then not until seven years have passed away.

The ancient court of *Pie Poudré* at *Bristol* opened in due form, before the Recorder, in his new capacity of Judge of the Tolzey Court. The customary appliances of toast, cheese, and metheglen, with the substitute of beer and cider for the lowest part of the table, were provided; and, as usual, no small portion was thrown over the crowd, which ended in a quarrel. Amongst the auditors was a Judge of the Prussian Courts, a passing visitant of the city, who partook of the metheglen.

Oct. 3. At *Herne Bay* an exceedingly gratifying festival took place, when Mrs. Thwaite, the richly-endowed widow of *Fenchurch-street*, laid the first stone of an infant school, to which she is a munificent subscriber. To a clock tower also she has nobly offered to contribute the whole cost of erection, which it is understood will amount to little short of 4,000*l.* There was a grand dinner at the *Pier inn* on the occasion. Three hundred and ninety-eight children also dined in the Assembly-rooms. In the evening there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

Oct. 27. *Huddersfield* parish church, the erection of which has just been com-

pleted, was opened for divine service. It is a beautiful structure built by voluntary subscription. The new edifice is considerably larger than the former, and upwards of 30 new pews are free, and appropriated to the use of the poor. This is the third erection on the same site. The late church was consecrated in May, 1508, and the erection previous to that, about 400 years before.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A Parliamentary Report has been published on the subject of Turnpike Trusts and Tolls, and if the system it recommends be adopted, the advantage to the community, and especially to the agricultural interest, will be considerable. The Committee are of opinion that it is expedient to abolish tolls and toll-gates, and to institute some other means for the maintenance of the turnpike roads throughout the kingdom. They advise also that the Trusts should be consolidated, both as regards revenue and management—that a rural police should be formed out of the labourers employed on the roads—and that a Central Board in London should superintend and control the management of the funds and the expenditure of the Road Trusts. The Committee are of opinion that the amount of revenue raised by means of tolls might be reduced from 16,000,000*l.* a-year to 1,000,000*l.*

Sept. 24. This being the first Saturday when the reduction of the Stamp Duties came into operation, as applied to weekly newspapers, the number sent through the General Post-office, was 74,800; being upwards of 30,000 over the usual number.

Oct. 8. A little before six p.m., a dreadful explosion took place in the South Metropolitan gas-works, caused, it is supposed, by the inexperience of some of the workmen, one of whom was missing and two severely burnt. The shock was felt for miles round.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 8. This Theatre re-opened with *Balfe's* opera, "the *Siege of Rochelle*," in which the composer himself sang a principal part; a new farce by Mr. Beazley, called *Every body's Widow*, which was justly condemned; and a trumpery spectacle dedicated to the memory of our lost favourite *Mad. Malibran de Beriot*.

Oct. 17. A tragedy, called *The Gladiator*, written by Dr. Bird, an American gentleman, was produced here, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Edwin Forrest, also

an American, who among his countrymen has great reputation as a tragedian. The history of Spartacus, as told by Plutarch, is full of interest, and presents a fine subject for the stage. Dr. Bird has made good choice of it, and given much effect to the character of the courageous slave, which was powerfully represented by Mr. Forrest. He was enthusiastically received throughout.

Oct. 20. *The Duchess of Ormond*, a domestic drama, written, we are told, by Mr. Banim, was represented, accompanied by a chorus of hisses and shouts of disapprobation. We need hardly add the piece deserved its fate.

COVENT GARDEN.

Sept. 12. This Theatre re-opened with Shakspeare's *Macbeth*, Mr. Charles Kemble acting *Macbeth*.

Sept. 30. A Piece called *The Hindoo Robber, or the Leopards of the Jumna*, was represented, in which two leopards (dogs "in lions' hides") are made to re-

lease a princess from the embraces of a serpent. The story is uniquely absurd, and we suspect Mr. Fitzball of the authorship.

Oct. 12. A weak farce entitled *Mutual Expense, or a Female Travelling Companion*, was brought upon the stage, and choked itself for lack of wholesome sustenance.

HAYMARKET.

Sept. 15. A tragic drama, called *The Cavalier*, was produced. The author is a Mr. Whitehead, and it is his first attempt at play-writing. His language is poetical and often highly dramatic, but he has made choice of a story overcharged with horrors. We hope he will try again.

Oct. 8. This Theatre closed for the winter time. It has given us pleasure to notice the superior character of some late productions here, at the same time Shakspeare has not been forgotten, and Talfour's Ion has found a graceful and a clever representative in the person of Miss Ellen Tree.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 27. Capt. John Barneby, to be Major of the Hereford militia.

Sept. 30. Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands only.

Chas. Cunningham, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in the island of Barbadoes.

Oct. 1. Felix Bedingfield, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council, in the island of Montserrat.

Oct. 8. Lieut.-Col. Henry George Macleod to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.

Oct. 18. Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B. to be Governor in Chief of the island of Jamaica; Col. Sir E. J. Murray M'Gregor, Bart. to be Governor of the islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies; Major-Gen. Sir H. Fred. Bouverie, K.C.B. to be Governor of the Island of Malta; Major-Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. to be Governor of British Guiana and its dependencies.

Oct. 19. Thomas Drummond, esq. Col. John Fox Burgoyne, Peter Barlow, Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at Woolwich, and Richard Griffith, esq. to be Commissioners for considering and reporting upon a general system of Railways in Ireland.

Oct. 21. Stephen Henry Sulivan, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Lisbon.

Oct. 21. 49d Foot, Capt. James Bucknall Bucknall Estcourt, to be Major.

Naval Promotions.—Lieut. Richard Byron, of the *Jupiter*, and Lieut. Nicholas Cory, of the *Pantolon*, promoted to the rank of Commander.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D. to be Bp. of Ripon.
Rev. J. C. Archdall, M.A. Newtownbarry R. Ireland.

Rev. — Beckett, Heighington V. co. Durham.
Rev. R. Beggie, Diseworth V. Leicestershire.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Rev. T. Blackburn, Prestwich-cum-Oldham V. co. Lanc.

Rev. W. Cartwright, Butcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. — Cottle, Taunton St. James P. C. Som.

Rev. R. W. Evans, Tarvin V. Cheshire.

Rev. W. A. Evanson, Inglesham V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Gillman, Barfreston R. Kent.

Rev. D. Jones, Llawhaden V. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. H. D. Knox, Killfyn R. Kilmallock, Ireland.

Rev. J. Macdonald, Blewberry V. Berks.

Rev. C. Maxwell, Wyddial R. Herts.

Rev. M. W. Mayow, East Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. E. L. Moore, Cong R. co. Mayo.

Rev. H. C. Morrell, Stratton Audley P. C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. W. B. Otter, Kinlet V. Salop.

Rev. A. C. Payler, Cheddington R. Kent.

Rev. T. W. Peile, Croxdale P. C. co. Durham.

Rev. W. P. Pigot, Fovant R. Wilts.

Rev. W. Price, Dingingestow V. Monmouthshire.

Rev. T. Sherriffe, Henstead R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Short, St. George the Martyr R. London.

Rev. H. Sissmoor, Chute R. Wilts.

Rev. F. Sturgiss, Sutton C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Yardley, St. Chad's V. Shrewsbury.

Rev. S. Creke, Examining Chaplain to Archbishop of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, to be Steward of the Tolzey Court in Bristol.

Rev. C. S. Green, Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Calce.—The Hon. John George Charles Fox Strangways, of Abbotsbury, Dorset.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Scarborough, the wife of T. W. Beaumont, esq. M.P. a son.—24. At Benj Cottage, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Baker, a son.—25. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey

Bathurst a dau.—28. The wife of the Hon. and Rev. W. Scott, a dau.—30. At Linton Springs, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Douglas, a son.

Lately. In Westminster, the lady of Sir W. Follet, M.P. a son.—In Gloucester-place, Fortman-square, the lady of Count George S. Metaxa, a son.—At Powerscourt, the lady of Viscount Powerscourt, a son and heir.—At Great Malvern, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fh. Wodehouse, a son.

Oct. 2. The wife of Thomas Shaw Hellier, esq. of the Woodhouse, Worcestershire, a son and heir.—3. In Curzon-st. the Lady Ernest Brudenell Bruce, a dau.—The wife of James St. George Burke, esq. of Parliament-street, a son.—At Downton House, Radnorshire, the lady of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart. a son.

5. The Lady Susan Doyle, a son.—9. At Hayling, the wife of Benj. W. Greenfield, esq. a dau.—10. At Ludlow, Shropshire, the wife of Allen J. Nightingale, esq. Assistant-Commissary-general, a son.—12. Mrs. Luke James Hansard, of Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, a dau.—13. At the vicarage, Britford, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Hill, a son.—15. At Frettenham Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Shirley, a dau.—16. At Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Richard Almack, esq. a dau.—17. At Nea-house, Christchurch, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, C. H. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15. At Payhembury, G. Messiter, esq. of Wincanton, Somersetshire, to Cath. Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. T. T. Jackson, Vicar of Payhembury, Devon.—At Lutterworth, Sidney Gurney, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney, to Louisa Eliz. dau. of the late R. Watson, esq. of Lutterworth, Leic.—At Marylebone, the Rev. G. Grimstead, to Lady Sarah Stuart, dau. of the dowager Countess of Cistestuart.—19. The Rev. John Prior, eldest son of Dr. Prior, Dublin, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Hon. C. B. C. and Lady Sarah Wandesforde, of Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny.—20. At Clifton, Capt. Collins, King's Royal Rifles, of Belmont, King's County, to Eliza Gore, only dau. of the late W. Wilcox, esq. of Islington.—22. At Camberwell, the Rev. R. G. Suckling Browne, B.D. Vicar of Atwick, Yorkshire, to Sophia, dau. of Chas. Druce, esq. of Dulwich.—At Brighton, T. Hayward, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-sq. to Josephine Eliz. only child of the late W. Burnet, esq. M.D. of Brighton.—At Brighton, M. E. Simeon, esq. second son of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart. to Eliza, dau. of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, and widow of P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop House.—At Bishopwearmouth, Edw. Haygarth Maling, esq. (cousin to the Earl of Aulgrave), to Joanna Mary, dau. of the late R. Allen, esq. of Newbottle, co. Durham.—At Farnham, the Rev. W. H. Lushington, Rector of Eastling, Kent, to Caroline, second dau. of John Menzies, esq.—27. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Richard Brindley Hone, Vicar of Hales-Owen, Salop, to Frances, dau. of J. Rickman, esq. of the House of Commons.—At Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, M.P. of Old Trafford, Queen's County, to Eliz. Idouea, eldest dau. of the Rev. K. Taylor, Rector of Clifton.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Vis. Fincastle, eldest son of the Earl of Dunmore, to Cath. dau. to the late Earl of Pembroke.—At Derby, the Rev. Thomas Mosley, Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, to Harriet, Eds. eldest dau. of the late John Newman, esq. of London.—At Ackworth, W. Chaytor esq. eldest son of Sir W. Chaytor, Bart. of Wit-

ton Castle, co. Durham, to Miss Lacy, sister to the wife of John Gully, esq. M.P. of Ackworth Park, near Fonthract.—At Boston, the Rev. C. Mossop, Vicar of Helpston, Northamptonshire, to Lucy Burrough, relict of the Rev. E. Booth, Vicar of Eriskey.—At Prittlewell, Essex, the Rev. W. L. Weddall, M.A. Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk, to Louisa Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. C. Smeat, of Frostenden.—28. At Clifton, co. Glouc. the Rev. R. Tawney, Rector of Willoughby, Warwickshire, to Susanna James, dau. of Dr. Bernard.—29. At Welton, the Rev. R. Ward, to Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. W. L. Walls, of Boothby-hall, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.—At Banwell, Somerset, the Rev. R. Pole, Rector of Shevilock, Cornwall, to Jane, third dau. of Alex. Fowell, esq. of Hurdcott House, Wilts, and granddaughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Erskine W. Holland, Rector of Wareborne, Kent, nephew of Lord Erskine, to Caroline Bennett Gray, dau. of Mrs. Olliphant.—30. At Lime-riek, the Rev. Hewett O'Eryen, to Louisa Grace Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Hoare, Chancellor of the Diocese.

Lately. At Berkeley, the Rev. C. R. E. Awdry, Rector of Felsted, Essex, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thring, Rector of Sutton Veny, Wilts.—At Whitworth, the Rev. R. Gray, son of the late Bishop of Bristol, to Sophia, dau. of the late R. W. Myddleton, esq. of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire.—At Bishop's Stoke, Hants, the Rev. C. Pilkington, Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, to Maria, only dau. of the Rev. T. Garnier, Preb. of Winchester Cathedral.

Oct. 3. At West Cholderton, the Rev. C. Fawcett, Rector of Buscombe, to Sarah Frances, dau. of G. S. Foyle, esq. of Somerford Keynes, Wilts.—5. At St. Pancras Church, Captain Charles Kerr Macdonald, to Lady Ashworth, relict of the late Gen. Sir Chas. Ashworth.—6. At Bath, the Rev. H. S. Chas. Crook, to Margaret C. only dau. of the late W. H. Douce, esq.—7. At Hampstead, Capt. Allen F. Gardiner, R.N. to Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Marsh.—8. At Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. S. Fox, to Caroline Emma, only dau. of the late W. Charlton, esq. of Chilwell Hall, co. Nottingham.—At Whalley, Edward Jowett, esq. of Eltofts, near Leeds, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Fort, esq. M.P. of Read Hall, Lancash.—11. At St. John's Paddington, the Rev. William Boyd, Vicar of Arncliffe, Yorkshire, to Isabella, eldest dau. of G. Twining, esq. of the Strand.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Visc. Beresford, eldest son of the Earl of Bantry, to Lady Mary O'Brien, youngest dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Thomond.—At Paddington, the Rev. A. M. Bennett, of Cumberland-street, to Maria Sarah, only child of the Rev. J. Pike, of Upper Seymour-street West, and niece to the dowager Countess Winterton.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Marquis Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, to the Hon. Miss Beresford, dau. of Lord Decies.—18. At Brixton, the Rev. W. Augustus Salter, of Claremont-sq. to Emma, second dau. of Wm. Brodie Gurney, esq. of Denmark-hill, near Brixton.—19. At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. T. H. Mules, Vicar of Ilminster, Somersetshire, to Eleanor Augusta, dau. of T. Mathison, esq.—At Kettering, Wm. Havens Pope, esq. of Higham Ferrers, to Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. J. Hogg, Vicar of Geddington, Northamptonsh.—20. At Offchurch, Warwick, Thos. Wathen Waller, esq. eldest son of Sir Wathen Waller, of Pope's Villa, Twickenham, to Cath. eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Wise, of Offchurch, and the Priory, War-

OBITUARY.

RT. HON. SIR ROBERT LISTON, G. C. B.

July 15. At his seat, Milburn Tower, near Edinburgh, in his 94th year, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G. C. B. a Privy Councillor, and late Ambassador at Constantinople.

Sir Robert Liston was the father of the diplomatic body, it is believed, throughout Europe. It is little more than ten years since Sir Robert retired from public life, the last appointment which he held having been that of his Majesty's representative at the Court of the Ottoman Porte. He was sworn a Privy Councillor, March 26, 1812, and invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath, Oct. 21, 1816.

The last years of a life so distinguished, and so protracted, were in every way worthy of its brightest periods. With an entire freedom from ostentation, and in the enjoyment of universal esteem, Sir Robert was distinguished by the uniform urbanity of his deportment, by activity in the promotion of every good work, and by an enlightened regard for the interests of the poor in his neighbourhood, who will long deplore his loss. Sir Robert had the misfortune to lose Lady Liston about six years ago, and has left no issue.

SIR ROBERT BARNEWALL, BART.

Lately. Aged 80, Sir Robert Barnewall, Bart. (1622) of Crickstown Castle and Greenanstown, co. Meath.

This very ancient baronetcy remained dormant from the decease of Sir George the fifth Baronet, about the middle of the last century, until the late possessor of the dignity established his right to it in Nov. 1821.

Sir Robert was fourth in descent (see Burke's Peerage and Baronetage) from Michael Barnewall, fourth son of the first Baronet. He was born Oct. 6, 1757, the eldest son of Bartholomew Barnewall, esq. of Ballyhost, co. Westmeath, and Boyne-lodge and Greenanstown, co. Meath, by Mary, second daughter of Isaac Brand Colt, esq. of Brightlingsea-hall, in Essex.

He was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Rose, eldest daughter of Charles Aylmer, esq. of Painston, co. Kildare, by whom he had an only son, now Sir Aylmer John Barnewall, an officer on the half-pay of the army. Sir Robert married secondly, Margaret-Jane, eldest daughter of George Palmer, esq. of Dublin, and of Milestown, co. Louth, one of the original Directors, and subsequently

Governor, of the Bank of Ireland. By this lady he has left an only surviving daughter, Mary-Anne.

SIR J. D. ERSKINE, BART.

July 30. In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Sir John Drummond Erskine, the fourth Baronet, of Torrie, co. Fife (1791).

He was the third and youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Erskine, the first Baronet, (great-grandson of David Lord Cardross, ancestor of the Earl of Buchan) by his second wife Frances, daughter of James Moray of Abercairney, esq. (descended from the Earls of Strathern) and Lady Christian Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglintoun.

He succeeded to the title, on the death of his brother Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine, March 3, 1835; and as he was not married, it is now become extinct.

Sir James Erskine bequeathed a fine collection of paintings, forty-six in number, and several Greek and Roman marbles and bronzes, to the College of Edinburgh, and which have now been delivered to that institution.

SIR W. C. SMITH, BART.

Aug. 21. At his seat, Newtown, near Tullamore, King's County, aged 70, the Hon. Sir William Cusack Smith, the second Baronet, of that place, (1799); Second Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

He was born on the 23d January, 1766, the only son of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, the first Baronet, also one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Master of the Rolls in Ireland, by Mary-Anne, daughter of James Cusack, esq. of Coolmines, co. Dublin, and Ballyronan, co. Wicklow; descended from Sir Thomas Cusack, Chancellor of Ireland in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and from Sir Louis de Cusacque, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry II. as lord of Killeen, Dunsany, and Gerrardstown. Sir William Smith assumed the name of Cusack before his own on the death of his mother.

Sir William entered as a gentleman commoner of Christ church, Oxford, in 1784, and took a bachelor's degree at that university. He ever preserved a fond filial attachment to Christ Church, and affectionate sketches of his College contemporaries will be found in his earlier writings. During his University course he spent all his vacations with his friend Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, or at

Burke's house, in London. With such advantages, and great natural talents, Sir William could not fail to be what his long life proved him—an all-accomplished scholar, a true patriot, and a sincere Christian.

He was called to the Irish bar in 1788; and having subsequently taken the degree of LL.D. he was admitted as an advocate in the spiritual courts. In 1795 he obtained the rank of King's Counsel; and was returned in the same year to the Irish House of Commons, as M.P. for the borough of Donegal. In that house, he took a decided part in support of the measures of Mr. Pitt, and of the Union, and also in some able pamphlets he efficiently assisted the same cause. In 1800 he was appointed Solicitor-general for Ireland; and in the following year, an occurrence took place, which, for its singularity, attracted much attention, that of the Solicitor-general accompanying his father upon the same circuit, as second judge. In Jan. 1802, the Solicitor-general succeeded his father as a Baron of the Exchequer, upon Sir Michael Smith being appointed Master of the Rolls.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy on the 17th Dec. 1808; when the celebrated John Philpot Curran was appointed Master of the Rolls.

As a Judge Sir William Smith reached the highest eminence for precision, acuteness, and constitutional as well as legal research. His decisions were distinguished by clearness, vigour, and promptitude. But if there was one feature which more than another stood prominent in the judicial character of the lamented Baron, it was his humanity. He presided at the trial of the celebrated polemic father Maguire, for the alleged seduction of Anne M'Garraghan, and his charge to the Jury on that occasion had great weight in influencing their verdict of acquittal. In politics he leaned to the constitutional doctrines of the old Whigs, and throughout his life was the consistent advocate of Roman Catholic emancipation. For this, as well as for the general tenor of his judicial life, he was the constant subject of Roman Catholic panegyric, both in their journals and at public meetings; but no sooner had he by his admirable charges to the various Grand Juries of his circuit warned the country against the destructive and revolutionary measures of the Repealers, than they all turned on him, and made him for these five years back the constant object of the foulest abuse. In the year 1834 an attempt was made to displace him by an address of the House of Commons, but the daring falsehoods urged against him were defeated by the

prompt refutation that they received; which prompt refutation drove the House of Commons to the unusual course of rescinding its vote.

In a refined and classical taste, and in a chaste and graceful style of oratory, Baron Smith peculiarly excelled. It was not on the Bench alone that he shone forth as one of the brightest luminaries of his age and country. As a political and philosophical writer he was equally distinguished. A gentleman in manners, sincere in friendship, strictly moral, and a devout Christian, in private life he was equally admirable.

In the intervals from his judicial labours, Baron Smith devoted himself to literary pursuits, to which he was passionately attached. He was the author of An Address to the People of Ireland on the proposed Union between the two Kingdoms, 1799. Review of Mr. Foster's Speech, 1799. Letter to Mr. Wilberforce on the Slave Trade. Letter on the Catholic Claims, written to Mr. Burke, 1808. Tracts on Legal and other subjects, 1811. Inquiry into the competency of Witnesses, with reference to their Religious Opinions, 1811. An attempt to show that Witnesses ought not to be required to bear testimony to their own disgrace, 1811. On that part of the Law of Evidence which relates to the proof of Deeds, 1811. He published a pamphlet on the Hohenlohe miracle; and a singular but able volume, entitled "*Metaphysic Rambles.*"

Sir William married Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Berry, esq. of English Castle in the King's County; by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Sir Michael Cusack Smith, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1793, and married, in 1820, Miss Eliza Moore; 2. Thomas Berry Smith, esq. an eminent King's Counsel, who contested the borough of Youghal with John O'Connell, esq. at the last election, and was defeated by one vote only; he married in 1819 Louisa, dau. of Hugh Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury-hall, Cheshire, and Forty, co. Cork; also two daughters, Frances-Mary-Anne, and Mary-Anne-Angelina.

The body of Baron Smith was interred on the 2d of August, at Geashill in the King's County, attended by all the neighbouring gentry and his tenantry.

VICE-ADM. SIR JOHN GORE, K. C. B.

Aug 21. At Datchet, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. and G. C. H. late Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

Sir John Gore was the second son of Colonel John Gore, formerly in command

of the 33d regt. and afterwards Lieutenant of the Tower of London, where he died in 1794.

He first went to sea in 1781, under the Hon. William Cornwallis, in the *Canada* 74, and sailed the same year for North America, that vessel being one of the fleet under Rear-Adm. Graves, which proceeded to the Chesapeake, to extricate Earl Cornwallis from his perilous situation at York Town. He subsequently accompanied Sir S. Hood to the West Indies, and bore a very conspicuous share in his brilliant actions at St. Christopher's, as well as in the battles of April 9 and 12, 1782, between Rodney and de Grasse. Mr. Gore followed his Captain into the *Dragon* 74, and in March 1783, joined the *Iphigenia* frigate, Capt. James Cornwallis, under whom he served in the West Indies until Oct. 1786.

On his return home he was appointed to the Royal Charlotte yacht, the command of which vessel had been conferred upon the Hon. W. Cornwallis at the close of the American war. He was afterwards with the same Captain in the *Robust* 74, during the Dutch armament; and subsequently in the *Hebe* frigate, Capt. Edw. Thornborough, with whom he continued until Oct. 1788, when he again joined his distinguished patron, who had hoisted his broad pendant in the *Crown* 64, and was about to sail to assume the chief command on the East India station.

Having obtained his promotion into the *Perseverance* frigate in 1789, Lieut. Gore returned home in the *Crown*, 1791; and his health having suffered extremely, he did not go afloat again until the commencement of the French revolutionary war, when he was appointed to the *Lowe-stoff* 32, Capt. W. Wolsley. In that frigate he accompanied Lord Hood's fleet to the Mediterranean, where he removed to the *Britannia* first-rate, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Hotham, and was often engaged with the enemy, both on shore and in floating batteries.

He was next removed to Lord Hood's flag-ship, the *Victory*, and being employed on shore in the defence of Fort Mulgrave, received during the bombardment a severe wound on the head. On the morning previous to the evacuation of Toulon, Lieut. Gore was ordered to visit the Arsenal, to ascertain whether fire-vessels could effect any service. In consequence of his report, he was directed to tow the *Vulcan* thither; which unfortunately prematurely exploded, and Lieut. Gore was blown out of his boat, but escaped further injury than a serious burning.

Shortly after, Lieut. Gore commanded a detachment of seamen, landed to co-

operate with a small British army in Corsica under Lieut.-Gen. D. Dundas, whose approbation of his conduct was repeatedly expressed. He continued in this service until the surrender of Bastia, May 22, 1794, when he was immediately appointed to *La Fleche* corvette, found in the harbour, and on the 12th Nov. following was promoted to post rank.

He was first appointed in this capacity to the *Windsor-castle* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. R. Linzee; in which he assisted at the capture of two French line-of-battle ships, by the fleet under Vice-Adm. Hotham, March 14, 1795. His next appointment was to *Le Censeur* 74, one of those prizes, but which was re-captured by a French squadron under Rear-Adm. Richery. On his return home, he was tried by a Court Martial, and most honourably acquitted, with a very flattering compliment from the president, Sir Roger Curtis. He afterwards successively commanded the *Robust* 74 and *Alemene* frigate. In Sept. 1796, Capt. Gore obtained the command of the *Triton* 32, and from that period he was actively employed on Channel service until the escape of the French fleet from Brest, April 25, 1799; when he was dispatched with the important information to Earl St. Vincent, Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station.

After communicating with Lord Keith, the second in command, Capt. Gore proceeded with two frigates under his orders, to reconnoitre the coasts of France and Spain, from Toulon to Cadiz, in which latter port he at length discovered the enemy's combined fleets, amounting to 38 sail of the line, with a suitable train of frigates, corvettes, &c. This very formidable force sailed from Cadiz, July 21, 1799, and Capt. Gore closely watched them until they all bore up round Cape St. Vincent, and made sail to the northward; he then pushed past them for England, and arrived at Plymouth, with the intelligence of their junction and movements, five days before they reached Brest.

Capt. Gore was subsequently sent, with a squadron of frigates under his command, to observe the enemy's movements; and while thus employed, he deterred five Spanish line-of-battle ships and two frigates from entering the port of their ally through the Passage du Raz.

The *Triton* afterwards accompanied Sir John Borlase Warren in pursuit of this Spanish squadron, the commander of which had very wisely returned to Ferrol, where his ships were lying dismantled, when the British arrived in sight of them. After Sir J. B. Warren's return to the Channel fleet, Capt. Gore continued cruis-

ing in the vicinity of Ferrol, where he had the good fortune to assist at the capture of the Santa Brigida, Spanish treasure ship, his prize-money from which exceeded 40,000*l.*

In Feb. 1801, a melancholy accident happened on board the Triton. She was firing at a French cutter which had been driven upon the Penmark rocks, when one of the main-deck guns burst, killed the Second Lieutenant and two men, and wounded twenty-two other persons, one of whom was Captain Gore, who received a violent contusion in the back.

On her return to port, the Triton was taken into dock, and Capt. Gore was immediately appointed to the Medusa, a 32-gun frigate, mounting 18-pounders on the main deck, which had been recently launched at Woolwich. During the summer of 1801, Government received intelligence that the invasion of Great Britain by France might be certainly expected; and Lord Nelson was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Naval force employed on the southern shores, from Orfordness to Beachy Head inclusive. Captain Gore had been previously ordered to assume the command of a light squadron employed in watching Boulogne, and the Medusa was now selected to bear the flag of Nelson.

On the 3rd of Aug. 1801, he was directed to place three bomb-vessels in a situation to throw shells amongst the enemy's flotilla; and on the following day three or four large gun-vessels were destroyed. On the 15th he was ordered to arrange an attack upon thirty-six sail lying in the mouth of the harbour.

We subsequently find Capt. Gore commanding a squadron stationed under Dungeness, to protect that part of the coast, and occasionally to menace Boulogne. From Oct. 1801 until Feb. 12, 1802, the Medusa was employed in cruising against the smugglers between the Start and the Isle of Wight. At the latter period he was sent with dispatches to the Mediterranean.

On the 5th Oct. 1804, the Medusa assisted at the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with valuable merchandise, and having on board specie to a very large amount. During the action that took place on this occasion, a fourth frigate blew up, by which catastrophe 240 persons perished, and it is said 811,000 dollars were lost. On his return to Portsmouth, the Medusa being in want of considerable repairs, he obtained a short leave of absence.

The honour of knighthood having been conferred on Captain Gore in Feb. 1805, he sailed for Bengal, April 15th follow-

ing, and on his return brought to England Messrs. Robinson, &c. and the treaty of peace that had been concluded with the Mahratta chief Holkar.

Soon after his arrival, Sir John Gore was removed into the *Revenge* 74, in which ship he was successively employed off Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort; his ship forming part of the squadron under Commodore Sir S. Hood.

Early in 1807, Sir John Gore was sent to join Lord Collingwood, who gave him the command of the in-shore squadron off Cadiz, where he continued until June 1808, at which period the inhabitants sent two officers on board the *Revenge*, with offers of amity, and to solicit assistance against the French. This being made known to the senior officer, Sir John Gore and Col. Sir George Smith were immediately ordered to land and negotiate with the Spanish authorities; after which his lordship directed Admiral Apodaca, and the other commissioner appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to be conveyed to England in the *Revenge*, for the purpose of treating with the British Cabinet. On her arrival at Portsmouth the *Revenge* was taken into dock; and Sir John Gore's health being much impaired, he solicited and obtained permission to retire for a time from the fatigues of active service. He accordingly gave up the command of that ship, August 6, 1808.

His next appointment was, Sept. 12, 1810, to the *Tonnant* of 80 guns; in which ship we find him successively employed in conveying troops to Lisbon; cruising under the orders of Sir Thomas Williams; superintending the blockade of Brest and L'Orient; and serving with the squadron in the Basque Roads, where he was very severely hurt by a tackle from the maintop falling on his head, occasioning a serious contusion, and giving a general shock to his whole frame. The *Tonnant*, being in a defective state, was thereupon sent home, and put out of commission in August 1812.

On the 27th Nov. following, Sir John was re-appointed to the *Revenge*, and ordered to the Mediterranean. During the whole summer of 1813 he commanded the in-shore squadron off Toulon.

Sir John Gore's promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Dec. 4, 1813; and on the 23rd of the following month, he hoisted his flag in the *Revenge*. During the remainder of the war he commanded the squadron employed in the Adriatic.

On the 22nd March, 1814, he commenced the close blockade of Venice by sea, and subsequently proceeded to Corfu,

thence to Trieste, where he was engaged in the treaty relative to the surrender of the former island, and returned to Spithead on the 16th August following.

Sir J. Gore was nominated a K. C. B. Jan. 2, 1815. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Medway, at the buoy of the Nore, and from Dungeness to the Tweed. March 23, 1818. His flag continued flying on board the *Bulwark*, 76, till the end of June 1821. After the battle of Navarin he was employed in the Mediterranean on a mission from H. R. H. the Lord High Admiral. His commission as a Vice-Admiral bore date May 27, 1825. His last command was in the East Indies, from whence he returned last year; and it is supposed that he never recovered the severe shock he sustained by the death of his only son Lieut. John Gore, his Flag Lieutenant, and a most promising young officer, who lost his life in the gallant attempt to save a seaman who had fallen overboard.

Sir John Gore married, on the 15th Aug. 1818, Georgiana, eldest daughter of Adm. Sir George Montague, G. C. B., by whom he had six daughters in addition to his late lamented son.

His body was interred in the new burial ground at Datchet. The pall was borne by eight Admirals, and a large number of relations and friends attended; but otherwise the funeral was very unostentatious.

CAPT. SIR C. COLE, K. C. B.

Aug. 24. At Killoy, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Sir Christopher Cole, K. C. B. Captain in the Royal Navy, Col. of Marines, D. C. L. and for many years M. P. for Glamorganshire.

This officer was brother to the Rev. Samuel Cole, D. D. Chaplain of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and to the late Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter college, Oxford, and Domestic Chaplain to his present Majesty when Duke of Clarence.

He commenced his naval career on board the Royal Oak, 74, in 1780; and was subsequently removed to the *Raisonaible* 64, and the *Russel* and *Princessa*, third rates. In the last he was present in the actions off Martinique and the Chesapeake in 1781, and in Rodney's battles of the 9th and 12th April, 1782. At the peace of 1783, after serving a short time in the *Trepassey*, a small vessel commanded by his brother Capt. Francis Cole, he joined the *Atalanta* sloop under the late Sir Thomas Foley. He afterwards served in the *Winchelsea*, commanded by the late Viscount Exmouth, and accompanied Commodore Cornwallis, in the *Crown*, to the East

Indies. After thirteen years' active service as Midshipman, he obtained his Lieutenancy in 1793.

He accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour to the West Indies as Flag-Lieutenant; and was by him promoted to the command of the *Surinam*, a fine corvette captured at the reduction of the Dutch colony of that name. He was next appointed to the Southampton frigate, which ship he paid off in the peace of 1802.

We next find him, in June, 1804, in command of the *Culloden*, bearing Sir Edward Pellew's flag on the East India station; from which ship he removed to the *Doris*, and in company with the *Psyche* escorted the late Sir John Malcolm as Ambassador to the Persian Court.

He remained a considerable time on the East India station, performing many important services. In 1810 he removed to the *Caroline*, of 36 guns, and in this ship captured the island of Banda in a very spirited and gallant manner—and greatly distinguished himself in the operations against Java. He arrived in England in 1811, and was honoured with a medal for the capture of Banda. Early in 1812, he paid off the *Caroline*, when the following gratifying and characteristic epistle was addressed to him by his late crew:—

“We the crew of H. M. S. *Caroline*, wish to give you our most gracious thanks for the care and favour you have shown to this Ship's company, by making you a present of a sword amounting to 100 guineas, for your noble and brave conduct when you led us to the storm of Banda, and likewise the zealous bravery in landing our troops at Batavia; and by accepting of this present you will gratify the wishes of your most obedient Ship's company.

(Signed) “THE CAROLINES.”

On the 29th of May 1812 Capt. Cole received the honour of knighthood; and early in 1813 he was appointed to command the *Ripon*, 74, in which ship he intercepted the *Wesci*, a French frigate; and he continued serving until the close of the war, a period of thirty-four years from his entrance into the Navy, a very short space of which he had been on shore.

In 1815 he was nominated a K. C. B.; and having married April 28 that year Lady Mary Talbot, of Margam Park and Penryn Castle, (widow of Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq. and sister to the present Earl of Ilchester,) he sat in Parliament for the county of Glamorgan from 1817 until 1830, when her Ladyship's eldest son was returned in his room. He was elected Deputy Grand Master of

the Freemasons of South Wales, July 10, 1821. At the time of his death, he had arrived at nearly the head of the list of Post-Captains, and was a Colonel of Marines.

A fuller memoir of the naval services of Sir Christopher Cole, particularly of the capture of Banda, will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. ii. pp. 501—517.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BUTLER.

Aug. 18. At Holt Lodge, Berkshire, Lieut.-Gen. James Butler, of the Royal Artillery invalids, late Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Colleges, Marlow and Sandhurst.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1772; Second Lieut. in the Royal Artillery in Jan. 1776; First Lieut. 1779; and Captain 1785. He served at Gibraltar from Sept. 1785 to the same month in 1787, and from 1791 to 1793 was employed by the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, in teaching the improved system of tactics, and during part of the latter year in forming and training the Sussex militia. He attained the brevet rank of Major in 1795; that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1800; in 1801 a Majority in the Royal Artillery; in 1802 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Invalid Battalion of that corps; and in 1810 the brevet of Colonel. He succeeded Major-Gen. Le Marchant as Lieut.-Governor of the junior department of the Royal Military College, Aug. 20, 1811, and received the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. R. KNIGHT.

Aug. 7. In Portman-street, Portman-square, Lieut.-General Henry Raleigh Knight.

He was appointed Ensign in the 22d foot, on the 18th Jan. 1786; was promoted to be Lieutenant in the 76th foot in 1788, and the same year placed on half-pay. In 1789 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 13th dragoons, and in 1791 a troop in the 5th dragoons; from which he was removed to the 12th dragoons in 1793. On the 3rd of March, 1795, he became Captain in the 2d foot; and the 26th of Jan. 1797, obtained the rank of Major. With the latter regiment he served in the West Indies, and in Holland in 1799. He was in the actions of the 19th Sept. and the 2d and 6th of Oct. 1799, and in those of the 13th and 21st of March, in Egypt; he was also at the siege of Aboukir and Fort Julien. The 29th of April 1802 he received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; and the 9th of July, 1803, a Majority in the 81st foot; from which he was removed to the 5th dragoon guards

the 23d of June 1804; the 30th of July 1805, he exchanged from the latter corps to the 56th foot. In the same year he was appointed to a Majority in the 4th garrison battalion. He became Colonel in the army, the 4th of June 1811, and Inspecting Field-Officer of a recruiting district. He received the rank of Major-General in 1814, and that of Lieut.-General in 1830.

VICE-ADMIRAL LAMBERT.

Sept. 16. At Weston, Hertfordshire, Robert Lambert, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

He was the eldest son of Robert Lambert, esq. many years a Captain R.N. He entered the Naval service at an early age, and in 1791 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by the late Hon. Sir W. Cornwallis, in the East Indies. He served as such on board the *Barfleur* of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Bowyer, and commanded by the late Lord Collingwood, in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794; after which he was made a Commander into the *Swift* sloop of war. From that vessel he removed into the *Suffolk* of 74 guns, as Flag-Captain to Adm. Rainier; with whom he served at the reduction of Ceylon, Amboyna, Banda, &c. &c. in the years 1795 and 1796. His post commission bore date April 11th in the latter year. Captain Lambert continued to command the *Suffolk* until June 1798, when ill health compelled him to return to England.

His next appointment was to the *Saturn* 74, in which ship he accompanied the expedition sent to the Baltic under Sir H. Parker, in 1801. On his return from that station he joined the *Alcmene* frigate, and was employed during the remainder of the war in affording protection to the Halifax, Newfoundland, and Lisbon trade.

Early in 1812 Captain Lambert was appointed to the *Duncan* of 74 guns; from which ship he removed into the *Royal Sovereign*, a first rate, on the Mediterranean station, where he remained until the termination of hostilities. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Aug. 12, 1819. Our officer soon after hoisted his flag in the *Vigo* of 74 guns, as Commander-in-Chief of the squadron employed at St. Helena for the secure detention of Buonaparte, who died during his command there. He returned from that station Jan. 1, 1822, and struck his flag on the 3d of the same month. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1830.

Admiral Lambert had three brothers in his Majesty's service; viz. John, a

General and K. C. B.; Samuel, a Lt.-Col. in the Grenadier Guards; George-Robert, a Commander R. N. Her, Henry, commanded the Java, and was slain in an action with the American ship Constitution.

REV. GEORGE ROWLEY, D.D.

t. 5. At the lodgings of University College, Oxford, after a severe illness of several weeks, aged 54, the Rev. George Rowley, D.D. Master of that Society, Chancellor of the University, and Rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire. Rowley was educated at Abingdon School under the late Dr. Lempriere, and entered as a member of University College, Nov. 1, 1799, being then 17. Having received the highest honours at the examination in the Easter Term following, he took the degree of B. A. Dec. 21, 1803, became M. A. May 8, 1804, was elected to a fellowship of University College, February 13, 1807, appointed Rector of that College in the course of the next year, and nominated Public Orator in 1810. Upon the death of Dr. Griffith, in 1821, he was unanimously elected to succeed him in the Mastership of University, to which he was elected on the 1st of June, in that year; and immediately after he proceeded B. D. (June 9) and D. D. (June 15, 1821). In 1823 he succeeded to the rectory of Stanwick and the office of Chancellor Eldon. In October, 1824, Dr. Rowley, who had previously, some years, acted as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was nominated, by the late Lord Grenville, Vice-Chancellor of the University; and it is remarkable that, although he filled that distinguished post for a usual period, he was on the very eve of resigning office, when he was seized with the fatal malady which has, in a few weeks, terminated his valuable life. During the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Rowley, independent of several very important academical occurrences, three of a particularly interesting nature have occurred: the visit of her Royal Highness the Princess of Kent and the Princess Victoria to the election and installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University, and the visit of her Majesty to Oxford.

Rowley's many excellent qualities of Dr. Rowley were well known and appreciated. His death will be deeply felt in the domestic circle of his relatives and friends. In his official duties he was noted for his ability and decision; nor was he remarkable for his firmness of character and a straightforward and fearless determination to perform, in all cases, what he deemed his duty, than for a kind-

ness of disposition and a constant readiness to consult the wishes and convenience of all who were officially connected with him.

On the 10th Oct. his body was interred in the chapel of University College. In conformity with the wishes of the deceased, the funeral was strictly private, being attended only by his relatives and the members of the College.

WILLIAM BATTINE, LL.D.

Sept. 5. In Fitzroy-place, Surrey, aged 81, the Worshipful William Battine, LL.D. and F. R. S. Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, Commissary of the Royal Peculiar of St. Katharine, one of the Senior Members of the Prerogative Office or College of Laws; formerly his Majesty's Advocate-general in the High Court of Admiralty, and one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King George the Fourth.

He was descended from a most respectable family, and through his mother's ancestry was one of the coheirs of the dormant Barony of Bray; though his great age and infirmities indisposed him from agitating his claim amongst the rest of the coheirs in the proceedings now pending. He was born at East Morden in Sussex on the 25th Jan. 1765; was formerly a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL. B. 1780, LL. D. 1785; and was admitted a Fellow of the College of Doctors of Law in London, Nov. 3 in the latter year. He was in his day a most eloquent pleader, and was engaged in the greater number of important causes relative to Divorces, for many years occurring in the Prerogative Court, and frequently in the House of Lords. His predecessor and his successor both acquired very large fortunes in the office of King's Advocate; but Dr. Battine is said to have greatly impaired his patrimony as well as squandered the acquisitions made in his profession, until reduced to a condition of comparative poverty some time before his death. He had previously moved in the highest circles, had travelled much abroad, and possessed colloquial as well as professional talents of the first order. His knowledge of Ecclesiastical Law was extensive and profound. It may perhaps surprise some who knew his habits, to be informed that he wrote an exquisitely finished poem, under the title of Cain, to combat and counteract the profane and dangerous tenets displayed in Lord Byron's performance of the same name.

This eminent civilian never sat in Parliament, but was once a candidate or the representative of a candidate for the bo-

rough of Aylesbury, which with some of his ecclesiastical officers he canvassed with great hopes and many promises from the electors, but was successfully opposed by the activity of the late Marquess of Buckingham.

The Doctor lived in habits of intimacy with the late King when Prince of Wales, who always behaved to him with great kindness and condescension, having been a near neighbour to the Doctor's father when his Royal Highness resided at Kempshot in Hampshire; and an anecdote has been related of that gentleman having accomplished a reconciliation between the King and the Heir Apparent, when there had so long prevailed a coolness between them, that there seemed no hopes of their ever being on good terms again. The Prince being by Battine impertuned to write a letter to the Queen, to invite himself to dinner at Windsor Castle, by which manœuvre the monarch was induced to forget and forgive what was past.

This very learned but eccentric man had been long in a state of great weakness and decrepitude, but retained a remarkably strong memory and other indications of vast mental acquirements, until within a few months of his death, which might be rather considered the effect of old age than disease, notwithstanding his having formerly suffered from two attacks of paralysis. His body was buried in a grave dug by his own special order, twelve feet deep, in the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, being carried to the grave in the most private manner possible, according to the desire expressed in a will made for the particular purpose of appointing an executor to superintend his interment, which took place on the 10th Sept. without a hearse, mutes, or any other circumstances of that which he denominated foolish or wicked vanity.

Doctor Battine is said to have left one surviving sister, at a great age, now living at Denon in France, but was himself never married; and the lady just mentioned is, it is believed, the last of his family.

JOHN POND, Esq. F.R.S.

Sept. 7. At his house in Greenwich, John Pond, Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and an honorary member of most of the astronomical societies in Europe.

During a period of nearly twenty-five years Mr. Pond filled the high and important office of Astronomer Royal, from which a hopeless state of ill health obliged him last autumn to retire.

As a practical astronomer, Mr. Pond had no superior; few, if any, equals. His perception of the capabilities of instruments generally, and of the mode of so using them as to render all their strong points available and their weak ones unprejudicial, formed a very striking feature in his professional character. The numerous folio volumes of his observations, so highly appreciated by scientific men in every part of the globe, are alone sufficient to show the extent and utility of the work performed at Greenwich during the time that the establishment was under his direction. The accuracy of a portion of those observations is to be attributed to improvements in the mural circle, suggested by Mr. Pond, which converted it into the most perfect instrument used in the Observatory; but the correctness of the chief part must be ascribed to a mode of observing of which he was the sole inventor. This consisted in the union of the two circles, and the observing with one by direct vision, with the other simultaneously by reflection, thus correcting those errors which are incidental to observations made by a single instrument. A result, and perhaps the most important, of the application of the mural circle, has been the formation of a catalogue of the fixed stars more perfect than any before or since produced. Here it may also be stated that the vast superiority of the Greenwich transit observations made by Mr. Pond, has been publicly recognised by several contemporary astronomers of the first rank. To his earnest and reiterated solicitations our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have, confessedly, rendered it so pre-eminent and complete. His skill in the use of these was very remarkable; his talent for observing quite unique. MM. Arago, Biot, and Delambre, as well as MM. Bessel and Schumacher, the great French and German astronomers, have borne testimony to the decided merit and originality of his method.

Mr. Pond contributed the Introduction to Astronomy, prefixed to Pinkerton's Geography; and many scientific articles to Rees's Cyclopædia; but he unwillingly appeared in print, and when called upon to take up his pen, was as brief as the nature of his subject would allow, though neatness and perspicuity characterise whatever he wrote. Speaking of his communications to the Royal Society, Sir Humphry Davy, in a discourse delivered in 1828, says, "they have been numerous, and many of them of great importance." This discourse was addressed to the Royal Society by the Pre-

sident on presenting Mr. Pond with the Copley medal, awarded to him by the Council of that learned body, "for his various papers on astronomical subjects." In his address, Sir Humphry Davy, a man not disposed to flatter, mentions the subject of this notice in the following language:—

"The merits of Mr. Pond, as an indefatigable scientific observer, are fully and justly estimated by all the Fellows of this Society who have visited or taken any interest in the Royal Observatory; but, perhaps, the early devotion of the Astronomer Royal to his favourite science, the enthusiasm with which he pursued it, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money, that he made in consequence, may be less generally known.

"Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Pond, animated by his love of astronomy, carried, at a considerable expense, some valuable instruments to the coast of the Mediterranean, hoping that a purer atmosphere and a brighter sky would give him advantages in pursuing continued observations on the fixed stars not to be obtained in the variable climate of this island, and he passed some time devoted to his scientific objects at Lisbon, Malta, and Alexandria; but the state of his health obliged him to return, and he established himself at Westbury, in Somersetshire, where in 1800 I had the pleasure of visiting him, and when I was delighted to witness the ardour with which he pursued his inquiries, and saw with admiration the delicacy of his observations with the astronomical circle of Mr. Troughton's construction.

"The researches made by Mr. Pond in the declinations of some of the fixed stars in 1800, and published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1806, fixed the attention of astronomers by their accuracy and clearness of detail, and, probably, principally caused those scientific recommendations which inclined our august patron, the Prince Regent, to appoint him to the distinguished office he now holds."

Mr. Pond's appointment as Astronomer Royal arose out of his having, while residing in the country and but little known, communicated to Dr. Maskelyne, who was a stranger to him, several corrections of errors in the "Greenwich Observations," and in the "Nautical Almanac." These induced the latter, within a very few months of his decease, to mention Mr. Pond to the Council of the Royal Society as the fittest man to succeed him. An opinion from such a quarter necessarily had great weight, and having been strongly supported by Mr. Pond's fellow collegian, the late highly-esteemed

philosopher Dr. Wollaston, the former was, on the death of Dr. Maskelyne, appointed to the vacant office on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, to whose discernment and impartiality the Government of that period very wisely intrusted its scientific patronage. The salary annexed to the situation of Astronomer Royal had been suffered to remain miserably low—the great importance and responsibility of the office being considered—for to Dr. Maskelyne, a man of large fortune, an increase was no object, therefore never asked; but it received some augmentation on the appointment of his successor; though the services required, which so very few are qualified to perform, were never liberally, or even justly, remunerated, until provision was made for the purpose on Mr. Airy's acceptance of the office.

Mr. Pond's travels, alluded to by Sir Humphry Davy, were not limited to the places named by him; but extended to Spain and Italy; and from Malta he proceeded not only to Alexandria, but to the interior of Egypt, then rarely explored by Europeans, where he made a long stay. An ardent spirit of inquiry afterwards led him to Constantinople at a time when that seat of Islamism did not offer the same personal security to the unfaithful that it affords at the present less intolerant moment. These travels, his varied and deep information, his love of truth, the liberality of his opinions, his wit, and the gentleness of his manners, altogether combined to render Mr. Pond's conversation highly instructive and exceedingly delightful.

His intimates were not many, for his indifferent state of health and contemplative habits led him to seek retirement; but among those who best knew him—his college and scientific friends—might be named a few of the most distinguished men of his day. Of these he lived to lament the loss of nearly all; by the very small number that survive him his estimable qualities will not be forgotten; and it is not unreasonable to hope that some future historian of astronomy will notice in commensurate terms his contributions towards the advancement of a science to which his life was devoted.

The remains of Mr. Pond were, according to his desire, deposited in the beautifully situated church-yard of Lee, Kent, and placed in the tomb that for ninety-three years has given shelter to the ashes of the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley. Thus by a remarkable and quite accidental coincidence, the material part of the two philosophers, who held the same appointment, who, while living, in-

habited the same dwelling, now rest in the same mansion. In the pursuit, too, of their favourite science, there are points of resemblance between the two Astronomers-Royal; both began to study it while young and at college; both travelled far and wide for the purpose of making observations in different latitudes and climates; the successor of Flamsteed was more heard of after his decease than while living; and if the opinion of the foreign astronomers before named be not founded on very mistaken data, the services rendered by Mr. Pond to practical astronomy—to that branch of the science which is of so much importance to a great maritime country, will be more generally known to a future generation of his own countrymen than to the present. The nature of his labours can be understood but by few, and it is impossible that the various improvements made by him in astronomical instruments, and in the manner of using them, should be duly appreciated by the country at large, till time has gradually given publicity to them; but not a ship, of any country, has for many years past navigated the ocean, that has not been indebted for great additional security, and for other advantages, to the observations made during the last twenty-five years at our national establishment at Greenwich, now past all dispute become the finest and best conducted Observatory in the world.

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CHARLES HENRY, M.D.

Aug. 30. At Pendlebury, near Manchester, aged 61, Charles Henry, M.D. one of the greatest scientific ornaments of that town, and a chemist of the highest reputation.

He was the son of an eminent manufacturing chemist of Manchester, whose business he has since carried on and maintained.

Dr. Henry finished his education in the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of the illustrious Dr. Black, one of the fathers of chemistry; and was the associate and friend of Brougham, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh. He was intended for the medical profession; but very delicate health, and the necessity of his co-operation in his father's lucrative pursuits, which he subsequently greatly extended, induced him, after some practice, to relinquish that arduous and harassing occupation.

Soon after the termination of his collegiate education, he delivered, in Manchester, several courses of lectures on chemistry. These lectures were illustrated by a very expensive apparatus, and contained experiments of a highly inte-

resting character. The notes of these courses ultimately led to the publication, in 1799, of a small volume on the science, which has, in successive editions, gradually become a detailed and excellent treatise on the subject. This work has long been remarkable for the precision of its information, and for the characteristic elegance of its style. In the latter particular especially, Dr. Henry is entitled to decided pre-eminence among all the writers on chemistry.

Besides this publication, he has contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, to the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and to several periodicals, a number of papers of a very interesting and important character. When coal-gas was applied to the purpose of illumination, he was one of the first to determine its constitution, to point out the best mode of analysis, and to suggest the most effective methods of obviating the inconveniences to which, in its early applications, it was liable. His papers on this subject present a fine specimen of inductive research. Never was there a more careful, more impartial, or more accurate experimenter.

As a writer, Dr. Henry deserves a much higher reputation than he has, in this respect, yet obtained. His characters of Priestley, of Davy, and of Wollaston, are some of the finest specimens of that species of composition in the English language. The discrimination which they manifest, and the elegance and accuracy of the style, will render them models of the highest value to those who are required to exercise their powers upon such topics.

In private life, Dr. Henry had qualities calculated to excite and to rivet esteem and admiration. His conversation was peculiarly attractive and insinuating. Pregnant with varied and extensive information, he knew how to impart it in the most alluring manner. He never appeared to speak for the purpose of display. He always seemed to talk for others, not for himself. The combination of kindness with mental superiority was his most marked characteristic; and it attached to him every one who came within the sphere of its influence.

Occupying a splendid establishment, he displayed commensurate hospitality. He was particularly distinguished for the liberal and active patronage which he readily afforded to those aspirants in science who attracted his attention. In such cases, he required no solicitation, the encouragement was on his part spontaneous; it was the emanation of his nature.

Dr. Henry had just returned from the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Bristol, where he was appointed one of the Secretaries for the next year's meeting at Liverpool.

For some time past he had been in a very indifferent state of health, and had occasionally laboured under great nervous irritability. His indisposition was greatly increased by the excitement consequent upon the meeting of the Association, from which he returned with a considerable aggravation of the symptoms he had previously exhibited; and he suffered under an almost total privation of sleep, which appears to have finally overpowered his faculties. He was found in the private chapel attached to his house, quite dead, having shot himself with a pistol, the report of which had not been heard by any of the family.

His body was interred on the 7th of September, in the burial-ground of the chapel in Cross-street, Manchester, and his coffin was deposited upon that of his respected father.

MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.

Sept. 23. At Manchester, aged 28, Madame Malibran de Beriot, the excellent vocal actress.

Maria Felicitas, the eldest daughter of Senor Manuel Garcia, a celebrated tenor singer of the Italian Opera, was born in Paris in 1808. When only eight years of age, she accompanied her parents to London, where a residence of several years rendered her acquisition of the English language little more than a natural result. Her youth was one of unceasing study and harsh constraint. Her father, the best singing-master in Europe, compelled her to conquer a voice by no means of the finest natural quality, and to acquire a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of music, with a violence to which it is painful to advert. A similar education would have stupified or destroyed one of a less buoyant spirit; but Maria Garcia was sustained through it by a temperament of singular energy and vivacity,—perhaps by the consciousness that she possessed those gifts yet more precious than her impressive and penetrating voice, or her striking Spanish features, which were one day to make her the wonder and delight of all Europe.

She made her first appearance on the stage as one of that unhappy troop—the chorus of the Italian Opera in London. It was in the year 1825, and, therefore, at the early age of sixteen, that she made her *début* as *prima donna* on the same boards, in ‘*Il Barbière*.’ “Her extreme youth,” says Lord Mount Edgecombe, in his

pleasant Musical Reminiscences, “her prettiness, her pleasing voice, and sprightly easy action, gained her general favour.” This agreeable impression was confirmed by her performance in ‘*Il Crociato*,’ which was brought out by Velluti, at the latter end of the same season. Subsequently she appeared, with an increased credit to herself, at the York Festival,—one of the youngest singers who ever occupied so prominent a post on a similar occasion.

In 1826 she accompanied her family to America, to assist in the novel attempt to establish the performance of Italian operas in that country. Senor Garcia carried with him a very inefficient company, and the speculation was attended with little success. The most laudable motives, and sorrows of a nature we cannot reveal, induced the young Maria, the admired of all men, to marry at this time an elderly French merchant at New York, M. Malibran. This merchant almost immediately afterwards failed, and was cast into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, voluntarily gave into the hands of his creditors her marriage settlement, left her husband, and returned to England to seek support from the exercise of her vocal and dramatic talents.

On her return to Europe, although as yet but a girl, the love of her art, intense study, and the motives she had for exertion, had made her already a performer of unrivalled excellence. The whole of the *dilettanti* of Paris were kept constantly in raptures, and every night she concluded her performances amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers; whilst a number of men of all ages, who adored the very footsteps of the beautiful and ravishing *cantatrice*, followed her carriage to the door, and remained hours afterwards in the street, with their eyes fixed on her windows as if they were under the influence of magnetism.

From Paris she returned to London; where, at the King's Theatre, she shone with increased lustre, through the brilliant season of 1829. Her principal characters were *Rosina*, *Tancredi*, *Desdemona*, *Semiramide*, *Zerlina*, *Romeo*, and *Ninetta*. The widely-extended reputation of the fair songstress now occupied the attention of musical society throughout Europe. She traversed extraordinary distances to fulfil her numerous engagements; and her slight frame seemed endowed with a power of endurance almost equal to the surprising readiness and ever-active heroism of a spirit which no difficulty was able to appal. Her last engagement at Naples was for 80,000 francs and two

benefits and a half, for forty nights; while that upon which she entered at Milan, with Duke Visconti (the director of *La Scala*), was, exclusively of other profitable stipulations, 450,000 francs for 185 performances.

In the spring of 1834, Madame Malibran was gathering fresh laurels at Rome, where she gave a concert for the benefit of a family in extreme indigence, which realised for them the sum of 600 pieces of gold. In May of the same year she made her memorable *début* at Milan, with astonishing *éclat*. It was here that a medal, in honour of her excellent talents, was struck, bearing her likeness, with the motto on the reverse, "*Per universale consenso proclamata mirabile nell' azione e nel canto.*" Her subsequent stay at Venice was concluded with a charitable action. The proprietor of the *Teatro Emeronuilio* requested her to sing once at his theatre. "I will," answered she, "but on the condition that not a word is said about remuneration." The poor man was saved from ruin.

We next find this indefatigable and extraordinary woman at Naples. From Naples she revisited Paris, and then proceeded to fulfil her engagements in England for the season of 1835. Madame Malibran's first appearance in an English version of *La Sonnambula*, took place at Covent Garden, on the 18th of May. Her thorough knowledge of the English language (learned in early years) combined with that full-toned pronunciation she acquired in singing Italian—her high dramatic talent, which so few singers in England possess in the least degree, combined with her wonderful voice, produced an union of means of enchantment as yet unknown to the English stage. Her toil must, at this time, have been excessive, from the number of professors requiring her aid at concerts, and the overwhelming invitations to assist at the royal and noble parties of the season; but her nerve and spirit appeared to be unquenchable. She would after these great exertions rise sometimes at five or six o'clock in the morning, and in her *robe de chambre* practise for several hours those miraculous chromatic passages by which audiences would be electrified. Now and then she would break off in the midst of her musical study at the sudden thought of some attitude she would try before her glass, which was appropriate to second the effect of what she was singing. It was thus one day the attitude struck her which produced such unbounded applause in the *Horatio* (*Orsino*); when the news of the death of her lover is announced to the heroine.

Far from seeking relief from her exer-

tions, in preference to sedentary repose poor Malibran would mount a horse, the more praiseworthy the better, and ride as fast as his speed would carry her, as long as her attendants would follow her. She was not only the boldest, but the best, as well as the most elegant, of horsewomen; and all the fears her venturous equitation gave her friends were without foundation. When the weather would not allow of her riding she would amuse herself at home, with the simplicity and playfulness of a child, in making good-humoured caricatures of those present, conundrums, riddles, and *bouts rimés*.

During her next sojourn at Milan, she heard of the premature death of Vincenzo Bellini, at Paris, on the 23d of September, 1835. Affected at the loss of the young composer, she immediately caused a subscription to be opened at Milan, for a tribute to his memory; at the head of which her own name was affixed for 400 francs. On exactly the same day and month of the following year she herself ceased to exist! Malibran's generosity was unbounded. After the few first years of her career, when she had already gained immense sums, so much had she spent to relieve her husband and relatives, and oblige her friends, that nothing was left; and M. Gabriel Delessert, the great banker, and other friends, were obliged to make representations to her, and to insist on receiving her money, and not allow her to give all away.

In March 1836, Madame Malibran, then in Paris, and freed, by the French courts, from the bondage of her union with Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Beriot, a Belgian, whose surpassing ability as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. On this occasion, the Queen of the French presented her with a magnificent *agraffe*, adorned with pearls. On the 2d of May following, Madame de Beriot resumed her English performances at Drury Lane Theatre; and, on the 27th of the same month, appeared in *The Maid of Artois*, which, owing to her exertions, obtained the highest success. At the close of the season, she accompanied her husband to Brussels, and other cities on the Continent, where her progress was a succession of triumphs.

A remarkable combination of fine qualities rendered Madame Malibran de Beriot the wonder of all who saw and heard her. Her mental conceptions were of the highest order; while in the demonstrative and executive parts of her art, in the exercise of faculties of the most rare and exciting nature, she has never been surpassed.

Her voice was a contr'alto in character; but it extended to a range that was astonishing. She could descend to F and E flat below the lower C in the treble clef, and reach C and D in alt. Her genius, her capabilities, her dauntless energy, her unceasing industry, were alike surprising. In the words of an eminent critic, "she had all the endowment, all the acquisitions, and, above both, all the devotion and concentration of mind, common to those strong and gifted individuals who rise to pre-eminence, whatever the nature of their pursuits." Amongst her many accomplishments, she was not only a graceful dancer, but the skill and taste in painting which she possessed would alone have led her to distinction. She has been heard to sing, in one evening, in six different languages, and with unqualified admiration in all.

The closing scene of her strangely coloured history now draws nigh. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival of the present year, she arrived in that town, after a rapid journey from Paris, on Sunday the 11th of September. On the Monday evening she went through the fatigue of singing no fewer than fourteen pieces with her Italian friends. She was ill on Tuesday; but she insisted upon singing both morning and evening, lest her illness should be reported to be only feigned. On Wednesday her indisposition was still more evident, but she gave the last sacred composition she ever sang, "Sing ye to the Lord!" with thrilling effect; and on that evening, the 14th, her last notes in public were heard, in the duet, "Vanne se alberghi in petto," from *Andronico*, with Madame Caradori Allen. It was received with enthusiastic applause, and the last movement was encored. She did repeat it; but it was a desperate struggle against sinking nature—she never sang afterwards. A strong effort of emulation and rivalry between the two ladies was evident to the audience. Some of those present are said to have found in Malibran's pealing melody a pathos even above what they had ever heard from her; as if, like the dying swan, she found at the approach of death thrilling notes she had not before.

She was immediately bled, and removed to her apartments at the Mosley Arms, where she was attended by Drs. Hull and J. A. Bardsley, and by Mr. Worthington. Her physician, Dr. Belluomini, of the Quadrant, London, arrived at Manchester, three days after; he declined holding a consultation with the gentlemen already named, alleging that, as he was a homœopathist, and as his practice

was consequently very different from theirs, a consultation could be of no use whatever. She continued gradually getting worse; until, on the afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 22, she became insensible, and her general condition so alarmed Dr. Belluomini, that, after suffering considerable anxiety, he determined to call in some skilful surgeon. Mr. William Lewis was accordingly summoned; and he pronounced her state to be that of extreme danger. On the following evening she expired.

From the commencement of her illness Monsieur de Beriot scarcely left the sufferer for an instant, excepting when engaged in the performances of the Festival. His affectionate solicitude testified him to be one of the most devotedly attached of husbands, and it was reciprocated by her with equal tenderness. In the course of a conversation with Mrs. Richardson (the landlady), at an early stage of her illness, she mentioned that she had known De Beriot nine years, and had been seven years of that time married to him; but that she had not been able to make their marriage known until within the last two years. She then added, emphatically, "If he had had any faults, I should have found them out before now; but there never was such a man. I am certainly blest with a most affectionate husband; and that, I am afraid, few can say in a similar situation to myself." It is believed that she had two children during this marriage: one, a girl, died in her infancy, and the other a boy, now about four years old, is residing with his paternal aunt, at an estate purchased by his father and mother, in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

By the advice of Dr. Belluomini, M. de Beriot left Manchester immediately after his wife's decease, and proceeded post to Belgium, to seek consolation in the bosom of his family. He left Mr. Beale, music-seller, of Manchester, in charge of the funeral.

The funeral took place on the 1st October. The Catholic funeral service was first performed over the remains of the deceased at her rooms, at which most of the Managing Committee were present; and at ten o'clock the procession, consisting of a hearse-and-four, and five mourning coaches, containing the Boroughreeve, the Earl of Wilton, Sir G. Smart, and some of the principal members of the Committee, followed by upwards of fifty carriages, with numerous gentlemen on foot—moved to the Collegiate Church. On its arrival the body was placed on tressels in the centre aisle, and the English service read. A solemn Dirge and an Anthem

were then performed by the choir, assisted by several of those engaged in the Festival; after which the organist struck up the "Dead March in Saul," and the coffin was carried to the choir, and placed in a vault. The *Moniteur Belge* states that a Funeral Service was celebrated on the following Saturday in the church of Lacken. It is supposed that the body will be eventually removed to the same place.

MR. JAMES POWER.

Aug. 26. In Buckingham-street, Strand, aged 70, Mr. James Power, the eminent music-publisher.

As a liberal and upright tradesman, Mr. Power enjoyed the respect of every one to whom in the way of business he was known; as well as the private friendship of many distinguished individuals, and the personal esteem of all who were capable of appreciating the moral dignity of his character. But as connected with national music and literature, the name of James Power will long be remembered. He was the early and unostentatious patron, and, subsequently, the steady friend of Moore, when adverse circumstances clouded the poet's fortune.

Mr. Power was born at Galway, in Ireland; his parents were highly respectable, but had the good sense to apprentice him to a pewterer in his native town. By the same regularity of habit, and attention to business, which distinguished him in after life, he became so skilful an artificer, that he undertook to repair the bugles of a light infantry regiment, then quartered at Galway. This undertaking, although at the time he was perfectly ignorant of the construction of the instrument, was accomplished so skilfully, that the bugles and trumpets of different regiments in Ireland were sent to him for repair. Finding the reputation of his workmanship was daily increasing, Mr. Power removed to Dublin, and established himself in Westmerland Street, as a military instrument-manufacturer. This step involved the necessity of dealing a little in music, and he took a younger brother (Mr. William Power) into partnership, for the purpose of attending to his increasing business.

The demand in Dublin for lyrical compositions, induced Mr. Power to enter into the speculation of offering Mr. Moore, some of whose productions had already been published by him, the sum of fifty pounds for a set of twelve songs, adapted to Irish melodies, to be arranged by Sir John Stevenson. We have been told that the success of the first number of the "Irish Melodies" was such as to induce the Messrs. Power to enter into an

agreement with Mr. Moore, for an annuity of five hundred pounds for seven years, on condition of receiving from him a certain, and not very large number of songs. And this agreement was, we believe, twice subsequently renewed by Mr. James Power, who, shortly after the appearance of the second number of the "Irish Melodies" (October 1807), removed from Dublin to London, and commenced business as a music-publisher on his own account, at his warehouse, No. 34, Strand.

The publications of Mr. Power embrace a collection of the compositions of the most popular lyric writers of the last thirty years, which were always produced from his press in a style of neatness of embellishment, superior to all contemporary works. But the principal work with which the name of James Power will remain proudly associated, is the collection of "Irish Melodies" by Moore, arranged by Stevenson and Bishop; a publication which extends to ten numbers, with a supplemental one; it appeared at intervals between 1807 and 1834, a space of twenty-seven years, with undiminished popularity. The publisher, although as unostentatious a man as ever breathed, and most strongly opposed to the tricks of puffing, appears himself to have felt a degree of honest pride in his connexion with this beautiful national work, from his having latterly adopted the punning imprint of "*The Power of Melody*," around an Irish harp.

Mr. Power has left a widow and a large family, by whom no doubt his lucrative business will be carried on, as he possessed the copyright of many valuable musical and literary works.

MR. JOSEPH WATTS.

July 12. At Hampstead, whither he had gone about a fortnight before for the benefit of the air, Mr. Joseph Watts, of Peerless Pool Baths, City Road.

Mr. Watts was born on the 2d of Jan. 1804, and was the eldest son of Joseph Watts, Esq. the builder of the Peerless Pool estate, of whom a memoir appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1828. From his earliest years he evinced a marked attachment to literature, and he could not remember the time when his chief pleasure had not consisted in reading. At the age of twelve or thirteen he became a contributor to several of the minor periodicals of the day; and among the first of his productions which saw the light was a series of political essays, on what would now be called the Conservative side of the question, in "*Shadgett's Weekly Review*," a pamphlet set up expressly to counteract the effects of the

matory publications of Cobbett, and their coadjutors; this was 17, and for some years afterwards in the habit of sending contributions always under an assumed signature, many of the minor periodicals then in vogue.

Shortly after, Mr. W. became a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* to whose pages he was for several years a frequent contributor. One subject which he pursued through several years, was the state of the "Metropolitan Courts of Requests," a subject in which he took considerable interest, and which he afterwards drew the attention of the public, in the daily journals.

Mr. Watts, however, made less frequent use of his pen after he became, in 1821, a proprietor of the London Institution.

From that time until 1832, he spent four or five evenings in every week in the library of that establishment; and, by a course of attentive reading, he acquired an addition to his already extensive stock of information, and thus only a large and valuable library at the disposal of the Institution, could afford Mr. W.'s studies were principally devoted to the investigation of two subjects, one of which, at least, the Law, is generally held upon as too dry and abstruse to attract to any not professionally engaged upon to engage in its practice; the other, Colonial Statistics, is so much neglected on every hand.

In 1832 Mr. Watts was elected a trustee for paving and lighting the parish of St. Luke, of which he had been a member since his birth; and this circumstance led to an occasion which afforded him a display of his legal acquirements.

A strong party in the parish was formed in 1835, in favour of Mr. W.'s motion for a Bill to be introduced into Parliament for an amendment of the

Local Poor Act, and especially for a reduction in the amount of rate levied, to constitute a vestryman. A meeting was appointed by Mr. Watts to consider this application, of which Mr. W. was an exceedingly active and efficient member, and the new bill was thrown out in the House of Lords. At the same time, however, the deputation succeeded in procuring the favourable election of a number of the members of the Bill to the Board of Trustees at a tumultuous vestry meeting which lasted till past midnight, and under circumstances which, in Mr. Watts's opinion, rendered the whole transaction highly creditable.

A meeting of parishioners was accordingly held, and a subscription entered into to bring the matter to an issue. Proceedings which followed, and required considerable legal know-

ledge and acumen, were conducted under the direction of Mr. Watts, and a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench displaced the whole of the newly-made trustees, and ordered a fresh election, at which they were defeated by a great majority, chiefly through the "Guardian Society," of which Mr. W. was the founder and honorary secretary.

Mr. Watts shortly after directed his attention to the improvement of the police of the parish, especially with a view to the suppression of the "moral nuisances" with which it unfortunately abounded, with very considerable success. No less than seventeen parties were prosecuted, eight of whom were actually brought to trial and convicted, the prosecutions being conducted by Mr. W. without even the assistance of a solicitor, and at an expense, his services being quite gratuitous, of little more than fifty pounds for the whole. The full details of these and other similar measures proposed and carried through, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Watts, are given in the "Report of the Trustees for 1834-5," and the absence of any mention of his name is only attributable to his being likewise the author of the report. These details will not be deemed unimportant by those who reflect that there are few cities in the empire which can rival in wealth, population, and intelligence, the metropolitan parish of St. Luke. On Mr. W.'s retirement from office, on the completion of the usual three years' service at Midsummer 1835, he was universally regarded as the most efficient member the board had ever possessed, and his fellow-trustees paid him the almost unprecedented honour of an unanimous vote of thanks.

In October 1835, when Mr. Wall, the vestry-clerk, declared his intention of retiring, Mr. Watts became a candidate for the office, in opposition to Mr. Rowland Wilks, the son of the M.P. for Boston, and former vestry-clerk of St. Luke's parish. The contest terminated in favour of Mr. Wilks, but under circumstances which almost rendered it a triumph for his competitor, whose friends gave him a public dinner at the City of London Tavern to celebrate it as such. Though naturally indignant at the conduct of some of his former partizans on the occasion, Mr. Watts did not withdraw his assistance from parochial affairs, but was elected at Easter 1836, a guardian of the poor.

In the course of the proceedings above noticed, Mr. Watts's legal acquirements became known to a comparatively extended circle, and among others to several gentlemen of the law, by one of whom at least, a barrister of eminence, he was

advised to adopt the bar as a profession; but it was known to few beyond the range of his own family that his other favourite branch of study—the history, statistics, and government of the British Colonies—had been prosecuted to such an extent, that there was scarcely a colony in the empire, with the details of whose affairs he was not as familiar as with his own parish. On the recent republication of Mr. Montgomery Martin's History of the Colonies, Mr. Watts communicated to that gentleman several corrections of erroneous statements in his former edition. Nor was his fund of general knowledge less remarkable. He would sometimes surprise even those who knew him best by the flood of information he would pour forth on some obscure and minute point, arising casually in the course of conversation.

Mr. Watts died unmarried. He was buried in the family grave in St. Luke's church-yard, on the 19th of July.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 43, the Rev. *H. Berry*, Minister of St. Michael's church, Liverpool, and late of Chepstow. This gentleman was well known to the agricultural world for his indefatigable attention in improving the breed of short horned cattle, and in advancing the best interests of the rural classes by his literary communications, particularly through the pages of the "British Farmer's Magazine," projected by him, in conjunction with Mr. Fleming, in 1826.

Aged 60, the Rev. *John Browne*, Perpetual Curate of Ashford and Taddington, both within the parish of Bakewell, and Master of the Free School at that town. He was nominated to the Chapelry of Taddington in 1804, and to that of Ashford in 1828.

Aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Drought*, Chaplain general of the Colony of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

The Rev. *Charles Griffiths*, of Worthing, formerly Curate of Lancing.

The Rev. *William George Wakeley*, of Ballyburly, in the King's county.

The Rev. *Charles Wheeler*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, to which he was presented in 1831 by Christ church, Oxford. He was for some time Chaplain of Merton College.

Sept. 2. At Basford, near Nottingham, aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Milward*, Vicar of Horsley, Derbyshire, to which he was presented in 1801 by the Earl of Chesterfield.

Sept. 14. Aged 53, the Rev. *John Duncalf*, Incumbent of Peak Forest church, Derbyshire, to which he was pre-

sented by the Duke of Devonshire in 1812. He took the degree of B.D. as a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1819.

Sept. 16. At Whiston, near Rotherham, aged 62, the Rev. *Richard Lacy*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1794; and was presented to Whiston in 1807, by Lord Howard of Effingham.

Sept. 20. At Paris, the Rev. *W. G. Straghan*, formerly of Demerara; late Curate of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, and brother to the Rev. Mr. Straghan, Rector of that parish.

Sept. 26. At Wells, aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Foster*, Prebendary and Priest Vicar of that cathedral, and Rector of Sutton Bonnington, Notts. He was the son of the Rev. Aaron Foster, of Wells; entered of St. Maryhall, Oxford, 1784; graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; was presented to the rectory of Sutton Bonnington in 1810 by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; and to the fifth Prebend of Wedmore, in the cathedral of Wells, in 1820.

Sept. 26. At Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *William Papillon*, Vicar of that parish. He was the third son of David Papillon, esq. of Lee, in Kent, formerly chairman of the Board of Excise, by his first wife Bridget, dau. of Wm. Turner, of the White Friars, Canterbury. Of this very ancient family, which is as old as the conquest, a minute account will be found, under Papillon Hall, in Lubbenham Parish, in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, II. 709. Mr. Papillon was matriculated of University college, Oxford, 1779; graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786; and was collated to Wymondham in 1788 by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely.

Sept. 26. At Blackwell-house, Somerset, aged 68, the Rev. *Andrew Daubeny*. He was a native of Bristol, entered Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1785, and graduated B.A. 1789. M.A. 1792.

Sept. 28. At Withyam, Sussex, aged 83, the Rev. *Sackville Stephens Bale*, for fifty-eight years Vicar of that parish; where he succeeded his father, the Rev. Sackville Spencer Bale, M.A. in 1778 on the presentation of the Dorset family.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Richard Chapman*, Vicar of Tanington-cum-Brundish, Suffolk, to which he was presented in 1817 by Dr. King, then Bishop of Rochester.

Oct. 3. At his house in Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 84, the Rev. *John Freedy*, Vicar of Ilinton and Rector of Stene, Northamptonshire, to which united churches he was presented in 1809 by Earl Spencer.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 10. In his 70th year, Philip Hill, esq. of Greek-st. Soho-square.

Sept. 18. Aged 61, Benjamin Critchett, esq. Inspector of the Letter Carriers' Office at the Post Office, London.

Sept. 21. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 58, Sarah, wife of William Dunn, esq.

Sept. 23. At Notting-hill, Janet, wife of A. Menzies, esq. F.L.S.

At Camberwell, aged 84, Barbara, widow of John Cruicksbank, esq.

Sept. 25. At the house of Mr. Rixon, her brother-in-law, Clapham, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Captain Gother, late of Bermondsey.

Sept. 27. In Cloudesley-sq. Islington, aged 40, Charles Dalrymple, esq.

Sept. 28. Aged 47, James Alexander Frampton, esq. of Tavistock-square.

Sept. 30. In Myddelton-sq. Lætitia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D. Minister of St. Mark's, Pentonville.

Lately. Edmund, son of John Burke, esq. of Chelsea.

Aged 67, Lewis John Delporte, second cousin to the Countess of Westmorland and the Viscountess Melville.

Stanley Fletcher Heys, esq. uncle to the Earl of Winterton.

In Park-errescent, Ferdinand, infant son of the Baron de Lagos.

In Berners-street, Robert Scott, esq. son of the late Walter Scott, esq. of Raeburn.

In Bernard-street, H. Berry, esq.

Oct. 1. Aged 86, Mr. James Payne, of Noble-st. senior Member of the Goldsmiths' Company.

In Dorset-square, James Barnett, esq.

Oct. 2. At Blackheath, Chas. Wray, esq. second son of the late John Wray, esq. formerly a banker and alderman of Hull. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1811, was Recorder of Hull for several years, and afterwards President of the Courts of Demerara for 14 years, and retired only a few months ago.

Mrs. Salomons, mother of Philip Joseph Salomons, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

Oct. 3. At Portland-place, aged 83, William Collings, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Ashlin and Collings, Belton-st. Long Acre.

Giles Cole, esq. of Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, late of Woburn-place.

At Argyll-st. aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of James Hillman, esq. of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Deptford.

Oct. 5. Aged 33, Blackwood Gore Currie, esq.

Oct. 6. In Northwick-terrace, Harriet, wife of F. Madan, esq.

Oct. 7. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 70, Mary, relict of W. Newcombe, esq. of Fleet-street and Trevithick, Cornwall.

Oct. 9. At Pennsbury, Wandsworth-road, aged 60, S. Fossick, of the Society of Friends.

Oct. 10. Mr. J. T. Harris, Chorus Master at Drury-lane Theatre.

Oct. 11. At Chelsea, aged 62, Mr. R. G. Ashley, formerly principal viola in the orchestra at the King's Theatre, and youngest brother of the well-known musical family.

In Russell-sq. aged 60, James Atkinson, esq.

Oct. 12. In Guilford-pl. Geo. Owen Whiteside, esq.

Mary, relict of James Halford, esq. of Piccadilly, and Laleham.

At Grenwich, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Sutton, M.D.

At Cambridge-heath, aged 75, Anne, widow of Dr. Walker, of Bond-court, Walbrook.

At Manor-house, Deptford, in his 70th year, John Hillman, esq. many years Surveyor of Shipping to the Hon. East India Company.

Oct. 13. At Walworth, in her 17th year, Sarah, dau. of Mr. Geo. Hollis.

Oct. 14. At Clapham, Geo. Andrew Creagh, late Lieut. and Adjutant 14th Reg. and son of Col. A. Creagh, C.B.

At Kentish Town, aged 84, Anna Maria, relict of Mr. H. Voysey, and grand-niece of the Rev. John Wesley.

Aged 46, James Wyld, esq. Geographer to the King, formerly of the Quartermaster-general's Office, Horse Guards.

Oct. 15. In the Inner Temple, aged 84, John Adam, esq.

Oct. 16. In Wimpole-st. Eliza-Anne, youngest daughter of M. D. French, esq. of Tortola.

BERKS.—*June* 29. At Wokingham, T. H. A. Earle, esq. late of Swallowfield Place, a Justice of the Peace for Berks and Wilts.

Sept. 29. At Binfield Park, aged 78, Margaret, widow of Sir John Walsh, Bart. She was the dau. of Joseph Fowke, esq. of Bexley, by Eliz. dau. of Joseph Walsh, esq. Governor of Madras; was married in 1778 to John Benn, esq. who took the name of Walsh in 1795, and was created a Baronet in 1804; he died in 1825, leaving issue Sir John Benn Walsh, the present Bart. and Eliz. wife of Capt. C. G. Digby, R.N.

Oct. 7. At Speen-hill, aged 88, Charlotte, relict of Edmund Seymour, esq. of Inholmes.

Oct. 13. At Harwell, aged 89, R. Miles, esq.

BUCKS.—*Oct.* 5. Selina, wife of Matthew Knapp, esq. of Linford house.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Truro, Margaret, widow of Capt. J. Conn, R.N.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Foxlow, aged 62. B. Wyatt, esq.

DEVON.—*Sept. 16.* Aged 60, Joseph Sparkes, esq. principal proprietor of the late General Bank at Exeter, of which he was the chief conductor for more than 40 years.

Sept. 19. At Tor Grove, near Plymouth, Edmund Winn Foot, only son of George Foot, esq.

Sept. 21. At Stonehouse, aged 68, Miss Boger, eldest sister of J. Boger of Wolsden, in Cornwall, esq.

Sept. 23. At Torquay, Frederick William, 4th son of James Laurell, esq. of Frimley Park, Surrey.

Sept. 24. At Torquay, aged 24, C. J. Stephenson, esq. of Queen's college, Oxford, and of Lympham, Somerset.

At Peamore, Agatha, wife of S. T. Kekewich, esq.

Oct. 10. At Stoke Fleming, aged 58, J. D. Andrews, esq.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Hartlepool, William, sixth and last surviving son of the late Thos. Selby, esq. of Biddleston, Northumberland.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 28.* At Harwich, aged 32, Mary Ann, wife of John Barnard, esq. banker, Cornhill. She was drowned, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat.

Lately. At Great Dunmow, Maria, dau. of the Rev. John Lewis, Rector of Ingatestone.

At Chelmsford, T. Simpson, esq. of the firm of Sparrow and Co. bankers.

Aged 73, Frances, relict of Colonel Rigby, of Mistley Hall, grandmother of the present Lord Rivers.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*June 19.* At Frocester, John Keys, esq. of Tenby, South Wales.

June 28. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Lieut.-Col. James Lawtie, of the Bengal army.

July 2. At Cirencester, James Fielder Croome, esq. banker, of Cheltenham.

Sept. 12. At the Spa, near Gloucester, aged 68, Nathaniel Forte, esq. late of Barbados, and for some years Speaker of the House of Assembly there.

Sept. 13. Aged 57, Wm. Hale Der- rington, esq. of Kempsey.

Sept. 17. In his 80th year, Thomas Hungerford Powell, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Alexander Finlay, esq. of Limpsfield, Surrey, late of Edinburgh.

At Winterbourne, Arabella, wife of Major-General Dana, sister to the late Lord Forester.

In Gloucester, Mr. William Smith,

landlord of the Shakspeare tavern, and a descendant in the sixth degree from the poet himself.

Oct. 5. At Cheltenham, aged 42, Wm. Gordon, esq. of Haffield, co. Hereford.

Oct. 10. At Castle Godwyn, aged 83, Wm. Charles Lake, esq.

HANTS.—*Sept. 18.* Aged 17, Susan- nah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Nicho- las, esq. of Winchester.

Lately. At Plant, within four days of each other, Wm. Friend, esq. aged 87, and Mrs. Friend, aged 80.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 82, Mrs. Walters, mother of the Rev. Chas. Wal- ters, Rector of Bramdean.

Oct. 1. At Southampton, Lydia-Ma- riane, wife of John Charles Girardot, esq. of Little Bookham, Surrey, dau. of the late Charles Vere Dashwood, esq. of Stanford Hall, Notts.

At Christchurch, John Kirkby Picard, esq. formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

HERTS.—*Oct. 14.* At Baldock, in her 90th year, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Roe, formerly Vicar of Stotfield, Beds.

KENT.—*Sept. 6.* At Frindsbury, aged 72, George Wetherall, esq. formerly of Chatham Dockyard.

Lately. At Eastling, Mr. John Drury, aged 101, leaving a widow, his second wife, aged 94. His eldest son, now liv- ing, by a former wife, is 75, and another son 73. His certificate of baptism is dated 16th Jan. 1735, from St. Mildred's, Canterbury. He was a small farmer, principally of wood land, which employ- ment he followed until within a few years of his death. He retained his intellects to the last, but had of late been deprived of his sight.

Oct. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 10, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, third dau. of the Marquis of Ely.

Sept. 30. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Edmeades, of Nursted Court.

LANCASHIRE.—At Liverpool, aged 75, W. Marriott, esq. Deputy Lieutenant, and Justice of the Peace for the county.

LEICESTER.—*Oct. 15.* At Husbands Bosworth, aged 78, Robert Selby, esq. of Bryanston-st.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 26.* At Belton house, aged 19, Anne Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry and Lady Anne Maria Cust.

Sept. 28. At Skegness, Mary Higson, wife of John Thomas Dawson, esq. of the Woodlands, co. Bedford.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 10.* At Ealing, aged 28, Anne, wife of Robert Allen, esq. barrister-at-law, seventh dau. of the

late Hamond Alpe, esq. of Hardingham, Norfolk.

Sept. 21. At Shepperton, aged 88, the widow of Gen. L. Nilson.

Lately. At Park House, Isleworth, James Hewlett, esq. formerly of Bath.

At Hampton Court, aged 86, Louisa Augusta, widow of Capt. Thomas Poppett, R.N. aunt to the Marquis of Anglesey. She was the 5th and youngest dau. of Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. by Caroline, dau. and heiress of Gen. Thomas Paget, and was married in 1789.

Oct. 6. At Staines, Hannah, widow of Richard Reynolds, esq. of the Hampstead Road.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* In her 62d year, Eleanor, relict of the Rev. C. Spurgeon, Rector of Harpley and Bircham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*March* 19. At Northampton, aged 73, Frances-Flesher, widow of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Great Houghton.

Oct. 17. Aged eight years, George, eldest son of the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart. of Crawford Hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* Henry John, eldest son of Henry J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

OXON.—*Lately.* At Overy, aged 84, Mary, widow of C. Cruse, esq. of Greenhill, Wilts.

Oct. 5. At Wendlebury Parsonage, aged 94, Mrs. Stevens.

Oct. 12. At Henley-upon-Thames, aged 58, G. Herbert, esq. of his Majesty's Treasury.

Oct. 16. At Mongewell, Anne, wife of the Rev. David Durell, Rector of Mongewell, and Prebendary of Durham.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 23. George Goodwin, esq. postmaster, of Shrewsbury.

Sept. 27. At Marton, Elizabeth, widow of R. Atcherley, esq.

Oct. 6. Daniel Wilson Davison, esq. of Brand Hall, only son of the late Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 14. At Bath, aged 78, John Atkinson, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Sept. 20. At Uttoxeter, Mr. Crossley, in his 101st year. He was remarkable for his habits of early rising, bodily exercise, and abstinence from stimulating liquors; in his later years living much on milk diet.

Sept. 22. At South Wraxhall-house, near Bath, aged 61, Col. Hastings Dare, of the Bengal army.

Sept. 23. At Bridgwater, aged 58, Sarah, wife of Captain Moule.

Sept. 27. At Castle Cary, aged 85, Capt. Walter Sainsbury.

Lately. In Bath, James Weale, esq. father of R. Weale, esq. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Oct. 2. At Frome, aged 52, Mr. Harry Cruse. He was bailiff of the hundred of Frome, parish clerk, and also confidential clerk and cashier, in the office of the Messrs. Wickham, solicitors, for 36 years.

Oct. 3. At Lansdown-crescent, aged 68, Mrs. Horde.

Oct. 5. At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 77, John Bangley, esq. During a long and active life, he was honourably distinguished for sterling integrity and benevolence. His munificent subscription of 1000*l.* to the building of St. Matthew's church, and his subsequent present of a peal of eight bells, will be a lasting monument to his memory.

Oct. 11. At Marshwood-house, near Dunster, William Wythcombe, esq.

Oct. 13. At Bridgewater, Hannah, wife of J. R. Poole, esq.

Oct. 15. At Bath, aged 46, James Slade, esq. late of Devizes, and formerly of John-street, Bedford-row.

Oct. 20. At Foxdown, near Wellington, John Walter Lewis, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

STAFFORD.—*Sept.* 21. Aged 38, Charlotte, wife of Sam. Stone Briscoe, of the Firtree-house, near Dudley.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 22. At Farnham, on the road to her house at Teddington, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of John Nickleson Martin, esq. of Wollaton, co. Notts, sometime a Captain in the Army. She was the only daughter of John Hutchinson, of Crossfield-house, near Kirk Oswald, and afterwards of Newbiggin-hall, and Appleby, co. Westmoreland, esq. By the death, in 1822, of her then only surviving brother, she became the sole heir of her father, who was the eldest son of John Hutchinson, of Framwellgate, in the city of Durham, by Isabella, youngest of the two daughters and coheirs of Christopher Richmond, esq. of Highhead Castle, and of Catterlen, in the county of Cumberland, who died at Allendale in 1703. Catterlen, the well-known residence of the ancient family of *Vaux*, was inherited by Mr. Richmond in right of his mother, Mary, daughter and coheir of John Vaux, of Catterlen, the sole representation of which lady was vested in Mrs. Martin at the time of her death, and now descends to her eldest son and heir, Captain Thomas Martin of the Royal Navy.

Sept. 24. At Chertsey, aged 76, John Sharp, esq. formerly of the firm of Sampson, Sharp and Batard, Cophthall-court.

Sept. 25. At Roehampton, Anna Maria, 2d dau. of the Hon. T. Leslie Melville.

Lately. At Richmond, Sarah, widow of Hammond Crosse, esq. of Kensington.

Oct. 7. At Egham, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Winstanley, D.D. Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford. SUSSEX.—*Sept. 18.* At Brighton, aged 13, Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Turner, R.A.

Sept. 30. At Midhurst, aged 74, Anthony Hollist, esq.

At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of John Glynn Mytton, esq. only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Davies, of Marrington-hall, Montgomeryshire.

Oct. 6. At Hastings, aged 75, W. Metcalfe, esq. of Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road.

Oct. 18. Aged 66, Thomas Mapleson, esq. of Brighton.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 82, Mrs. Zenogle, of Hammersmith.

At Oving, near Chichester, George Dillaway, in his 100th year. He retained his faculties to the last, and formerly was a noted smuggler, when he was in the habit of drinking a bottle of Hollands daily for a week together.

WARWICK.—*Sept. 16.* At Churchover, the rectory of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, Charlotte, widow of Bryan Crowther, esq. of London, third dau. of Andrew Hacket, esq. of Moxhull-hall.

Sept. 22. At Blythe hall, Rich. Geast, second son of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P.

Oct. 6. At Areley rectory, Roger Wray, eldest son of the Rev. R. B. Vaughton.

Lately. At Leam Villa, the wife of the Rev. Cort Huthersall, Curate of Leamington.

WILTS.—*Sept. 6.* At Corsham, Anne, wife of Dr. William Sainsbury.

Sept. 24. At Salisbury, Selina, wife of Mr. J. C. K. Coates, surgeon, and daughter of R. Webb, esq. of Melchet-park.

Sept. 27. At Norton, near Warminster, aged 77, the relict of Isaac Flower, esq.

Lately. At Hungerford, Mr. John Westall, postmaster of that town, and father of the Corporation.

WORCESTER.—*Aug. 28.* Aged 66, Wm. Cartwright, esq. of Wribbenhall-house, Bewdley.

At Stourbridge, in her 65th year, Sarah, relict of J. Scott, esq. of Stourbridge and Great Barr.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 23.* At Richmond, in his 45th year, Commander Bernard Yeoman, R.N. (1815).

Sept. 25. At Lendel, Mrs. Maria

Morris, dau. of the late Col. Roger Morris.

At Bainton, Lætitia Maria, wife of John Charles Constable, esq. of Oak House, Battersea.

At Wolfersheld Hall, near Rothbury, Richard Wade, esq.

Oct. 5. Aged 45, Philip Scholfield, esq. of Metham Hall, near Howden.

Oct. 15. At Whitby, aged 59, Mary, wife of J. G. Loy, M.D. of Whitby.

WALES.—*July 26.* Major Beavan, of Holloway, and Tyncoom, co. Radnor.

Sept. 6. At Glanbrane Park, near Llandovery, aged 55, S. H. F. Gwynne, esq.

Lately. At Llanrwst, in her 70th year, Mary, relict of Wm. Lloyd Roberts, esq.

Mr. Griffith Williams (Gutyn Peris), of Bwlch Talog, Carnarvonshire, an able antiquary, and one of the most celebrated Welsh bards.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct. 7.* In child-bed, Theresa, wife of Sir William F. Elliott, of Stobs and Wells, Bart. She was the only dau. of the late Sir Alex. Boswell, of Auchinleck, Bart, and was married in 1826.

IRELAND.—*April 27.* At Bain, aged 73, Major-Gen. George Wm. Dixon, R.A. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1779, 1st Lieut. 1782, Capt. 1793, brevet Major 1802, in R. Art. 1804, Lieut.-Col. 1805, brevet Colonel 1813, in R. Art. 1814, and Major-General 1819.

Lately. Near Carrickfergus, Captain Macalister, late of the 77th Reg.

At Castleview, Kilkenny, Mrs. E. Butler, daughter of Col. Kettlewell, R.A.

In Dublin, Daniel Falloon, esq. M.D.

At Dublin, George Stepney, esq. of Bellevue, Isle of Man, formerly of 7th Dragoon Guards.

Sept. 14. In the vicinity of Florence-court, aged 108 years, the wife of Mr. Oliver Wallace, who is himself in his 102d year. Mrs. Wallace has left behind her the numerous progeny of 50 grandchildren, 1,804 great-grandchildren, and 30 great-great-grandchildren. She enjoyed good health until a few days before her death, and her memory was quite perfect, as is that of her husband still.

Oct. 14. Aged 61, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. John Duddell, rector of St. Munchin's, and a prebendary of Limerick; sister of David Stockford, esq. of Cowley, near Oxford.

JERSEY.—*Lately.* Robert Stephen, youngest son of Major Gideon Nicolson, R.M.

ABROAD.—*May 29.* At Florence, aged 48, the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett, brother to the Earl of Tankerville. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1806, and from

1811 to 1826; and was a leading member of the Whig party. He married in 1816 Gertrude-Frances, dau. of Lord Wm. Russell, by whom he has left a son and three daughters.

June 11. At Simon's-town, Frederick William, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

July 6. At Quebec, Jane, wife of Capt. Clopton Wingfield, 66th Reg. eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Michell, R. A.

Aug. 17. At Niehausen, in Switzerland, aged 60, Dame Frances Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Sir Chas. John Anderson, 8th Bart. of Lea, co. Lincoln. Her ladyship was the second daughter of

the late Sir John Nelthorpe, 6th Bart. of Scawby, co. Lincoln, by Anna Maria Charlotte, daughter of Andrew Willoughby, esq. Secretary to the Pretender (of the family of the Barons Middleton, of Wollaton). She was born at Barton-on-Humber, the 4th of October, 1775; married December 1802; and leaves issue one son and two daughters. Her remains were brought to England, and interred in the family vault at Lea, on Sept. 9. Her loss will be long and deeply lamented, not only by her sorrowing family, but by the surrounding neighbourhood, which has widely and most beneficially felt the influence of her piety and benevolence.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 25, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 1092	Males 650	} 1268	Between	2 and 5	134	50 and 60	135
Females 1081	Females 618			5 and 10	60	60 and 70	109
				10 and 20	43	70 and 80	111
				20 and 30	107	80 and 90	42
Whereof have died under two years old ...	286			30 and 40	108	90 and 100	4
				40 and 50	129		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 2	35 4	23 9	32 0	41 1	38 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 24.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 12s. to 4l. 16s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 4l. 18s. to 5l. 8s.
Farnham (fine) ...	7l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	Essex..... 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 13s. to 2l. 0s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 24.	
Veal.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts ...	3,150 Calves 230
Pork.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	23,500 Pigs 380

COAL MARKET, Oct. 24.

Walls Ends, from 22s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 21s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 43s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 54s. Curd, 60s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 204. — Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 213. — Kennet and Avon, 21½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 17. — Rochdale, 117. — London Dock Stock, 58¼. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 108¼. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 290. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 81¼. — Globe Insurance, 158. — Guardian, 35. — Hope, 6¼. — Chartered Gas Light, 49½. — Imperial Gas, 43. — Phoenix Gas, 22¼. — Independent Gas, 48¼. — General United, 33. — Canada Land Company, 38¼. — Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Sept. 26, to October 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep 26	60	71	64	30, 06	fair	Oct. 11	54	60	49	29, 34	cldy. fa. win.
27	59	66	55	29, 80	cldy. fa. rain	12	52	58	57	, 57	do. rain, do.
28	59	58	54	, 60	heavy show.	13	55	60	54	, 24	do.
29	56	58	50	, 30	cloudy, rain	14	52	60	52	, 84	do.
30	49	55	43	, 40	do.	15	53	61	50	, 84	do. fair
O.1	49	53	48	, 15	do. windy	16	51	59	53	30, 18	do. do.
2	47	52	48	, 30	do. do.	17	53	57	56	, 18	do.
3	44	53	41	, 20	do. fair	18	56	63	57	, 10	do.
4	45	55	46	, 48	do.	19	57	60	47	, 26	fair
5	48	60	47	, 83	do. fair	20	47	51	47	, 40	cloudy, fog.
6	48	57	54	, 75	do. rain	21	48	54	46	, 30	do. fair
7	55	60	55	, 43	do. do.	22	47	55	44	, 38	do. do.
8	54	58	49	, 36	do. do.	23	46	57	48	, 40	do. do.
9	53	55	56	, 36	do. fair	24	46	54	50	, 36	do.
10	56	60	57	, 26	do. do. rain	25	46	51	50	, 20	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 28, to October 26, 1836, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			86 1/2			97				255	5 3 pm.	par. 2 pm.
29			85 1/2			97					4 pm.	par. 2 pm.
30			85 1/2			98					8 6 pm.	1 3 pm.
1			85 1/2			98				255 1/2	7 8 pm.	1 4 pm.
3			85 1/2			98					8 10 pm.	1 3 pm.
4			89 1/2			98 1/2					9 11 pm.	1 3 pm.
5			89 1/2			98				256	9 11 pm.	par. 1 pm.
6			89 1/2			98					10 8 pm.	par. 1 dis.
7			89 1/2			98				255 1/2	9 7 pm.	1 dis. par.
8			86 1/2			97 1/2				255 1/2	8 5 pm.	1 2 dis.
10			88 1/2			97 1/2				256	7 4 pm.	1 4 dis.
11 205	87 1/2		88 1/2		95	97 1/2	14 1/2			256	6 4 pm.	2 4 dis.
12 205 1/2	87 1/2		88 1/2		96	97 1/2	14 1/2			256	4 2 pm.	2 6 dis.
13 204 1/2	87 1/2		88 1/2		96	97 1/2	14 1/2				4 1 pm.	6 2 dis.
14 205	86 1/2	7 1/2	87 1/2	8 1/2	95	96 1/2	14 1/2		99 1/2	255	2 5 pm.	2 4 dis.
15 205 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	88 1/2	7 1/2	95	97 1/2	14 1/2			255 1/2	6 4 pm.	3 1 dis.
17 205 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	88 1/2		95	97 1/2	14 1/2		99 1/2		4 pm.	1 4 dis.
18 205 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	88 1/2	7 1/2	96	97 1/2	14 1/2			255 1/2	4 6 pm.	5 1 dis.
19 205 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	87 1/2	8 1/2	96	97 1/2	14 1/2			255 1/2	6 4 pm.	4 dis. par.
20 206	87 1/2		88 1/2		97	98 1/2	14 1/2				4 6 pm.	4 2 dis.
21 206	87 1/2		88 1/2		97	98 1/2	14 1/2			256 1/2	6 4 pm.	4 2 dis.
22 206	88 1/2	8	88 1/2	9	97	98 1/2	14 1/2			257	6 4 pm.	4 2 pm.
24 206	87 1/2		88 1/2		97	98 1/2	14 1/2				4 pm.	3 dis.
25 206 1/2	87 1/2		88 1/2		97	98 1/2	14 1/2			256	6 4 pm.	3 1 dis.
26 206	87 1/2		88 1/2		96	98 1/2	14 1/2			256	3 5 pm.	3 1 dis.

New South Sea Annuities, Oct. 3, 87 1/2; 24, 87 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
DECEMBER, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT wishes to be informed why the daily service at Lincoln Cathedral is performed in a manner so decidedly inferior to that of any other choir in the Kingdom? When attending the service upon a week-day, the choristers only were present, not a single bass or tenor voice assisted. On the Sunday, two singing-men attended a *part* only of the Service on the Decanal side; on the other side of the choir but one singing man was present. Is this lamentable inferiority owing to want of funds, or to what other circumstance are we to ascribe it?

Mr. J. R. WALBRAN, of Ripon in Yorkshire, is collecting materials, with the view of publishing the History and Antiquities of the Wapentake of Claro, in the West Riding of the said county. On a reference to the map it will be seen that Dr. Whitaker has completed the topography of five out of seven of the surrounding wapentakes; but this, one of the most important in the county, containing such interesting objects as the City and Cathedral of Ripon, Fountains Abbey, Knaresborough, and Spofforth Castles, and the ancient Isurium (now Aldborough), the supposed capital of the Brigantes, remains to a certain degree terra incognita. As Mr. W. wishes to omit nothing tending in the least degree to the elucidation of his subject, he earnestly solicits information, and will forward a list of the parishes, pedigrees, biographies, &c. to any gentleman wishing to give encouragement to his design. He will feel obliged to the gentleman (signing himself X. Y.) who answered his queries last year, respecting the Markenfield family, if he will favour him with his address.

J. W. B. writes: "In your Numbers for Sept. 1835 (p. 302), and March 1836 (p. 296), you laid before the public two Roman Sepulchral Monuments recently found at Cirencester. A continental gentleman, of much erudition and high antiquarian acquirements, has written to me expressly concerning these two monuments; doubting the fidelity of the printed inscriptions, and expressing an earnest desire to become possessed of a faithful transcript. May I be permitted to avail myself of the medium of your pages, to request that some intelligent correspondent, possessing the necessary facilities, will obligingly furnish us with some account of the monuments in question, which may be satisfactory and conclusive?"

J. R. S. is informed, that "A Short Trip into Kent, in Hudibrastic Verse, by Philaleutherus Britannus, 12^{mo}. Lond. 1743 (a copy of which, perhaps the only one preserved, is in Gough's Collection

at the Bodleian, p. 147.) cannot be the same as Mr. Gostling's poetical version of Hogarth's Tour in 1732, as that was first printed by Mr. Nichols in 1781.

J. B. remarks: "Your Magazine has lately entered deeply into the history of the family of Lunsford, of Sussex. I cannot help mentioning, now in my old age, that some seventy years ago I was well acquainted with an old lady, whose maiden name was Bell, but who was then the wife, and afterwards the widow, of George Luxford, of Windmill Hill, near Battle, in Sussex, Esq. who told me that her husband's true and original name was Lunsford, and she represented him as a gentleman of a respectable family in that county. He had no children, and I always understood that he had adopted, and settled his estates upon Mary, the third daughter of Mr. Robert Wilsonn, an eminent and respectable stationer in Lombard-street, London, and a leading man in the Court of Common Council of that day, by his second wife, who was one of the sisters of Mrs. Luxford. Mr. Wilsonn afterwards became a Receiver-General of the Window Tax for the City of London and County of Middlesex, and his daughter married Stephen Comyn, junior, son of Stephen Comyn, esq. who was Steward of the Courts to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and their son, under the name of Stephen George Comyn Luxford, became the proprietor of the Luxford estates in Sussex.

R. S. observes: "I have a London groat of Edward IV. mint-mark a cross voided in the centre. In the inscription on the reverse of 'POSUI,' &c. there is a rose at 'DEUM,' and a star at 'ADJUTORE,' as stops. The inscription on Henry VIIth's groats is considered to be uniformly 'HENRIC. DI GRA. REX A'GL. & FR.' I have observed there is a considerable variety, which I presume was progressive, until it reached and settled as above; and I find also a variety in the crowns, which Henry VIIth changed from being flat to arched. On a London groat, which has one arch only, and probably was the first innovation, the inscription is 'HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGLIE ET FR.' The next has two arches, but plain, 'HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGL. ET FRAN.;' and the bust is large like Edward IVth's, with a cross on each side the neck. This is followed by a groat, with similar arches and inscription, but the bust smaller. Then the smaller bust, with ornamented arches, 'HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGL. ET FRAN.' Similar crown and bust, 'REX ANGL. ET FRA.' and 'REX A'GLI. ET FR.'"

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE TOWNELEY AND DIGBY MYSTERIES.¹

BEFORE the invention of printing, were entirely inaccessible to the orders of society; and the clergy, he thus to work in the same manner as the Tract Societies of our days, few opportunities of administering moral instruction to the peasantry. therefore, naturally enough, seized every occasion offered by festivals and holidays, and endeavoured to gain effectually the attention of their ears by mixing up their instruction with the amusements of the people.

For this, they were obliged to shape their lessons to the taste of those who were to profit by them; and the rudeness of the notions which appealed so forcibly to the senses and the understandings of the vulgar in former ages, and which had less effect as the abuses of our modern ranters and preachers, seem to our ears most early droll and ridiculous.

The Mysteries, at the period when we first became acquainted with them, were usually performed by guilds and laymen; but there is little doubt that they originated with the clergy, who, upon the partiality of the lower classes for shows and pageants, as a principal means of conveying to them moral impressions. In Chaucer's time the office of performing the Mysteries seems to have been especially assigned to parish functionaries, and so the Irish clerk Absalon—

“I betime to shewe his lightnesse and
ecclesiastrie
plaieth Herod on a skaffold hie.”

the regular collections of such Mysteries, which were doubtless supplied by the monks, seem generally to have been assigned to ecclesiastical hands. Thus, as we think is clearly and amply shown in the preface to

the edition just published by the Surtees Society, the volume of the Towneley Mysteries, though the pieces themselves were often performed by the trades' guilds at Wakefield, was kept by the Canons in the neighbouring abbey of Woodkirk. It has been too much the custom of our antiquaries to consider all our early English poetry as translated from French originals: and it has been more than once asserted that our English Mysteries were but translations from older ones in that language. We are very much inclined to doubt the truth of this assertion, because among the vast mass of early French poetry which has been preserved to our days, there has never yet been found a French Mystery which we can discover to have been the original of an English one, and because there do not to our knowledge exist in French regular collections of Mysteries running through the scriptural history, like the Towneley, Chester, or Coventry Mysteries. In fact, the subject of the old French Mysteries, instead of being circumstances taken from the Old or New Testament, are much more commonly Saints' legends. These latter were termed *Miracles*, from the fact of their having for plot generally one of the miracles which the saint was said to have performed, and it may be pointed out as an error in the preface of the Towneley Mysteries (p. xvi.) to suppose that either title was equally eligible.

We have a much more decisive proof than any of the arguments which have been adduced, that the rude religious dramas, which are known under the names of Mysteries and Miracles, originated with the Monks. In a manuscript of the thirteenth century,

¹ Towneley Mysteries. 1836. 8vo. Publication of the Surtees Society.—
The Mysteries from the Digby Manuscripts, preserved in the Bodleian Library,
Edinburgh, printed for the Abbotsford Club. 1835. 4to.

preserved at Orleans, is found a collection of four Moralities and six Mysteries, in Latin rhymes, which were not only written by the Monks, but which were evidently performed by them at their church. At the conclusion of each, the CHORUS, or CANTOR, is introduced, who commences the service which seems always to have followed the representation. The four *Miracles* form a tetralogy on St. Nicholas, and were doubtlessly performed on four successive days, and may thus be compared with the tetralogy of St. Crespin and St. Crespinian, noticed in a former number of our Magazine;² they severally represent four noted miracles of the saint,—1. the procuring three husbands for as many unfortunate maidens, and saving them from infamy; 2. the raising to life three clerks who had been murdered by their host; 3. the story of the robbers who were compelled to restore what they had stolen from the Jew; and, 4. that of the child whom St. Nicholas recovered from slavery. The six mysteries are a series illustrative of the history of the New Testament, and may be regarded as the representatives of the larger but similar collections of which we have been speaking; their subjects are *Herod, or the Three Kings*, which includes the Shepherds; the *Slaughter of the Innocents*; the *Resurrection*; the *Apparition* to the two disciples at Emmaüs; the *Conversion of St. Paul*; and the *Resurrection of Lazarus*. With one only exception, that of the Conversion of St. Paul, the whole of these titles are again found among the Towneley Mysteries; and, what is curious enough, the Resurrection of Lazarus is in both collections thrown to the end, where in the Latin it is termed *miraculum*, a miracle, and not a mystery. The Latin Mysteries are preceded by stage directions, not, unlike those in the French mystery of the Resurrection, which we formerly noticed.³

We think these Latin Mysteries so

curious and so important, that, not content with the foregoing description of them, we will give a whole miracle as a specimen. Let not our readers be alarmed; they are very short in comparison with the English Mysteries, and that which we have chosen is the shortest of them all. Its subject we will give in the words of 'Master' Wace, who in the twelfth century wrote the life of our saint, because it is closed by a curious observation, with an apparent allusion to the miracles that the 'clerks' performed in honour of St. Nicholas. Wace tells us—

Treis clerks alouent escole,
N'en frei une longe parole :
Li ostes par nuit les occist,
Les cors muscat, le aver prist.
Seint Nicholas par Deu le solt,
S'emprès fu là si cum Deu plout.
Les clerks à l'oste demandat,
Nel pout celé qu'il les mustrat ;
Seint Nicholas par sa preere
Mist les almes enz el cors arere.
Por ceo que al clerks fit cel honur,
Funt li clers la feste à son jur,
De ben lire et ben chanter,
Et des miracles réciter.⁴

Three clerks went to school,
(I will not make a long story of it :)
The host by night slew them,
Hid the bodies, and took their money.
St. Nicholas, through God, knew it,
He was near there as it pleased God.
He asked the host for the clerks,
He could not hide it but showed them ;
St. Nicholas by his prayer
Brought the souls back into the body.
Because he did this honour to clerks,
The clerks celebrate the festival on his day,
To read well and to sing well,
And to recite miracles.

The persons who appear in our Miracle are St. Nicholas, the three clerks, an old man, and an old woman his wife. It embraces three points of time, which we may consider as so many scenes, although the place remains always the same. In the first scene we are introduced to our three clerks on their travels :—

² See *Gent. Mag.* for June last, vol. V. p. 615.

³ *Gent. Mag. ib.* p. 614.

⁴ The same word is used for the representation of the early Mystery of the Resurrection, before alluded to—

“ En ceste manèrè *récitom*
La seinte resurrection,”

SCENE I.

PRIMUS CLERICUS.

Nos quos causa discendi litteras
Apud gentes transmisit exteras,
Dum sol adhuc extendit radium
Perquiramus nobis hospitium.

SECUNDUS CLERICUS.

Jam sol equos tenet in littore,
Quos ad præsens merget sub æquore,
Nec est nota nobis hæc patria ;
Ergo quæri debent hospitia.

TERCIUS CLERICUS.

Senem quendam maturum moribus
Hic habemus coram luminibus ;
Forsan, nostris compulsus precibus,
Erit hospes nobis hospitibus.

Insimul CLERICI ad senem dicant :

Hospes care, quærendo studia
Huc relicta venimus patria ;
Nobis ergo præstes hospitium,
Dum durabit hoc noctis spatium.

SENEX.

Hospitetur vos factor omnium.
Nam non dabo vobis hospitium.
Nam nec mea in hoc utilitas,
Nec est ad hoc nunc opportunitas.

CLERICI, ad vetulam.

Per te, cara, sit impetrabile
Quod rogamus, etsi non utile.
Forsan, propter hoc beneficium,
Vobis Deus donabit puerum.

MULIER, ad senem.

Nos his dare, conjux, hospitium,
Qui sic vagant quærendo studium,
Sola saltem compellat karitas ;
Nec est dampnum, nec est utilitas.

SENEX, ad uxorem.

Acquiescam tuo consilio,
Et dignabor istos hospitiis.

(Ad clericos.)

Accedatis, scolares, igitur,
Quod rogastis vobis conceditur.

It is now night, and we must suppose that our scholars have supped, and are asleep. The next scene is very brief.

SCENE II.

SENEX, ad uxorem, clericis dormientibus.

Nonne vides quanta marsupia ?
Est in illis argenti copia.
Hæc a nobis absque infamia
Possideri posset pecunia.

VETULA.

Paupertatis onus sustulimus,
Mi marite, quandiu viximus ;
Hos si morti donare volumus,
Paupertatem vitare possumus.

Evagines ergo jam gladium,
Namque potes, morte jacentium,
Esse dives quandiu vixeris ;
Atque sciet nemo quod feceris.

We now come to the third and last scene, in which there is more play of imagination than elsewhere in this or any of the other pieces. The manner in which Nicholas smells out the murdered scholars, reminds us in some measure of the ogres of our nursery tales, and the celebrated distich—

“ Fe ! fo ! fum !

I smell the flesh of an Englishman.”

SCENE III.

NICHOLAUS.

Peregrinus, fessus itinere,
Ultra modo non possum tendere ;
Hujus ergo per noctis spatium,
Michi præstes, precor, hospitium.

SENEX, ad mulierem.

An dignabor istum hospitio,
Cara conjux, tuo consilio ?

VETULA.

Hunc persona commendat nimium,
Et est dignus ut des hospitium.

SENEX.

Peregrine, accede propius :
Vir videris nimis egregius ;
Si vis, dabo tibi comedere ;
Quidquam voles tentabo quærere.

NICHOLAUS, ad mensam.

Nichil ex his possum comedere ;
Carnem vellem recentem edere.

SENEX.

Dabo tibi carnem quam habeo,
Namque carne recente careo.

NICHOLAUS.

Nunc dixisti plane mendacium ;
Carnem habes recentem nimium,
Et hanc habes magna nequitia,
Quam mactari fecit pecunia.

SENEX et MULIER, simul.

Miserere nostri, te petimus,
Nam te sanctum Dei cognovimus.
Nostrum scelus abominabile,
Non est tamen incondonabile.

NICHOLAUS.

Mortuorum afferte corpora,
Et contrita sint vestra pectora.
Hi resurgent per Dei gratiam,
Et vos flendo quæratís veniam.

Oratio Sancti Nicholai.

Pie Deus, cujus sunt omnia,
Coelum, tellus, aer, et maria,
Ut resurgant isti præcipias,
Et hos ad te clamantes audias.

It must now be supposed that the three scholars arise on the stage, and join perhaps with the CHORUS, which must say (dicat) “ Te Deum laudamus,” &c. The effect of the pieces must have been made by the drapery of the characters, and their action,

which would form a rude attempt at what we now call *tableaux*.⁵ We refer to Price's Warton for the curious passage of William of Waddington, which shows that the performers of these early mysteries wore masks.

In the *Journal des Savans* for June 1836, M. Raynouard, whom we shall always look upon as one of the most profound and judicious scholars that France has ever produced, and whose loss we have this month to lament, has collected a number of passages of ancient authors to shew the antiquity of Mysteries and Miracles amongst the different peoples of the West of Europe. M. Raynouard has himself printed a very early Mystery, supposed to be of the eleventh century, in Latin and Provençal. At the beginning of the twelfth century was performed in England, at St. Alban's, the Miracle of St. Catharine. The Latin compositions of which we have been speaking, may well be of that century, which produced also the *Ludus Paschalis, de Adventu et interitu Antichristi*. Muratori cites a chronicle of Friuli, which, under the year 1298, mentions a Latin mystery or mysteries, entitled, 'Representatio ludi Christi, videlicet, passionis, resurrectionis, adventus Spiritus Sancti, et adventus Christi ad iudicium,' which was performed by clerics in the court of the patriarch. In the Came court, in 1304, these clerics, or rather the chapter, represented solemnly the Creation of Adam and Eve, the Annunciation of the Virgin, the Birth of Christ, the Passion, &c. Here, again, we have the outline of such collections of pieces as our Towneley Mysteries. In Spain, also, the existence of such compositions may be traced back to a very

early period. The thirty-fourth law, title vi. de la Partida prima, forbids clerics to perform scenical representations in the churches, or even to aid others in doing so. "Still," adds the law, "there are representations permitted to clerics, as, for example, that of the birth of our Saviour announced to the shepherds by an angel, or when they represent the adoration by the Magian Kings, the crucifixion of our Saviour, and his resurrection on the third day, &c. Such spectacles excite men to do well, and strengthen their faith." We may add, that in 1389, were performed at Paris histories taken from the Old Testament.

In England, our collections of vernacular Mysteries only date back to the fifteenth century, and we have scarcely any miracle plays, properly so called. We ourselves look upon the Towneley Mysteries as compositions of about the middle of that century.⁶ They are decidedly the most curious collection we have, and are distinguished by the more frequent introduction of additions to the simple relation of the Old or New Testament. These additions are not taken from the numerous apocryphal stories then in circulation, but from every-day life as it existed at the period when, and in the district where, they were written. Thus the story of Cain and Abel gives occasion for the introduction of his lad, the dialogues between whom and his master doubtless had the intended effect of provoking the laughter of the rude audience. So the processus Noe cum filius, becomes a process between him and his wife, in which is introduced not a little neat abuse. And so one of the pageants of the Shepherds becomes a

⁵ The whole of these Latin Mysteries, as well as Bodel's French Miracle of St. Nicholas, and other curious pieces relating to that saint, are in the course of publication for the Société des Bibliophiles Franc. by M. Monmerqué, a gentleman distinguished by his sound and elegant scholarship, and by the great zeal he has shown for the publication of the early monuments of the French stage. As the society consists but of thirty individuals, and only so many copies are printed, there are no hopes of the book being available in this country.

⁶ The editor of this volume seems to give them to a much earlier period, but we may instance the only argument he advances, as an example of the danger of arguing upon single instances. "There is a passage in the *JUDICIUM* which may assist in determining the period at which it was written. Tutivillus, in describing a fashionable female, tells his brother dæmons, 'she is horned like a kowe.' He appears to have alluded to the same description of head dress which Stowe thus records, 1388," &c. Now the period at which this horned head-dress appears throughout the illuminations of MSS. is during the reigns of Hen. VI. and Ed. IV. exactly the time to which Douce attributed the Towneley Mysteries.

mere affair of sheep-stealing. Exactly similar additions and embellishments had found their way into the French Mysteries and Miracles, even at an early period, and we have an instance in the droll scenes of the thieves, gamblers, and tavern-keeper, in the very ancient Miracle of Saint Nicholas, by Jehan Bodel. The fact seems to be, that the period when people were content with the few words and much show of the foregoing Latin Mysteries was past, and it became necessary to introduce something more popular to attract attention. It was a grand step towards our modern farces.

It is much to be regretted that the greater part of the first Mystery of the Towneley Collection, that of the Creation and Fall, is lost by a mutilation of the manuscript, no less than four of the folio leaves, we are told, being missing. It is curtailed exactly in the place where it becomes interesting; and, had we the whole, it would, no doubt, afford us an important link between the older Saxon story, as given in Cædmon and the Homilies, and the Paradise Lost of Milton. Yet there is enough left to show us that our Mystery was built upon the same story, and its composition is in some parts superior to most of the others, marching on with a kind of rude dignity by no means common in such performances. At the beginning, the Creator is introduced, rehearsing his own attributes and the process of the creation, until he comes to the end of the fifth day, and then he is interrupted by the song of the cherubim—

Cherubym.

Oure Lord God in trynnye,
Myrth and lovyng⁷ be to the,
Myrth and lovyng over al thyng;
For thou has made, with thi biding,⁸
Heven and erth, and alle that is,
And giffen us joy that never shalle mys.
Lord, thou art fulle mych⁹ of nyght,
That has maide Lucifer so bright;
We love¹⁰ the, Lord; bright are we,
But none of us so bright as he.

He may well hight¹¹ Lucifere,
For luffy¹² light that he doth bere.
He is so luffy and so bright,
It is grete joy to se that sight;
We lofe the, Lord, with all oure thought,
That sich thyng can make of nocht.^{13 14}

The stage direction here is—"Hic deus recedit a suo solio, et Lucifer se-debit in eodem solio." Lucifer, overcome by his vanity, having thus taken the seat and rank which did not belong to him, makes a speech in praise of himself, and ends by asking the opinion of his companions as to his fitness for the station he has usurped—

Say, felows, how semys now me¹⁵
To sit in seyte of trynnty?
I am so bright of ich a lym¹⁶
I trow me seme as welle as hym.

Primus angelus malus.

Thou art so fayre unto my sight
That thou semys welle to sytt on hight;
So thynke me¹⁷ that thou doyse.¹⁸

Primus bonus angelus.

I rede ye leyfe¹⁹ that vanys royse,²⁰
For that seyte may non angelle seme
So welle as hym that alle shalle deme.²¹

Secundus bonus angelus.

I reydye ye sese of that ye sayn,²²
For welle I wote ye carpe²³ in vayne;
Hit semyd hym never, ne never shalle,
So welle as hym that has maide alle.

Secundus malus angelus.

Now, and bi oght that I can witt,
He semys fulle welle theron to sytt,
He is so fayre, with-outten les,²⁴
He semys fulle welle to sytt on des.²⁵
Therfor, felow, hold thi peasse,
And umbithynke²⁶ the what thou saysse.
He semys as welle to sytt there
As God hymself, if he were here.

Lucifer.

Leyf²⁷ felow, thynk the²⁸ not so?

Primus malus angelus.

Yee, God wote, so dos othere mo.²⁹

Primus bonus angelus.

Nay, forsoth, so thynk not us.³⁰

Lucifer.

Now, therof a leke what rekes us.³¹
Syn I myself am so bright,
Therfor wille I take a flyght.

We have introduced this as a sample

⁷ Joy and praise—⁸ With thy bidding, i. e. with thy word—⁹ full great—¹⁰ praise, A. S. lofian—¹¹ be named—¹² lovely—¹³ nought, nothing.

¹⁴ We have ventured to change a little the stopping.

¹⁵ besemeth it me—¹⁶ every limb—¹⁷ seems it to me—¹⁸ doth—¹⁹ counsel you leave—²⁰ vain praise—²¹ judge—²² say (*plur.*)—²³ talk; it has somewhat the sense of the French *bavarder*—²⁴ without falsehood—²⁵ at the high table—²⁶ consider—²⁷ dear—²⁸ seems it to thee—²⁹ it does to others more—³⁰ so seems it not to us—³¹ what care we a leek for that?

of the kind of dialogue with which the writers of the Mysteries have worked up the simple narrative afforded them by their original legend. The self-complacency of Lucifer is soon humbled, and the *mali angeli* are introduced after their fall, changed into demons, and bewailing bitterly their miserable condition. The circumstance of the fall of the angels being introduced after the fifth day is curious enough. Next we are introduced to the Creator, who finishes his work, and makes Man, who is placed with his partner in Paradise. Then in another scene appears Lucifer haranguing his companions on their fallen condition, and plotting the destruction of God's new work—

Lucifer.

Who wend³² ever this tyme have seyn ?
 We, that in sich myrth³³ have beyn,
 That we shuld suffre so mych wo ?
 Who wold ever trow it shuld be so ?
 Ten orders in heven were
 Of angels, that had offyce sere ;³⁴
 Of ich³⁵ order, in thare degre,
 The ten³⁶ parte felle downe with me ;
 For they helde with me that tyde,
 And mantenyd me in my pride.
 Bot herkyns, felows, what I say,
 The joy that we have lost for ay.
 God has maide man with his hend,
 To have that blis withouten end,
 The nine ordre to fulille,
 That after us left, sich is his wille.
 And now ar thay in Paradyse,
 Bot thens thay shall if we be wise.

* * * * *

And here unfortunately our MS. is cut short.

The Mystery of the Death of Abel is full of impiety and grossness. Cain and his lad, Pick-harness, are a strange pair, with their rude oaths and their swaggering. The latter opens the piece by giving us, in his rough way, his master's character :—

Garcio.

Alle haylle ! alle haylle ! bothe blithe and
 For here com I a mery lad, [glad,
 Be peasse your dyn, my master bad,
 Or els the deville you spede.

* * * * *

Felows, here I you forbede
 To make nother nose ne cry ;
 Whoso is so hardy to do that dede,
 The deville hang hym up to dry !³⁷
 Gedlynges,³⁸ I am a fulle grete wat,³⁹
 A good yoman my master hat,⁴⁰
 Fulle welle ye halle hym ken,
 Begyn he with you for to stryfe,
 Certes, then⁴¹ mon ye never thryfe,
 Bot,⁴² I trew, be God on life,
 Som of you are his men.

As a specimen of Cain's ribaldry, he will give the following short scrap.—
 Cain's offering will not burn :—

Abelle.

Cain, this is not worthe oone leke ;
 Thi tend⁴³ shuld bren with-outten smeke.⁴⁴

Cayn.

Com kys the deville right in the * * ;
 For the it brens but the wars,⁴⁵
 I would that it were in thi throte,
 Fyre and shefe and ich a sprote.⁴⁶

Deus.

Cain, why art thou so rebelle
 Agans thi brother Abelle ?
 Thar⁴⁷ thou nowther flyte ne chyde,⁴⁸
 If thou tend⁴⁹ right thou gettes thi mede ;
 And be thou sekir,⁵⁰ if thou teynd fals,
 Thou bese alowed ther-after als.⁵¹

Cayn.

Whi ! who is that Hob-over-the-walle ?
 We ! who was that that piped so smalle ?
 &c. &c.

Poor meek Abel is throughout sadly abashed and horrified by the swearing and blustering of his brother. The scene of the murder is clumsily managed; after Cain's hardened impotence before God, he seeks his lad to bury the body for fear it should be found by men, and the lad is no less afraid that they should both be taken by the bailiffs. The scene is extremely droll, when we compare its associations.—
 God has just pronounced Cain's punishment :—

Cayn.

No force, I wote wheder I shalle ;
 In helle I wote mon be my stalle.⁵²
 It is no boyte⁵³ mercy to crave,
 For if I do I mon none have.
 But this cors⁵⁴ I wold were hid,
 For som man myght com at ungayn,⁵⁵

³² weened, thought—³³ joy—³⁴ different—³⁵ each—³⁶ tenth.

³⁷ A favourite expression both of master and man.

³⁸ my lads (a word generally used with an idea of contempt)—³⁹ fellow—⁴⁰ is named—
⁴¹ may—⁴² unless—⁴³ tything—⁴⁴ burn without smoke—⁴⁵ worse—⁴⁶ every sprout—
⁴⁷ need—⁴⁸ scold nor chide—⁴⁹ tythe—⁵⁰ sure—⁵¹ thou will be allowed according there-
 to—⁵² place—⁵³ cure—⁵⁴ corpse—⁵⁵ inconveniently.

'Fle fals shrew,' wold he bid,
 And weyn I had my brother slayn.
 Bot were Pike-harnes, my knafe, here,
 We shuld bery hym both in fere.⁵³
 How! Pyke-harnes! scape-thryft!—how!
 Pyke-harnes! how!

Garcio.

Master! master!

Cayn.

Harstow,⁵⁴ boy? there is a podyng in the
 pot.

Take the that, boy, take the that!

[*Strikes him.*]

Garcio.

I shrew⁵⁵ thi balle under thi hode,
 If thou were my syre of fleshe and blode;
 Alle the day to ryn⁵⁶ and trott,
 And ever amang⁵⁷ thou strykeand,
 Thus am I comen bofettes to fott.⁵⁸

Cayn.

Peas,⁵⁹ man, I did it bot to use my hand.
 But harke, boy, I have a counselle to the
 to say,
 I sloghe⁶⁰ my brother this same day;
 I pray the, good boy, and thou may,
 To ryn away with the bayn.⁶¹

Garcio.

We! out upon the, thefe!
 Has thou thi brother slayn?

Cayn.

Peasse, man, for Godes payn!⁶²
 I saide it bot for a skaunce.⁶³

Garcio.

Yey, bot, for ferde of grevance,
 Here I the forsake,
 We mon have a mekille myschaunce,
 And⁶⁴ the bayles us take.

And so, to secure his aid, Cain agrees to give the lad his manumission, which he proclaims himself, the lad accompanying every sentence with mockery, much in the manner of the fool's speeches in our old mountebank shows at the country fairs.

The old satyrists delighted in ridiculing the squabbles and disagreements of married life. Amongst the lower orders it was naturally a fertile and, at the same time, a familiar subject of merriment. Noah's wife was, and ever has been, proverbial as a cross-grained dame, and she supported well her character in the mysteries. It is almost the only instance where these popular embellishments are introduced in the Chester Mysteries, which are

generally very simple and unadorned, and which are not constructed very artfully. We will give the scene from the MS. Harl. 2013, for the sake of comparison. It is curious enough that here the mystery of *Noah's Flood* was to be performed by the *Water-leaders and the Drawers of Dee*.—The ark being finished, the patriarch invites his wife to enter:

Noe.

Wife! come in!—why standes thou there?
 Thou arte ever frowarde, I dare well
 sweare.

Come in, one Godes name! halfe tyme it
 were,

For feare least that thou drownes.

Noes wiffe.

Yea, sir, set up your sayle,
 And row fourth with evill haile,
 For, with-ouften faile, I will not out (*sic*)
 Out of this towne.

But I have my gossippes every eichone,
 One foote further I will not gone:
 The⁶⁵ shall not drowne, by saint John!

And I maye save there life.

The loved me full well, by Christ;
 But thou wyll let them into that cheist,⁶⁶
 Cese nowe forth, Noe, where thoulist,
 And get thee a new wife.

Noe.

Sem, sonne! lo, thy mother is ny,
 By God such an other I doe not see.

Sem.

Father, I will fetch her in, I trow,

With-ouften any fayle.—

Mother, my father after thee sende,
 And prayes thee into yonder shipp wende:
 Loke up and see the wynde;

For we bene ready to sayle.

Noes wiffe.

Sem, goe againe to him, I saye;
 I will not come therein to-day.

Noe.

Come in, wife, in twenty devills way!
 Or else stande there all day.

Cam.

Shall we all fetche her in?

Noe.

Yea, sonnes, in Christes blessing and
 I woulde ye hied you betyme, [myne,
 For of this floude I ame in doubtte.

*The good Gossipes.**

The floude comes flettinge in full fast,
 One every syde that spreadeth full farr
 For fere of drowninge I ame agaste;
 Good gossippes, let us drawe neere.

⁵³ company—⁵⁴ hearest thou—⁵⁵ curse—⁵⁶ run—⁵⁷ from time to time, (*among*, adverbially, i. e. *mixtim*)—⁵⁸ fetch—⁵⁹ peace—⁶⁰ slew—⁶¹ murderer, (Gloss.) [?]⁶² for the pain which God suffered on the cross—⁶³ jest—⁶⁴ if—⁶⁵ they—⁶⁶ chest

* We must suppose that each of the 'good gossipes' speaks one of these stanzas.

And let us drinke er we departe,
For ofte tymes we have done soe ;
For at a draught thou drinks a quarte,
And soe will I doe er I goe.
Here is a pottell full of malmesey gode and
stronge ;

Yt will rejoyce bouth harte and tonge.
Though Noe thinke us never so longe,
Yet we will drinke alike.

Iapphatt.

Mother, we praye you all to-gether,
For we are here your owne children,
Come into the shipp for feare of the weather,
For his love that you bought.

Noes wiffe.

That will I not for all your call,
But I have my gossippes all.

Sem.

In fayth, mother, yet thou shall,
Whether thou wylt or not, [*he pulls her in.*]

Noe.

Welcome, wife, into this boate !

Noe. We ! hold thi tong, Ram-skyt, or I shalle the stille.

Uxor. By my thryft, if thou smyte, I shal turne the untille.

Noe. We shalle assay as tyte ;⁶⁷ have at the, Gille !

Apon the bone shal it byte.

Uxor.

A ! so, Mary ! thou smytes ille ;

Bot I suppose

I shal not in thi det,

Flyt of this flett !

Take the ther a langett

To tye up thi hose !

Noe. A ! wilt thou so ? Mary ! that is myne.

Uxor. Thou shal thre for two, I swere bi Godes pyne.

Noe. And I shalle qwite the tho,⁶⁸ in fayth, or syne.⁶⁹

Uxor. Out upon thee ! ho !

After which they separate on mutual agreement, and the patriarch goes to work on his intended vessel. After it is finished, and stored, his chief care is to get in his family, but his wife hangs back, and will not enter until she has done spinning :

Uxor. I was never bard ere, as ever myght I the,⁷⁰

In sich an oostre as this.

In fayth, I can not fynd,

Which is before, which is behynd,

Bot shalle we here be pynd,⁷¹

Noe, as have thou blis.

Noe. Dame, as it is skille,⁷² here must us abide grace ;

Therefore, wife, with good wille com into this place.

Uxor. Sir, for Jak nor for Gille wille I turne my face,

Tille I have on this hille spon a space

On my rok.

Welle were he myght get me,

Now wille I downe let me,

Yit reede I no man let me,⁷³

For drede of a knok.

Noah now expostulates with his wife, warns her of the danger, and prays her to stand no longer in the rain, but all to no purpose :

Noe. Therefor, wife, have done, com into ship fast,

Uxor. Yei, Noe, go clout thi shone,⁷⁴ the better wille thai last.

⁶⁷ quickly—⁶⁸ then—⁶⁹ afterwards, (Gloss.)—⁷⁰ thrive—⁷¹ pained, (Gloss.)—⁷² reason—⁷³ hinder me.—⁷⁴ shoes.

- Prima mulier.* † Good mother, com in sone,⁷⁵ for alle is over-caste,
Both the son and the mone.
- Secunda mulier.* And many wynd blast
Fulle sharp ;
Thise flodes so thay ryn :
Therfor, moder, com in.
- Uxor.* In fayth, yit wille I spyn,
Alle in vayn ye carp.
- Tercia mulier.* If ye like ye may spyn, moder, in the ship.
- Noe.* Now is this twyys⁷⁶ ; com in, dame, on my frenship.
- Uxor.* Wheder I lose or I wyn, in fayth, thi felowship,
Set I not a pyn ; this spyndille wille I slip
Apon this hille,
Or⁷⁷ I styr oome fote.
- Noe.* Peter ! I traw we dote ;
Without any more note
Come in if ye wille.

The water now approaching near, and Noah ceasing to call upon her, she hastens of her own accord into the ark, where Noah is prepared with a strong staff to punish her for her obstinacy. After having well beaten each other, they mutually agree, with much *sang-froid*, to give over, and to look after the affairs of their ship; and, for all we can learn from the play, they lived good friends together all the rest of their lives.

We have thus given an idea of the three first of the Towneley Mysteries in their most important points. Four more, much less interesting, complete the subjects taken from the Old Testament, and bring us to that set which illustrate the earlier period of the history of Christ, and in which the bombastic ranting of Cæsar Augustus, Pilate, and, above all, Herod, has, through our great Bard, made the 'outheroding of Herod' a proverbial expression. Our space will not allow us to give any further extracts, the more so, as we are desirous of turning for a moment to another volume of a similar nature; and, not without much regret, we pass over the singularly curious mysteries of the Shepherds, particularly the second on this subject, the Slaying of the Infants, the 'Conspiration' and the 'Capture,' and the 'Day of Judgment.'

The three Mysteries which have been printed by the Abbotsford Club are more modern, and, in our opinion, infinitely less interesting than those of which we have been speaking. We, indeed, do not value much the mys-

teries or the morality of the Digby MS. They are of the last age of mystery writing, and are filled with that sort of silly farce which shows the falling-off of the old mysteries, and the contempt which was beginning to be shown for them, and the necessity which began to oblige the composers to neglect the pious feelings of their rustic audience for the purpose of exciting their mirth only. In the older mysteries, in the Towneley Mysteries for example, there is always something to interest us in the farcical additions to the original subject; they are full of illustrations of times and feelings; and in those which occur in the Mystery of Candlemas-day, for example, we find nothing but attempts to excite laughter by the merest ribaldry. What is more absurd than the idea of a braggard who comes to ask Herod to knight him, in order that he may go and signalise himself against the Innocents, and who at the same time quakes for fear of the 'rokkes' of their mothers, by which unwarlike instruments he is soon after put to confusion. The style and language of these pieces are those of the age of Skelton: and the kind of alliteration which is found in some parts bespeaks a recent period, rather than being, as their Editor thinks, a proof of their antiquity. We must not forget to observe that the subject of one of them is that of the Latin mystery of which we have spoken, which is not found in the Towneley series, namely, the Conversion of St. Paul.

The manner in which this publica-

⁷⁵ soon—⁷⁶ twice—⁷⁷ before.

* These are the wives of Noah's three sons.

tion of the Abbotsford Club has been edited, is an entire re-production of all the absurdities which distinguished some of the publications of Ritson—absurdities which we hoped had long passed by. These are carried so far that we have even *w* in place of *th* (*þ* for *þ*). We trust that it is not, as the Editor thinks, the fashion of the present day to print “fac-similies of the contractions of the original MSS.” If an editor is capable of understanding the contractions of a manuscript, and its language, it is his place to decipher it, and not that of his readers. If he does not understand them, he had better let them alone, and not try to produce in a printed book all the flourishes and, to the reader, tiresome contractions of his manuscript. The errors which appear in the text and in the glossary of this book are not creditable to the Club whose name it bears: we ought not at this day to have *wroken*, the participle of *wreak*, explained by ‘*injured*,’ or *nevyn* (Sax. *nefnian*) by ‘*know*.’

The collection of the Towneley Mysteries, though neither so sumptuously printed, nor on such fine paper, is a much more respectable volume. But we have also a feather to pluck with our friends the managers of the affairs of the Surtees Society. We have received favourably their publications, because they seem to us to merit favour, and we have hailed their proceedings as being distinguished by good and unpretending judgment. But we see a principle rising up which is not good, that of producing the greatest possible number of volumes at the smallest possible cost. We have in the Towneley Mysteries a signal example of the evil of this system. The text is preceded by two full octavo pages, in small print, of errata which were

discovered after the sheets were printed. This is enough to stagger at once our faith in the text we are going to read, and if we find a word which is singular in its form, we cannot be sure if the singularity be not occasioned by an error of the printer or of the copyist. We have ourselves, without having read it very carefully, remarked several errors which are not noticed in the table of errata; and the punctuation is really very negligent. In the few lines we have quoted, we have often been obliged to differ in this last point from our printed original. The glossary to this volume is a mixture of good and bad, and bears the marks of more than one hand, for we are sure that he who could have made the sensible and scholar-like observations which occur from time to time, could not have been guilty of the inaccuracies with which they are interspersed. We had thoughts of making more detailed observations on some words in this glossary, had our space permitted it; but, after all, the glossary is not in our eyes the most important part of the book. We hope that when the Club shall undertake another work like the present, it will select some one of its members who is most capable of editing it well, that it will place the work entirely in his hands, and that it will pay him as fairly as it can for his labour so as to insure his attention to what he is doing. We would rather that, with their funds, the Committee would give one good volume in a year, than four executed with negligence. Lastly, we trust that our observations will be taken in good part, and that they will help to insure greater caution in future. We have warm expectations from the efforts of the Surtees Society, and we should be truly sorry to find them disappointed.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 463.)

1811.—July 3. Read Bradstreet's Sabine Farm. The idea of weaving upon it a description of an excursion from Rome to Horace's favourite retreat,—the scattered intimations which the poet has left us respecting his own character, feelings, friendships, pursuits, &c. is extremely pleasing; and it is very prettily executed. The original part, however, is the best. The prefixed translations are, I think, but very indifferent. Mr. B. construes,

Et mihi res, non me rebus submittere conor,

As I have done,

No more myself to circumstances fit,
But circumstances to myself submit.

—"Higher-thoughted Gray,"—is a fine and appropriate epithet. Quantity, he contends, is the sole measure of Latin verse, and accent of our's. In recitation he, of course, presumes that the ancients observed quantity; that they pronounced their long syllables as *crotchets*, and their short ones as *quavers*.* Yet he conceives that the accentuation of their language was not materially different from that which we pursue. I cannot reconcile this in practice.

July 12. Saw Miss Pearson. Said that Sheridan had now become so nervous it was quite painful to speak in the House. Called when he was about to speak at Moore's. Asked him to feel his pulse in a flutter—could not speak at last. Literally sometimes without a shilling.

Aug. 30. Strolled round by Stoke Hills. Began, as I walked, the 17th chapter of D'Alembert's Elements of Astronomy. He makes a remark which has often occurred to me, and which I think I have sometimes expressed in this Diary, that, after a departure from our first judgments, further and deeper reflection, and observation, often bring us back to them. Of the principle of gravitation, as applied to celestial phenomena, he observes that it carries in itself an irresistible and most desirable capability of verification; because, supposing the planets to be matter moving in unresisting space, and the forces with which they act on each other being known, all the consequences become, therefore, objects of mathematical calculation; and if the results, thus deduced, precisely correspond with the phenomena actually exhibited,—still more, if they enable us to detect phenomena which had before escaped us, and to foretell occurrences which we should otherwise have predicted—such a test can leave no reasonable doubt of the truth of the hypotheses from which they are inferred.

Sept. 5. Looked over Sir R. Wilson's Account of the Campaign in Poland, 1806-7; written in the wretched spirit of an exasperated bully, endeavouring to cover the vexation and disgrace of defeat, by vain boasts of his own merit, and vilifying, with impotent rage, the conduct and exploits of his successful antagonist. Yet the topics which he improvidently selects, often palpably strangle the purpose for which they are framed. If the Russians withstood such intolerable hardships, rigours, and privations,—such cold and want and misery,—what must have been the sufferings and endurance of the French? if such horrid and desolating carnage, as he gloatingly describes, was inflicted by the Russians, what must have been the spirit and gallantry of those troops which must have borne up against it, and continued the contest, till victory decided in their favour? When the defeat is decisive, as at Friedland, and he has no other resource left, he is injudicious and absurd to abuse his opponents for not carrying their victory further, and making their conquest more complete!

Sept. 10. In Cox's Travels in Switzerland, he attributes the attachment of mountaineers to their native country, to the peculiarities of the habits of life in mountainous countries; but there is more in it, I think, than this.†

* See on this subject, The Harmony of Language, by W. Mitford, Esq. a treatise of great acuteness and knowledge. See also Warner's Metron Ariston, Horsley on Greek and Latin Prosody, and the Treatises of Foster and Primatt. Also Lindemann de Accentibus. The subject is one of great difficulty, and the solution of that difficulty perhaps impossible.—Ed.

† This observation has often been made, and appears experimentally just. Perhaps

Sept. 3. Finished the letters between Bentley and Grævius. With every disposition to be deferential in estimating what the world admires, I cannot help regarding these great verbal critics, filled as they are with an overweening sense of their own importance, with a considerable degree of contempt, as little better than grown children; let the skill and the toil and the learning evinced in their researches be ever so great, the mode in which they were exerted, the objects on which they were employed, are for the most part so worthless, that they can never confer a just claim on the higher order of renown. Nor do I ever read their pedantic lucubrations, without thinking of the reward so justly bestowed by Alexander on the tactician who had laboriously acquired an incomparable dexterity, in chucking grains of millet through the eye of a bodkin. Supposing the genius equal! good God! compare Bentley with Newton. The restorer of a few verses of Callimachus and the explorer of the constitution of the universe! *

one may attempt to account for it, by the following reasons:—1st. There may be a natural taste, an inborn and original delight to the mind, in the variety and grandeur of mountain scenery, with all the sublime phenomena produced by lights and shadows, tempests and mists and sunshine; the morning beams striking the snowy summit; the changing hues of twilight; the stars, each, as it were, fixed above its favourite peak, and shining with lustre unknown in the grosser atmosphere of level countries.** 2dly. The agreeable and stirring vicissitudes of life, and the active pursuits of the inhabitants, most of which are wanting in plains and flat countries, may attach them to such spots with a stronger tie of sympathy:—the woodman, in his wild abode, among the forests of pine—the bold and perilous chace over the glacier and the rock—the boat and fishery on the secluded and shadowy lake,—all little known to the inhabitants of plains. 3dly. may be mentioned the small and compact community to which the mountaineer belongs; the relationship existing among great part of a village, intermarrying with each other; each valley being severed, almost like an island, and apart from the others;—and lastly, a greater attachment may be presumed, from a feeling that a mountain dwelling is a more separate, distinct, and *perfect* home,—i. e. a place more emphatically one's own—than could be possessed elsewhere. There is a feeling of a more entire and unencroached and undivided property, of which one is sensible of being the complete master—the mountain boundary preventing the eye from wandering over distant tracts in which it takes no interest, and has no communication, and thus concentrates more strongly the love or home with the undivided sight of it. Also as a mountainous district forms an *exception* of course to the general features of countries, or *one* mountainous country, like Switzerland, forms an exception to the general aspect of Europe, so there is a pleasure corresponding to the situation,—a greater share of *individuality*, if I may so express myself, of personal consequence, given—the mountaineer is not lost in the crowd of the inhabitants of plains; he feels a local distinction between himself and others. His home is—*sui generis*—more distinguished from all other homes,—more set apart by some peculiar features—and therefore more completely his own, and part of himself. Not only such a rock, or brook, or field belongs to him, but he *alone* belongs to them, and is associated with them in his own thoughts. Perhaps it may be thought not unsatisfactory to have traced the source of those feelings, which have so often been recognised and which are so distinctly portrayed.—EDITOR.

* In answer to Mr. Green it may be observed that,

1. The philological attainments of Bentley cannot, for any useful purpose, be placed in comparison with the geometrical studies of Newton.

2. If the classical authors are worth reading, they are worth correcting, and important and happy corrections can result only from great sagacity and profound erudition.

3. The text of most of the authors of antiquity has come to us very corrupted; and

** “There is no mind, however brutish, but is affected by the beauties of nature. The principal cause of the *Koords* deserting their chiefs in their disgrace, is the fear and irresistible repugnance they feel to quitting their country [of mountains, and brooks, and verdure], for the *hideous desert* of Bagdad.”—Rich's Travels in Koor-distan.

Sept. 12. Bentley, in answer to a hasty and inconsiderate attack of Le Clerc's, kindles into fiercest indignation, and putting forth all his powers, becomes truly tremendous. In the next, the same spirit degenerates into brutal ferocity, against poor Barnes. Bentley, on various occasions, evinces that he took particular pride in the rapidity with which he made his conjectural emendations. He strongly urges on Hemsterhuis a deep study of prosody and the different species of metre, as essential to critical emendations of corrupt passages in the Greek poets. He is unquestionably right—but, is it not to be lamented that sagacity should now be consumed in attention to an object so ridiculously frivolous?

Sept. 18. H. Tooke once went incognito to an animal magnetizer, After various actions, 'Do you begin to feel anything particularly new. Sir?' said the operator. 'Nothing in the world,' said Tooke, with the most perfect sangfroid. More delusions, and more were tried. Still 'no—no—no.' At length, summoning all his art, 'Now,' said the operator, 'I am sure you must perceive something?' 'I do, I do,' exclaimed Tooke, 'most clearly and distinctly. I see that you are a cheat, and your operation an imposture.'

Sept. 22. Called on Mr. Revell, at the Golden Lion. Went with him and saw Miss Studd. He dined with me; preciously impudent. Introduced himself to Porson, and invited him to dinner. Quite unaffected and highly entertaining. Spoke with much complacency of his Letters to Travis, by which he had crushed his opponent, and set the question at rest. Recited an ode of Anacreon, accidentally introduced, in Greek, Italian, and French. Had been collating two copies of the Eikon Basilike, and pointed out an interpolation with much delight, observing, Such are the pleasures of us critics!

Sept. 27. Read Fox's Introduction to his History. The moral qualities of the writer, his native simplicity, his commanding candour, his manly tenderness, his fervent philanthropy and genuine good temper, which can only be exasperated by that tyrannous oppression which demonstrates a bad heart, or the base hypocrisy which hides it,—are throughout resplendent. Yet the political partizan occasionally peeps through the historian, and his labouring the point, as he does by frequent recurrence, that it is not so much the laws, as the persons by whom they are administered,—not so much measures, as men, that we should look to in determining our political conduct; and the doctrine which he elaborately propounds in perpendending the debates on the Exclusion Bill, have evidently a particular origin and a particular application. But these are spots in the sun, which, without dimming its lustre, merely evince that this glorious luminary is not perfectly immaculate. The style in many passages is susceptible of very easy and obvious improvement—'facile et diffide'—for 'easy and distrust,' seems employed for pure wantonness.

Sept. 29. Busied all the morning looking over letters, and destroying many. How many associations arise?—and all pensive!—for time wheds

the beauty of their style is therefore much impaired; but for the delicacy and elegance of their style they are held up as models of imitation; therefore it is worth all pains, if possible, to present this in a genuine and correct form.

4. Bentley was a man of distinguished learning and profound capacity, and had many claims to admiration, independent of his critical opinions.

5. Would Mr. Green ridicule the labours of an antiquary who, possessing the imperfect trunk of some statue by Phidias or Praxiteles, searched for the parts wanting, and, as he discovered them, united them to the body? If Mr. Green derides the common language and self-commendation used by the critics, it was the fault of a half-civilized age, and has disappeared.—Ed.

this character, and perhaps most so upon scenes of pleasure.—Read Fox's History. There is frequently something encumbered and perplexed in the structure of his sentences, and which a slight alteration would remove and rectify. He seems rather partial to the style of phrase:—'Whatever there was of *consolatory*,'* which I think is not English idiom, though it may deserve to be so. His remark on the necessity of a free government, to the gratification of an honourable ambition in a statesman, is very emphatic.

Oct. 2. Read D'Alembert's 'l'Eclaircissement de l'art de conjecturer.' The subject is of the various kinds and degrees of *probability*; but his triple division on this head, does not indicate that he had formed any precise and clear ideas on this obscure but interesting theme. *Hume*, I think, caught the fundamental principle, and several of the illustrations of his doctrines respecting *miracles* form a part of this note. Is it more probable (D'Alembert fairly puts it) that the reporters of miracles should deceive, or be deceived, or that the uniform and constant laws of nature? 'L'amour de nous memes,' he regards as the sole motive of all human actions,—the most exalted motive to virtue being to stand well with ourselves. His fulsome adulation of Frederic of Prussia is very despicable.

Oct. 3. Read the Introduction to Butler's Analogy, to which I was led by a letter of poor Symonds's. It is long since I looked into the work. What chiefly constitutes probability, he observes, is similitude to some known truth, and is a species of evidence relative merely to beings of limited capacities; since perfect intelligence must discern every thing past, present, and to come, as it really is, and to such a speculator every thing must be certainly true or false. But truth is rendered intricate and perplexed, principally, I think, by the various modifications and qualifications which he introduces by separate clauses in a sentence; and the attempt to remove the difficulties of revealed religion by its analogy with natural, might incur the danger, I should fear, of bringing the latter into disrepute.

Oct. 7. Read an account of *Japan*, formed from observations made about 1636. The state of manners described is so peculiarly strange that it has all the air of romance. Whenever the monarch condescends to visit any of his nobles, *three years'* notice previously is given, which is not more than sufficient for the requisite preparations; and all the costly and elaborate utensils, furniture, &c. provided on the occasion, are never afterwards used, but carefully preserved, sacred and untouched, as an inestimable memorial of the honour conferred by his august presence. When one of the chief princes goes to Court, his retinue does not consist of less than 20,000 persons, &c.

Oct. 22. Read D'Alembert's notes on a Critique upon his Disc. Prel. to the Encyclopædia. He broaches the doctrine that there are properly no discoveries to be made in the Metaphysics, because the facts connected with which this science is conversant, being what passes in the mind of man, must always have been previously known. But though no new facts can be discovered, may not the relations between these facts be a prolific quarry of discovery?

* Fox borrowed this form of expression from Dryden, in whose poetry it is common, and it was used by Pope and subsequent writers. Fox's extreme reverence for Dryden, as the highest authority in English style, and the absurd length to which he has carried it, is well known.—See Life of Dryden, Aldine edition, pag. ult.—Ed.

Oct. 25. Perused Quarterly Review, No. XII.* In the Critique on Edgeworth's Essays on Professional Education, there is much good sense and fine writing, but in too desultory a form. The part in which they reprobate Edgeworth's plan of adjusting infantile studies to some definite future object of pursuit, as tending to narrow, cramp, and *pedantize* the mind, and to disqualify it for eminence even in that particular department, is excellent.

Nov. 10. Looked over Cibber's Life. Less entertaining in his anecdotes upon the whole, than the first chapters seem to promise. J. Warton has not spoken too highly of his Portrait of *Betterton*. It is finely and vividly depicted; and so are the descriptive characters of several of the actors in the same chapter: they are really brought before us, and performed admirably in their respective ways.

Nov. 14. Read the first chapter of D. Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind. He espouses Hume's doctrine respecting Cause and Effect—that there is no perceptible connexion between them, but merely experienced sequence; and that all the knowledge we can attain on the subject, is to ascertain the laws which regulate the successive events, and applying it to the power of perception, concludes that *sensation* merely furnishes the occasion of *perception*. Of the connexion between impressions of the external object and the sensation, and the sensation and perception, we know nothing; and he explodes on this principle the supposed phantasms, &c. between the external object and the perception of it, by which this connexion has been endeavoured to be explained.

Nov. 16. Finished Trotter's Memoirs of Fox. Any notices, from so near an intimate of so great a man, must necessarily be interesting, but these are as little so as can be supposed. They confirm our ideas of the amiable simplicity of his mind and the genuine tenderness of his heart. They also exalt our conceptions of his poetical taste. I am glad to find that Fox defended Johnson's Criticisms in his Lives of the Poets. Blackstone's style he considers, in one of his letters, as the *very best* among modern writers; more correct than Hume's, and less studied and made up than Robertson's. With all his partiality for the *Æneid*, he confesses, in another letter, that the story and characters appear more faulty every time he reads; and that *Æneas* sometimes excites interest *against him*, but never *for him*. Fox observes, in one of his letters, that what delights him in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* is the vivid picture of *manners* which they exhibit, of which there is nothing in *Virgil*. This he ascribes to Homer's having lived so near the times of which he writes; so that *that*, which we always see to be invention in *Virgil*, appears like plain truth in *Homer*. This is a just and beautiful criticism; but when he proceeds to observe that, on the same principle, the characters in Shakespeare's Historical Plays always appear more real than those in his others, I cannot go along with him; for Shakespeare appears to have possessed, beyond any poet, the power of giving life and reality to the most fantastic personages; witness his *Caliban*, &c.

Nov. 18. Began Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont. His lordship's description of Hume at Turin, with a physiognomy and person so extravagantly "lourdes," is highly amusing. Ramsay, the painter, must have been very happy, if this account be true, in imparting character and

* This admirable article was written by the Rev. John Davison, M.A. of Oriel Coll. Oxford, late Prebendary of Worcester, and author of Sermons on Prophecy, &c.—Ed.
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dignity to the most unpromising aspect. The anecdote of Hume and the Notary Public, who being condemned for *forgery*, lamented that, after having written so many inoffensive sheets, he should suffer for *one line*, is excellent. I am glad that Hume so fully enjoyed it. 'Why, mon,' seems to have been Hume's usual style of colloquial address.

Nov. 20. Id.—Burke's letter, dated Beaconsfield, Aug. 9, 1789, in which he speaks of the first movements of the French Revolution, is infinitely curious and interesting. "The thing," he observes, "though I thought I saw something like it in progress for several years, has still something in it paradoxical and mysterious. The spirit it is impossible not to admire, but the old Parisian ferocity has broken out in a shocking manner. It is true that this may be no more than a sudden expression; if so, no indication can be taken from it; but if it should be character rather than accident, then that people are not fit for liberty, and must have a strong hand, like that of their former masters, to coerce them. Men must have a certain fund of natural *moderation* to qualify them for freedom; else it becomes obnoxious to themselves, and a perfect nuisance to every body else. What will be the event it is hard, I think, still to say." How just and how cautious at this period, when all were carried away!

Nov. 22. Id.—Burke, in a letter dated Dec. 29, 1791, speaking of his break with Fox, says, 'Your condolence was truly kind, for my loss has been truly great, in the cessation of the partiality of a man of his wonderful abilities and amiable disposition.'

Nov. 23. Had a long and late discussion with Miss Barchard after supper, on the doctrine of annihilation—congenial theme to my afflicted spirit. Started at the idea that *annihilation was no evil*,* as in this case it might perhaps be true.

Nov. 23. Finished Hardy's Life of Charlemont, or rather the history and biography of the scenes in which Lord Charlemont acted. He appears to have been a very elegant and accomplished nobleman, possessed of much principle, honour, and virtue, but, I suspect, a little too ambitious of popularity. Something of La Fayette. What must such men feel when they are abandoned by their idolators, the populace, for not going far enough with them! Lord C. considers Burke as addicted, from early prejudice, to the Popish party (his lordship was adverse to the Catholic claims), and with many other virtues destitute, of prudence. Burke said of Mrs. Anne Pitt, Lord Chatham's sister, that she was above all comparison the most eloquent person he ever heard speak.

* See this opinion of Mr. Green's examined, and the sophism exposed, in Sir J. Mackintosh's Life, vol. ii. 146. He (Green) endeavours to shew the absurdity of the dread of annihilation (at p. 230—232 of the printed Diary); the substance of his argument is this—'To be nothing cannot be an evil, for an evil is only felt to be such. He who is *not*, cannot *feel*. To *fear* as an evil, that which we never shall *feel* as an evil, is an absurdity which requires no exposure beyond mere statement.' But the whole of this is a mere fallacy. If two beings were to enjoy the same degree of happiness, the one for a day, the other for a thousand years, it is perfectly obvious that the former might regret his inferiority to the latter, and occasionally wish to exchange situations. He would smile at the reasoner who told him, that after the end of his day of life, he could not feel the want of a longer existence. He would admit the fact, but exclude the inference; by two decisive observations. 1. He would, in common with the impartial observer, consider his own life as of less value in proportion to its shortness. 2. The hopes of enjoyment through a long and perpetual existence, are themselves positive pleasures during the earliest part of it, which the belief of annihilation destroys, substituting in their stead regret for the privation. The hope of all the pleasures of the thousand years forms part of the pleasures of the first day.—Ed.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

I BEG leave to send you a copy of a curious Petition, which recent attempts to procure legislative enactments for the better observance of the Sabbath, I should think would render in some degree interesting. Whether the Vicar and Curate were really such brawlers as the parishioners represent them, we cannot say; but it seems they were so intemperate at times as to disturb the devotional spirit of their hearers, by their well-meant denunciations. The fray with the Butcher was certainly rather discreditably to the clerical character, however indicative of zeal for maintaining the *rest* of the Sabbath.

It is not probable that the excuse which is made for the Sunday marketing in London could have been alleged at Enfield 250 years ago. It is rather to be suspected that remissness on the part of the people, who knew they could supply their wants on the Lord's Day, was the cause of that state of things which led to the disagreement. Throughout Scotland, and in the largest towns, provisions are always laid in on Saturday, because it is impossible to procure them on Sunday, even were the inhabitants disposed to make the transgression; and this without the experience of any inconvenience. Were similar regulations adhered to in England, we should no longer hear it alleged that the people are forced to hold their market on Sunday because they are not paid in time to make purchases on Saturday. The Gin Palaces, which spring up in all directions, show, on a Saturday-evening, that the working man has got his wages paid in time to dissipate most of the amount in these abominable temples.

“To the Right honorable and our very good Lord, the L: Burghley L: highe Treasurer of Englande, and highe Steward of her Ma^{ty} Mannor of Enfeilde :—

“Right honorable, as in our last supplyacon to yo^r honorable L: when we, her Ma^{ty} poore ten^{nts} and the rest of the inhabytants of her Ma^{ty} decayed towne of Enfeilde, both laborers and other handicraftsmen, were humble sutors to your honorable Lordshippe for the contynewance of our old and

ancient usadge in selling of meate at the churchgate on the Sunday-mornnyng, before the devyne service. Soe yt ys, right honorable that, upon Sunday, being the xvith of June, betymes in the mornnyng, there came a Boutcher, accordinge to the olde wonted mannor and custome of our towne, with victuall to the stalles for that purpose, p'tendenge there a quiete sale of such meate as he brought thether for our relief; when our mynster, one Leonard Thickepenye, set on to our judgemente by the vyccar Leonard Chambers, in a very outragious manner, very evyll beseamynge a man of the church, or one of his callinge, in a madding mode, most ruffynlike, came to the butcher, where vyolently he pulled from him moste p'te of his of his meate, and threw yt on the ground, most pyttyfull to beholde; and not contented with that vyolence and outrage, offered to us all, by castinge the meate uppon the grounde, whiche wee, the poorest sort, determynd to have boughte that same day for our dynners; but there, in the p'sence of a greate mannye honest poore men, threatened the forsaid boutcher to beate him, yea, and also used these speaches, that he wold kylle him, if he were hanged for the same within halfe an hower after he had done yt. After wh^{ch} abuse offered that very fornoone, our vyccar Leonard Chambers, whose will do us noe good, nor relieve us anye manner of waye, in a most mallancolly and angrye vayne, dyd offer unto us a sarmon wher he said that in occupyng the place contrary to his wonted manner in the forenoone, was because he had in chardge from authoritye to warne us of, firste geveng to understande of your honorable Lordshippes entertaynement, and good speaches, as well for our marquet, as also for other matters. The soume of his sarmon was, that your honorable L: shoulde like his proceedinge; the reste conteyninge nothings in substance but his wrathe, ire and anger towards us, contynewinge the most p'te of his sarmon in his envyous manner, with bytinge taunts, comparysons and checkes, tryumphinge over us in his owne conceipte and imagnacion, concludinge that the reverend father, the Byshoppe of London, admonyshed him that in

that place he shoulde pronounce openly unto us, that wee should not attempte to keepe a marquet to sell anye meate in that usual place, before yt was established by authoritye. And to be plaine with yo^r honorable Lordshippe, wee have many of these sermons in the yeare, for generally the hole inhabytants of Enfeilde came justify, that, through the yeare, every Sunday and holy daye, wee have quarrellinge and brawlinge, little or muche, what for one thinge, and what for another; they the said Leonard Chambers our vyccar, and Leonard Thickepenne mynyster, being the orygy nals and authours thereof; concluding with your honorable Lordshippe, that the honest-mynded inhabytants of Enfeilde; seeing their contynewail disturbance to be suche, when they meete together at church to serve God, wishe themselves eyther at home at their owne houses, or els more quiete mynsters of the Worde of God, whereby wee maye heare bothe our devyne service and preachinge, according to her Mat^{rs} injunctions. Not doubtinge but that your most honorable L: well waieing this most harde yeare, and our povertie, will aswell be a meane on our behalves for our olde and annycnt marquet, as also that wee maye be more

quiet at our church on the sabbothe daye; but such are the natures of our vyccar and mynyster now, that they rather make choyse to disquiet and greave us in what they may, to their uttermost, then any manner of waye to edyfieus, as in conscyens and dutie they are bounde. In doinge whereof, Right Honourable, wee her Mat^{rs} poore tenants the inhabytants of her Maty^{rs} decayed towne of Enfeilde, our wives, children, and families, shall dayly pray to the Almyghtie God for your honorable L: with the increase of honor bothe to you and yours.

(Signed) THO: BANKS, the constable.
EDMUND ALCOCK,
THO: BRENT, a laborer.
ROB^t. COX, a carpynter."

Dated on the back 22 Aug^t 1586. The body of petitioners appears on a separate sheet, and comprises 396 signatures, arranged according to streets and lanes, and displaying a curious variety of marks, as if the subscribers thought it necessary to vary their respective symbols, in manner of the different crosses attached to the autographs of Cardinals on Papal Bulls.

Yours, &c. J. L.

ALCHUINE'S BIBLE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(Continued from p. 477.)

Mr. URBAN, B. M. Oct. 18.

The unexpected length to which my remarks on the Alchuine Bible in the British Museum have extended, will compel me to be more concise in regard to other Manuscript copies of the Bible which claim to be of the same age, or nearly so, but this will be of less consequence, since they are described more or less at length in the works of various writers.

(1.) I shall commence with the Vallicella Bible, marked B. 6, preserved in the library of the Fathers of the Oratory of S. Maria della Vallicella at Rome,

mentioned by Baronius,⁴⁰ Baluze,⁴¹ Mabillon,⁴² Blanchini,⁴³ and D'Agincourt.⁴⁴ It was given to the Vallicella library by Achilles Statius, a Portuguese, who died in 1531, and was rebound by the care of Baronius in 1599, who first mentioned it as the work of Alchuine, and printed from it (with the omission of six lines) the verses at the end. The volume is a large square folio, written in three columns, with ornamental initial letters, but without any illuminations; and the character (of which a long specimen is given by Blanchini, from the Gospel of Luke),

⁴⁰ *Annales Eccl.* tom. ix. p. 340. ad ann. 778. fol. Rom. 1601.

⁴¹ *Capitular.* tom. ii. col. 1161, fol. Par. 1677.

⁴² *Museum Italicum*, tom. i. p. 68. 4to. Par. 1687-9.

⁴³ *Vindiciæ Canonice. Script.* præf. p. xxxvi. and pp. cccxxii. cccclx. fol. 1740. *Evangeliar. Quadruplex*, pp. dlxvii. dlxvi. and *Tab. ponend. post DC.* fol. 1749.

⁴⁴ *Histoire de l'art par les Monumens*, Tab. des Planches, p. 47, fol. Par. 1823.

is much smaller, thinner, and less elegant than the writing in the Museum Bible,⁴⁵ and resembles so exactly the character in the Bible of the Monastery of St. Paul at Rome, that it is difficult not to believe them both written by the same hand,—at all events they must be referred to the same period. The order of the books in it is given by Blanchini, and agrees with that of the Museum Bible, except that Hester comes between Judith and Maccabees. Some other variations have been already pointed out, and it may be remarked, that this copy is by no means so complete as the Museum MS. in regard that it omits the Epistles of Jerome to Paulinus and Desiderius, and in most instances wants the table of chapters prefixed to each book. Blanchini had collated the text of this and the St. Paul Bible, and proposed giving the result in a future volume of his *Vindiciæ*, which, unfortunately, never appeared. He says of it: "Certe et correctus est et emendatus maximè, eoque cæteris præstat, quod ad ejus formam præcipue Vulgata nostra Editio sit restituta."⁴⁶ The considerable variations between this and the St. Paul MS. supposing them both written at the same period, at first perplexed Blanchini, but the difficulty became, on a collation, easily explained. The St. Paul Bible exhibits the Vulgate text, in what Blanchini calls its *second* state, i. e. the version of St. Jerome much corrupted, and not corrected by Alcuine; whereas the Valli-

cella copy has the text in its *third* state, as amended by Alcuine, and restored to its pristine integrity, which was subsequently received in all the western churches.⁴⁷ Baluze and Mabillon merely refer to Baronius, but none of these writers have questioned the statement, that it was written by Alcuine and presented to Charlemagne. The following arguments, however, seem to decide against its claims. 1. The close agreement of the writing with the St. Paul Bible, which was written by *Ingober*t, probably in the reign of Charles le Chauve; 2. The alterations in the verses at the end, which seem to point out the Museum copy as the original; 3. The evidence in the additional verses, that it was written for some monastery; and 4. The incomplete state of the MS. in regard to prologues, chapters, &c. as well as the absence of all illuminations or other marks of regal possession.

(2.) The Bible belonging to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Paul, near Rome, which is now deposited in the Monastery of St. Calixtus, dependant on St. Paul's. This, perhaps, is better known than any of the others, in consequence of the discussion which has taken place relative to the portrait prefixed to it, whether it be intended for Charlemagne or Charles le Chauve. This portrait was first engraved by Alemanni,⁴⁸ and subsequently by Margarini,⁴⁹ Mabillon,⁵⁰ Montfaucon,⁵¹ and D'Agincourt.⁵² It represents a

⁴⁵ This may be seen by comparing the two last lines of Alcuine's verses, engraved in the plate, No. 7, with the corresponding ones in the Museum Bible. It may be added, that the Majuscule or Uncial alphabet used in this MS. is given in d'Agincourt, plate xl.

⁴⁶ *Vindic.* p. cccxxii. He alludes to the opinion expressed by Le Long, *Bibl. Sacr.* i. 239. that it is probable this was the MS. used by the Benedictines in restoring the text in 1236. See also Hug's *Einleitung des N. T.* § 125.

⁴⁷ It must be observed, that the text of the Museum Bible, although substantially the same with that of the Vallicella MS. is not identical with it, so to warrant the supposition that one was a mere transcript of the other. Thus, in the 1st chap. of Luke, the Vall. MS. reads *omnibus*, with the ancient Toledo MS. whereas in the Museum copy it is *omnia*, as in Benedictine edit. fol. 1693. The tables of chapters are also wholly different. In the Vall. MS. the passage in 1 Ep. Joh. v. 7. is not in the body of the text, but has been added in the lower margin by the same hand. *Blanchini, loc. cit.*

⁴⁸ *De Lateranensibus parietinis à Card. Barberino restituit.* Rom. 1625; reprinted, 4to, Rom. 1756, and in Grævii *Thes. Antiq.* tom. viii. p. 4.

⁴⁹ *Inscriptiones Antiq. Basilic. S. Pauli*, 4to. Rom. 1654.

⁵⁰ *Mus. Ital.* i. 70.

⁵¹ *Monum. de la Monarchie Fr.* i. 304. fol. Par. 1729.

⁵² *Op. citat.*

personage seated on a throne, regally crowned and vested, wearing short hair and moustaches, but no beard, and holding in his left hand a mound, or globe, on which is a monogram, variously interpreted by different authors, but certainly, as all agree, exhibiting the name of CAROLVS at the commencement. On the left stands the emperor with a female attendant, and on the right two esquires, one of whom bears sword, the other a spear and shield. Beneath are some lines in uncial letters of gold, beginning,

“ Rex coeli d'n's solita pietate redundans,
Hunc *Karolum Regem* terrae dilexit
herilem,” etc.

which may equally apply to Charlemagne or his grandson. Of the MS. itself Montfaucon says, “ Ingentis molis, pulchritudine et elegantia nulli cedit; vere augustam præfert magnificentiam;” and D'Agincourt calls it, “ de toutes les productions de ce genre la plus admirable, soit par la beauté des caractères, soit par la richesse de l'ensemble.” In regard, however, to the writing, we are enabled to judge by the long specimen in Blanchini,⁵³ and it is decidedly inferior in beauty and uniformity to the Bible in the Museum and to those at Paris. The extraordinary resemblance it exhibits to the writing of the Vallicella copy has been already noticed, and it is therefore satisfactory to ascertain the name of the writer of the St. Paul copy to have been *Ingobert*, as proved by the following lines,⁵⁴ which occur in the Prologue at the beginning of the latter MS.

“ Hæc namque invenies præsentis pagina
libro
Quem tibi quemque tuis *Rex Carolus*
ore strenuus
Offert, Christe, tuisque cliens et corde
fidelis.

Ejus ad imperium devoti pectoris artus
Ingobertus eram referens et scriba f-
delis.”

But who was this *Ingobert*, and when did he live? Angelo de Nuce, archbishop of Rossano, who wrote a pamphlet expressly to prove this Bible to have belonged to Charlemagne,⁵⁵ insists that *Referens* is the same as *Referendarius* or secretary, and that this *Ingobert* is the identical *Comes Ingobertus*, who lived in the reigns of Charlemagne and his successor, as we learn from the Capitularia and the author of the life of Louis the Pious. This, however, is disputed by Mabillon and Montfaucon; who are unanimous in ascribing the portrait to Charles le Chauve, and to whose opinion I am inclined to adhere, in opposition to the archbishop, the Benedictines,⁵⁶ and D'Agincourt.⁵⁷ The style of the illuminations, as given in the last cited writer, is decidedly of a ruder and later character than those of the Museum Bible; and the large capitals, borders, &c. exhibit a superabundance of ornament, which would seem to refer to the middle of the ninth century, rather than the end of the eighth. But, however this may be, the order of the books in this Bible, and the state of the text, as described by Blanchini,⁵⁸ prove, beyond all question, that Alcuine had not revised it, nor had any share in its execution; therefore it cannot well be put in comparison with the Bibles which expressly bear the authority of the name and recension of the learned abbat of Tours.

(3.) The Bible now in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, marked No. 1., which was presented to Colbert in 1675, by the Chapter of St. Stephen at Metz, and is described or noticed by Baluze, Du Cange,⁵⁹ Mabillon,⁶⁰ Montfaucon, the Benedictines, Blanchini, and Dr. Dibdin.⁶¹ It is a large folio,

⁵³ *Evang. Quad.* pt. i. tab. ponend. post pag. dlxxvi.

⁵⁴ Printed entire by Margarini, and partly by others.

⁵⁵ Reprinted by Blanchini, *Vindic. Cam. Script.* p. cccxxx.

⁵⁶ *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.* iii. 123.

⁵⁷ Had Blanchini published the remaining volumes of his *Vindiciæ*, he had promised a full discussion of this question.

⁵⁸ *Vind. C. S.* pp. cccxxxvi. ccclx. dxlvi.

⁵⁹ *Glossar. med. Lat. voc. Armigeri.*

⁶⁰ *De Re Diplom.* p. 381.

⁶¹ *Tour*, vol. ii. pp. 157—162.

written in a character so similar to that of the Museum Bible, as would make one suspect they proceeded from the same hand.⁶² The illuminations also in both these copies, as appears from the description given by Dr. Dibdin, correspond very remarkably.⁶³ At the commencement are two leaves, the ground of which is purple, containing, within borders, a series of 200⁶⁴ verses, written in gold uncials, in double columns, addressed to the monarch *Charles*, beginning,

“*Rex benedictæ, tibi hæc placeat bibliotheca, Carle,*

Testamenta duoquæ releganda gerit, etc.

The Benedictines, in their description of this precious volume,⁶⁵ add: “*Au milieu de la seconde page et dans les suivantes on voit deux médailles en or, avec bustes. La première porte cette inscription, David Rex Imperator, et la seconde Karolus Rex Franco.*” These are not noticed by Dibdin.⁶⁶ Before the New Testament are 30 other Latin lines, and on the penultimate leaf (the verso of which is much injured) 86 more, in gold uncials on a purple ground, all addressed to Charles,⁶⁷ who is told:

Pictus es hic studio artis ab eximio.

The portrait here alluded to occupies the whole of the recto of the last leaf,

and has been engraved by Baluze, Montfaucon, and (more accurately) by Dibdin. It represents Charles le Chauve seated on a throne, with features very similar to the portrait in St. Paul's Bible, wearing a crown of singular shape, and holding a plain bâton in the left hand. On each side stands a person of rank (supposed by Du Cange to be intended for Louis Le Begue and Charles King of Aquitaine, sons of Charles le Chauve),⁶⁸ behind whom are attendants in armour. Lower down is drawn Vivian Abbat of St. Martin of Tours,⁶⁹ who introduces to the Emperor twelve monks of his abbey for the purpose of presenting the Bible to him, the foremost of whom are seen in the act of unwrapping it from a cover. Three other figures, two of whom are armed, are on the sides. Some lines which precede, explain the whole in the clearest manner.

Hæc etiam pictura recludit qualiter heros Offert Vivianus cum grege nunc hoc opus, Ante ubi, post patrem, primi Tesmundus amandus,

Signalus justus, summus Aregarius, etc. Hi proni tibimet Domino de parte Beati Martini ac fratrum ecce librum tribuunt, etc.

This event is supposed to have taken place in the year 850, when Charles le Chauve was at Tours,⁷⁰ and of the

⁶² See the fac-simile in the plate No. 5. A portion of the text of Genesis, cap. 1. is also given by Mabillon and Blanchini, and the Benedictines add a specimen of the smaller minuscule, pl. 53.

⁶³ Some of the ornamental letters were engraved by Willemin, in his valuable work entitled *Monumens Français Inédits*; and I understand that the Comte Auguste de Bastard is at present occupied on a splendid work on the illuminations of ancient MSS. and that the Bible No. 1 will form a prominent feature in it.

⁶⁴ Printed by Baluze, *Capitular.* ii. col. 1568.

⁶⁵ *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.* iii. 134.

⁶⁶ By the kindness of my friend M. Francisque Michel, I am enabled to give a more particular description of these portraits. He writes thus: “*Au milieu de folio 1, verso, se trouvent deux médailles peintes en or, du module d'un shilling. La première porte cette inscription, etc. Le folio suivant contient sur son recto deux autres médailles peintes en or, dont les têtes sont peut-être des portraits, mais il est impossible de déterminer de qui. La seconde de ces médailles représente une tête entourée d'une aureole. Les médailles sont évidemment de la même main que le reste des ornements. Les têtes grossièrement dessinées semblent représenter la même personne. Les têtes sont couvertes d'un casque, différent des casques de la miniature finale; elles n'ont ni barbe ni moustaches.*”

⁶⁷ See them in Baluze, *loc. cit.*

⁶⁸ Dr. Dibdin thinks the figure on the right is designed for Vivian, but I believe him to be in error, as proved by the line, “*Ante ubi, post patrem.*”

⁶⁹ See Du Cange, voc. *Armigeri*, who gives a minute description of this painting.

⁷⁰ Baluze, and after him Blanchini, say in 869; but this arose from an error of the former in supposing it to be the gift of the Monks of St. Martin at Metz, instead of Tours.

fact there can be no question. All the writers on the subject, except the Benedictines, have considered this Bible as *written for*, as well as presented to, Charles le Chauve. The learned authors however of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique* contend, that the writing of the body of the volume has much more the character of the end of the 8th than the middle of the 9th century, and express their decided opinion that the MS. was written for Charlemagne,⁷¹ but subsequently presented to his grandson, at which period the portrait and concluding verses were added.

This opinion, if true, would very satisfactorily explain its resemblance to the Museum Bible, by supposing both to have been executed in the school of St. Martin of Tours, and the one copy presented to Charlemagne, whilst the other was preserved in the monastery till the reign of Charles le Chauve. I am bound however to observe, that a gentleman who has at my request recently examined the Bible itself, is of opinion that the portrait is contemporary with the rest of the volume. At all events the absence of the lines containing the name of Alcuine is a forcible argument against the supposition that the copy was originally offered to Charlemagne.

(4.) The Bible in the Bibliothèque du Roi, marked No. 2. formerly preserved in the Abbey of St. Denis, but transferred to the Royal Library in 1595. Prefixed are some verses written in gold uncial on a purple ground, printed by Baluze,⁷² and addressed to Charles le Chauve, beginning,

Bibliorum seriem Karolus Rex inclitus istam

Contextit chryso, corde colens catharo.

From the historical events alluded to, its date may be fixed with certainty between 865 and 876. The three first

pages of Genesis are also in gold letters, as is the commencement of each book, and even the Prologues of Jerome. The large initial letters are very beautiful, and exhibit the peculiar and elegant interlacings seen in the Saxon school of art. Of the smaller capitals there are several kinds, of which specimens are given and described by the Benedictines.⁷³ They call this character the *French-Saxon*, and regard the MS. as one of the most precious monuments remaining of the second race of French Sovereigns. At the end the Apocalypse is wanting; and the seven Canonical Epistles and Epistle to the Romans are known to have been cut out by that archvillain Aymon.⁷⁴ This identical portion (paged in a recent French hand 408—420.), I have discovered among a collection of biblical fragments in MS. Harl. 7551. and the capital initial letter of the Epistle to the Romans fully justifies, from its beauty, all the eulogia bestowed on the volume, but the minuscule is closer, smaller, and more *set* than that of the Museum Bible. Wanley, apparently, knew nothing of its history, and calls it of the *tenth* century (in which he is certainly mistaken), and to the present moment no one, as far as I know, has suspected it to form a portion of the Bible of Charles le Chauve (No. 2.) at Paris. Blanchini tells us, that it was from the text of this MS. Stephens's edition of the Bible in 1528 was printed.

(5.) The Bible preserved in the Imperial library at Vienna, (Cod. Lat. Theolog. No. 1190. olim 50.) described by Lambecius⁷⁵ and Gentilot.⁷⁶ A square folio, written on 292 leaves of three volumes each, containing, besides the books of the Old and New Testament, a *Series et ordo Evangeliorum*, part of a lectionary, excerpts from a homily *de Verbi incarnatione*, &c. The order of the books nearly agrees

⁷¹ One argument of this is drawn from the circumstance of the King being called *David* in some of the verses, an epithet assumed by Charlemagne; but this is erroneous, for in the lines which describe the portrait, *Charles le Chauve* is expressly so called.

⁷² *Capitular*, col. 1566.

⁷³ *Nouv. Tr.* iii. 88. pl. 37.

⁷⁴ See the *Catalog. Codd. MSS. Bibl. Reg.* tom. iii. fol. Par. 1744, and a communication sent by me to the *Gent. Mag.* in Jan. 1832, vol. cii. p. 30. Nearly all of the MSS. there mentioned were purchased by Lord Harley.

⁷⁵ *Comm. de Bibl. Vind. lib. ii. and Analect. Mon. omn. avi, curd Kollar*, tom. i. col. 615.

⁷⁶ *Apud Kollar*, tom. i. col. 629.

with that of the Bible of Charles le Chauve, No. 1. but has been altered, as it should seem, by the fault of the binder. Lambecius calls it "totus ruinosus et plerisque locis vix legibilis;" but this is denied by Gentilot, who admits, however, some defects. It was written by more hands than one, in the common Caroline character, and the only ornaments are red letters in the titles. Prefixed to the Bible at fol. 16. are two poems⁷⁷ of Alcuine, containing an enumeration of the several books, lines in commendation of the Scriptures, and a prayer for Charlemagne. At the close of the second poem is written :

Codicibus sacris hostili clade perustis
Et Rado fervens hoc reparavit opus.

From which it is concluded that the volume was written under the eye of Alcuine, by desire of Rado, who was abbat of St. Vedast near Arras, from the year 795 to 815. It is well known that a poem was addressed by Alcuine to Rado on the re-edification of the abbey after its destruction by fire;⁷⁸ and we are told by Ferreolus Locrius, the author of a Belgian Chronicle, that abbat Rado submitted a *Missal* to the correction of Alcuine. But Froben, in his edition of Alcuine's works, questions the reading of the line *Et Rado*, and contends it ought to be *Ezra dō*, i. e. *Deo*, as it is actually written in another copy nearly coeval with the author, preserved in the library of St. Paul at Ratisbon.⁷⁹ This, if admitted, would destroy the notion of its having been written expressly for Rado; but as the age of the MS. has never been questioned, nor the genuineness of the poem, we may safely ascribe the MS. to the end of the eighth century.

(6.) The Bible in the library of the Canons of Zurich, traditionally said

to have been presented to the library by Charlemagne. It is a large folio, written in double columns, and the writing corresponds very nearly with that of the Museum Bible and of Charles le Chauve's, No. 1. at Paris. A specimen of the uncial letter is given by Scheuchzer,⁸⁰ taken from the first chapter of Genesis, and a very satisfactory example of the minuscule may be found in Gerbert,⁸¹ who presents us with a fac-simile, tab. ii., of the whole of the Prologue to the seven Canonical Epistles, and of the disputed passage in 1 Ep. Joh. v. 7. from which three lines have been selected in our plate, No. 6. It would be very desirable to have a fuller account of this fine MS. since it evidently proceeded from the same school which produced the Bible now in the Museum, and No. 1. in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

(7.) The Bible formerly in the library of the President de Mesmes,⁸² caused to be written by Theodulph, Abbat of Fleury, and afterwards Bishop of Orleans,⁸³ the friend of Charlemagne and Alcuine, about the year 790. Prefixed is a poem written in gold letters on a purple ground, which was printed by Sirmond, in his edition of Theodulph's Works, tom. ii. p. 1046. The order of the books differs from that of the Museum Bible; and the text is that of Jerome, previous to the recension of Alcuine. It was from this MS. that the Benedictines chiefly prepared their edition of the Vulgate, forming the first volume of St. Jerome's Works, in 1693. The poem is followed by a preface in prose, also written in gold letters, giving a synopsis of the several books. To the Bible is annexed the Chronicle of Isidore, and the tract of Eucherius *de Interpretatione Hebraicorum Nominum*. Prefixed to the former

⁷⁷ Printed in Opp. tom. ii. v. i. p. 205. *Ed. Froben.* and *Analect. Kollarii*, i. col. 618. 619.

⁷⁸ Opp. tom. ii. i. 207. *Analect.* i. 643.

⁷⁹ *Comm. de Vita Alcuini*, p. liv.

⁸⁰ *Alphabeti ex Diplomatib. et Codicib. Thuricensib. Specimen*, fol. Tig. 1730. tab. xvi. He says of it, "Conveniunt ex toto literæ cum codice Epistolarum Paulinarum Græco-Latino Bibliothecæ Germanensis, cujus fragmentum exhibet Mabillonius de Re Diplomatica, p. 346. ubi codicem hunc mille annorum judicat."

⁸¹ *Iter Alemannicum*. 8^o. Tig. 1773.

⁸² The MSS. of the President de Mesmes were purchased in 1731, for the Bibliothèque du Roi, and, I suppose, this Bible among them.

⁸³ See the *Hist. Lit. de la France*, tom. iv. pp. 459—474.

of these is a second poem, written in letters of silver, also by Theodulph,⁸⁴ concluding :

Codicis hujus opus struxit *Theodulphus*,
amore

Illius hinc cujus Lex benedicta tonat ;
Nam foris hoc geminis, auro splendet
et ostro,

Splendidiore tamen in tuo honore micat.

(8.) The Bible preserved in the library of the church of Puy Nôtre Dame, in Anjou, supposed to have been presented by Theodulph, and, from its contents evidently a contemporary copy of the one last described.⁸⁵

(9.) The Bible in the abbey of St. Germain des Près, written in the year 809, containing the sacred books from Isaiah to the Apocalypse inclusive.⁸⁶ This was also made use of in the Benedictine edition of the Vulgate, published in 1693.

These are doubtless the most celebrated and splendid copies of the entire Bible now remaining in the libraries of Europe, yet if the space would permit, I could increase the list by describing several other Bibles, less remarkable, of earlier and later date, such for instance as (10.) the very ancient Bible in the Vatican, numbered 1209, written in uncials, of which a specimen is given by Blanchini, *Evang. Quadr. i. p. lxxvi.*; (11.) the Bible in the abbey of Marmontier, ascribed to the seventh century, written in uncials and minuscules;⁸⁷ (12.) the Bible at Toledo, certainly written before the year 990, a collation of which was printed by Blanchini;⁸⁸ (13.) the Bible at Carcasson, of the eighth or ninth century, used by the Benedictines in their edi-

tion of the Vulgate; (14.) the Bible in the Bibliothèque du Roi, No. 3. of the ninth century, given by Anowartha to the monastery of St. Maur sur Loire, in Anjou;⁸⁹ (15.) the Bible in the same library, No. 4. presented by the Canons of Puy en Velai to Colbert, in 1681, in two volumes, of the ninth century; (16.) the Bible in the library of St. Geneviève at Paris, of the ninth century; (17.) the Bible in the monastery of St. Gall, of the same age; (18.) the Bible formerly in the library of Cardinal Passionei, described by Blanchini, *Evang. Quadr. i. p. lxxv. p. lxx.* of the ninth century; (19.) the Bible in the church of Narbonne, of the same period, referred to by the Benedictines; and perhaps several more in various monastic libraries of France, Italy, Germany, and Spain.

It is not here intended to speak of copies of the New Testament or the Gospels, the bare enumeration of which would fill a moderate-sized volume, and which from the sixth century downwards exhibit all the pomp and splendor that the united arts of calligraphy and illumination could bestow on them. I may be permitted however to observe, in connection with the object for which these remarks were drawn up, that at Zurich and Amsterdam are preserved copies of the Gospels in all probability written by the care of Alchuine, since they have verses prefixed in which he is expressly named as the reviser;⁹⁰ and at Ratisbon is a splendid MS. of the Gospels written in gold, for the use of the emperor Charles le Chauve in 870, to which his portrait is prefixed.⁹¹

⁸⁴ Sirmondi Opp. ii. 1052.

⁸⁵ Blanchini, *Evang. Quadr. ii. 2. p. cxciv.*

⁸⁶ *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl. iii. pp. 131. 250. 339.* The Benedictines speak also of another Bible in the same library, written in the 8th year of Louis le Debonaire (829) ib. pp. 192. 317. These MSS. are now in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

⁸⁷ *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl. iii. 254.*

⁸⁸ *Vindic. Can. Script. pp. xlix—ccxii—ccxvi.* In this MS. as in the Bible of the Theodulph, the book of Daniel is inserted between Canticles and Paralipomenon.

⁸⁹ At fol. 407^b of this MS. is a memorandum, that Charles le Chauve paid a visit to the monastery of St. Maur, "hoc anno, qui est ab incarnatione Domini octingentesimus sexagesimus nonus, regni vero ejus vicesimus nonus," etc.

⁹⁰ Wetstenii *Prolegomena in N. T. p. 84.* Hug, *Einleitung des N. T. § 124. 3d ed. and Biomstahl, Briefe, pt. 5. p. 14.*

⁹¹ Consult the *Bibliotheca Princ. Eccles. et Monast. Ord. S. Ben. ad S. Emmeramum*, Ratisbonæ, p. ii. 12^o. 1748. and *Dissertatio in aureum ac perovest. Evangelior. Cod. S. Emmerami. Autore P. Colomanno Sanft.* Ratisb. 1786. In this last work (which I have not been able to see, and which Dr. Dibdin seems ignorant of) are three plates, and no doubt the portrait of Charles le Chauve among them.

It is now time to close this examination, which has led me further than I expected, and yet I have by no means exhausted my materials. It will be necessary, in forming an opinion of the value of the Bible now in the Museum, to discard all feelings of prejudice and selfishness. The hardy assertion of M. de Speyr-Passavant, that his MS. was the *earliest* copy of the Latin Scriptures in existence is not true; nor is the equally confident statement, that there was no other MS. of the time of Charlemagne to be found in France, intitled to a greater degree of credit. Both are ignorant mis-statements, founded on interested motives.

The Prayer-Book of Charlemagne, in spite of his impotent efforts⁹² to prove it written for Charles le Chauve,

must ever retain its undoubted authenticity. That the Bible now in the British Museum has superior claims to be considered the copy presented by Alcuine to Charlemagne than any other, I have, I trust, succeeded in rendering probable; and it must not be forgotten, that the names of some of the first judges in matters of this description, particularly in France, (where they had their own MSS. to consult and, as it were, to defend) have given their written testimonies in favour of this proposition. For myself, I should be very glad if these observations might elicit from any other person more profoundly versed in the subject, any further arguments or illustrations which might definitively settle the question.

F. M.

FONT AT CARDEN ON THE MO.

MR. URBAN,

I PERUSED with pleasure and instruction in your October number an account of the little Church at Nateley in Hampshire, from the pen of your intelligent, and very intelligible, contributor, E. I. C. I say with pleasure, because, latterly, your pages have been comparatively barren of those communications upon ecclesiastical antiquities, for which your Magazine has been so long the depository, and which are yet so anxiously expected in it by a certain class of readers, who, like myself, in perusing such accounts hold 'converse deep,' and for the last time, with the pious founders and skilful architects of many venerable structures which caprice and time are daily dooming to desolation.

I was however most interested by the description of the base of the western column of the doorway; a kind of base which certainly is rare in England, and, as pourtrayed in your engraving, so similar to the capitals of doorway columns of the 11th and 12th

centuries, that it might well be taken for a 'capital reversed.' But in Germany, whence I have just arrived from a short tour 'in search of the Romanesque,' directed by the Rev. Mr. Whewell's useful 'Notes on German Churches,' I twice met with such capital-like foliated bases, viz. at Carden on the Mosel, and at Cologne on the Rhine; and I dare say that during a more extended journey I should have seen many more. In both instances these bases form parts of columns which are small and isolated. Those of Carden belong to the curious Font of which I send herewith an illustrative drawing; and I confess that until I had examined the whole Font, of which the upper part was hidden by an embroidered silken cloth, seeing only the lower portion of the columns, I thought that these bases were merely capitals reversed.

The columns at Cologne above alluded to, are on the north side of the cloister of the very ancient church of St. Maria Capitoline in that interest-

⁹² His argument is:—The verses in the Prayer-book were written by *Godescalc*; there was a *Godescalc* living between 848—870.—*ergo*, he wrote the Prayer-book! But the verses expressly declare the book was written shortly after the year 781; and could not an earlier *Godescalc* have been the scribe? The name is not uncommon, and in effect we find a *Godescalc*, Deacon of Liege, in the middle of the eighth century. See *Hist. Lit. de la Fr.* iv. 57.

ing city. But here they perform a more important office than at Carden, being the supports of some of the open arches surrounding the ambulatory. The bases of these columns are, as I have before said, foliated,

and are made of white marble, their shafts and capitals being of other marbles; all, probably, not only of Italian material, but also of Italian workmanship.



These columns are interesting from another circumstance, which, although irrelevant perhaps to the principal object of this communication, viz. the foregoing general animadversion upon foliated bases, I will briefly describe in hopes of arresting the attention of E. I. C. or any other gentleman to so unusual a feature of Romanesque or early Gothic architecture, and possibly of obtaining information where the like exists at home.

I cannot send you a drawing of these columns above alluded to, but they may be I trust intelligibly described as isolated columns, having, above their plinths, peculiar, low, truncated cones, sculptured with upright foliage; and, above this, the torus, shaft, astragal, and foliated cushion capital so common to all columns of the Romanesque and Transition styles; having, moreover, two other peculiar members, repetitions

as it were of the usual capital, and formed of two truncated four-sided pyramids, one upon the other, but both inverted and embellished with small horizontal mouldings of different forms, resembling, though on a smaller scale, the fasciæ and mouldings of the frieze and cornice of genuine Roman architecture.

Permit me, in conclusion, to beg the notice, by some Correspondent, of that kind of base-ornament so often seen laid upon the angles of the plinths of large Romanesque and Norman columns, which Mr. Rickman calls a claw. This I have seen in Germany 'very like' a claw, but in England it is usually, when fully worked, more like a broad flat crumpled dockleaf, and therefore probably the prototype—or the successor, of the kind of foliated base, which has given rise to this desultory paper.

PLANTAGENET.

Mr. URBAN,

Hartburn, Morpeth, Oct. 17.

AS you have not unfrequently admitted into your Miscellany curious pieces of composition in the dialects of our country, I have procured from the Shetland Islands a specimen of the language still spoken among the common people there, with the hope of seeing it perpetuated in your pages. I had endeavoured to procure in manuscript or print some glossary or list of words peculiar to that group of Islands; but, instead of such a work, received the following facetious letter, which was many years since sent by a gentleman of Shetland to his friend in Liverpool; several copies of it have been circulated in manuscript, but I am assured that it has never appeared in print. The narrative, it is plain, has been contrived to embody in it as many words and phrases peculiar to the vulgar language of the district as its compass would admit of. Though the translation with which I have accompanied it, has undergone the revision both of scholars and a native of the country, it is still, I fear, not free from errors; for this is the only specimen of the Zetlandic tongue that I have seen; and my knowledge of the Anglo and Scoto-Northumbrian dialects does not furnish me with a key to some of its terms and phrases. I have, however, endeavoured to render it as easy and literal as I can. The words of the original should, I am told, be pronounced exactly as they are spelled. J. H.

Twartree deys sinsyne, wir Jonie wrett
me tree or fower lynes wi Andru Hey, itt
wiz kummin dis weigh whidder or no, an
se he tuik hit wi him. Heez a fyne sheeld
dat Andru, gude lukk sitt i his fes—an
sek an a boorlie man az heez growan tū,
an wid be ower weel faard gin hitt wiz na
fore yun busks o' hare it he heaz apun
his fes. O dwyne yun fasin, gin hit beena
da vyldest itt ivvir dere faan apun yitt.
I kenna whatt itts lek, bitt am shūre itts
no lek nethin kirsint. Se mith I gitt helt
az I tink hit wid gluff da ful teef himsell.
What tinks du whinn Andru kam in, I
wiz dat weigh drumfoondit, itt I kent
him no for a sertan tyme. I nevvir gat
sek an a flegg i ma lyfe insep e nycht
kummin fre da ela, itt I mett Tammie
o' Skae (saal be in gloary) abun Trullia
watter, rydin apo Peter o' Hundegird's
blessit hoarse, wi a sheep best a fore him.
Or dan annidder tyme it I kam apo Jeemie
Tamsin markin up wir pellat Rull i da
hūmin o' da eenin aboot twa bocht lent
abun da krū dekk o' Oxigill i da hill
o' Valafiel, bitt hit wiz na fur himm itt I
glufft, bitt du kens I nevvir hedd ne gritt
lekkin fur da hills, at datt partiquhalar
tyme o' nycht, an whinn I lichtit apo
himm, hee wiz staandin wee hiz feet paald
fornent a brugg, a lokkin da rull aboot da
kraig, wee a bliudie tnyfe atil hiz teeth,
an da rumple o' da steag* wiz waadg'd up
till a grett mukkle odias whyte stean, se
itt da kretar kūd na hae ne pooster ta
mūv neddir da te weigh or da tidder,
mair iz ginn heed been shoarded in a

Two or three days since our John wrote
me three or four lines by Andrew Hey,
who was coming this way whether or not,
and so he took it with him. He is a fine
fellow that Andrew. Good luck sit on
his face! And such a stately man as he
is grown too: and would be over well
looking if it was not for yon bushes of
hair that he has upon his face. O con-
found yon fashion! if it be not the ugliest
that they ever fell upon yet. I know
not what it is like, but am sure it is not
like any thing christened. So might I
get health, as I think it would frighten
the foul thief himself. What think you,
when Andrew came in, I was that way
stupefied, that I knew him not for a cer-
tain time. I never gat such a fright
in my life, except one night coming fra
the market that I met Tommy of Skae
(his soul be in glory!) above Trullia water,
riding upon Peter of Hundegird's blessed
horse, with a sheep best before him.
Or than another time, that I came upon
Jemmy Tamsin fastening our stallion colt
in the dusk of the evening about two
sheep folds in length above the sheep-cote
dike of Oxigill, in the hill of Valafiel;
but it was not of him that I was afraid;
but you know I never had any great liking
for the hills at that particular time of
night. And when I lighted upon him,
he was standing with his feet striding
out before a brow, and holding the
colt by the neck, with a bloody knife
between his teeth, and the rump of
the colt was wedged up to a very great,
large, white stone, so that the creature
could not have power to move either the
one way or the other, more than if he
had been fastened in a noose. And so

* A staig or stag in Zetland, is a young
stallion: in the north of England, a colt
of a year old.

noost;—an se du seez hiz fes wiz timmie, an da nukkie o' hiz kepp bure stracht awr da hedd o' da rull, an se mycht I du weel az I tuik hit fur a trow, an ma hert tuik a fiochtin an a whiskin hit wiz unmodarit, bit whan I kam atweest himm an da licht, hee luikit upp, an whan hee saa mee hee whett da rull, an aff hee gud lekda ful o' da ere. A'll ashure dee hiz feet wiz wirt twa pere o' haands till him: fur gin I kùd a gotten had apun him, ill luk sit i' ma haands gin I sùd na astud hiz luggs, itt hee sùd a been kent fur a teef a da deys o' hiz lyfe. An se du seez I giangs doon trou tidda steag, an hit wiz dat dark it I wid na a kent what hit wiz, bit dere I fins twa sukka-legs stikkit fu o' whyte oo' apun a tuag lyn benon a meashie o' hedderkows itt heed been fetshin hemm ta soop da lumms o' Skerpa, an I fan da tnyfe itt hee wiz haddin atill hiz sheeks, a prettie splunder niu joktalegg oot o' da shopp o' Bunis, itt heed koft da ook afoar frae Lowrie Bartlesin fur a pere o' piltak waands itt he stul oot anonder da boat o' Hullan, apo da ere o' Widweek, da dey it he gud ta Hermaness wee da ouzen o' Skerpa. An I fan da teef's snuffmill, itt heed wrocht oot o' hiz pokkit, whinn hee wiz stryddin fornent da rull. Bitt dis iz no a. Alto I gatt na menze apun him at dat meentyme, I mett him in a mistie moarnin fur a dat.

I waarn hit wiz a gùde munt o' deys efter dat, whinn hee wiz draan him weel up ta Ionsmis, itt I wiz kummin hemm frae Ska, whaar I wiz rowin dat simmer, ee setterdey nycht wi a biudie o' ling hedds an peerie brismaks, an bruk o' dat kynd apo ma bak, nevvir tinkin o' noathin insep da ùlie itt wiz rinnin oot o a liver hedd i ma biudie, an a ere o soor blaand itt wiz leakin oot o a botle it I hed, an rinnin doon apo ma bak wi a sweein an a yuke itt wiz undumas, fur dae wirr a grett mukkle scab rycht anonder ma biudie, an whinn I kam upp trow fre da Santkluff, ti da toon o' Norrook, I luiks behint mee, an wha tinks du seez I bitt Steaggie kummin sloomin himm upp efter mee, an se tinks I, bruce, du an I hez a kra ta pluk afoar wee pairt; an whinn I kam ti da yaard o' Digran, I lint mee apo da yaard dek ta tak in da baand o' ma biudie, an de wirr a hel boats-kru o' Norruk men standin anonder da stak, lipnin a tùlie atweest Meggie o' Digran an Annie Sudderlan, itt wiz flytin wee a veelansie itt wiz unspeakable, kiz Annie hedd bund herr niu kallud ku upun a ley rigg o' Meggie's, it de'd no been a kliv apun i da sesin, an Meggie hed british'd Annie's spleet niu herin teddir se sma itt de wirr

you see his face was to me, and th of his cap lay straight over the the colt. And, so might I do w took him for a boggle, and my he a flickering and a fluttering at moderate; but when I came betw and the light, he looked up and saw me he quitted the colt and went like a fowl of the air. I wil you that his feet were worth twc hands to him: for if I could hav hold of him, ill luck sit in my ha should not have cropped his ears, should have been known for a the days of his life. And so, yo goes down straight to the colt, an that dark that I would not have what it was, but there I finds tv pokes filled full of white wool, raw hide lying above a bundle of stalks, that he had been fetching sweep the chimneys of Skerpa. found the knife that he was holding his chops—a pretty bright new ja out of the shop of Bunis, that bought the week before from Lowr lesin, for a pair of fishing rods stole from under the boat of Hulla the shore of Widweek, the day went to Hermaness with the oxen pa. And I found the thief's sn that had worked out of his pock he was striding before the colt. is not all. Although I got no sati of him at that very time, I met h misty morning for all that.

I warrant it was a good month after that, when he was drawing h up to Ionsmis, that I was comin from Ska, wheere I was fishing th mer, one Saturday night with a (basket) of ling heads and small tu and scraps of that kind upon m never thinking of nothing except that was running out of a liver my pannier and a little sour but that was leaking out of a bottle had, and running down upon r with a tickling* and an itching t inconceivable, for there was a gre scab under my creil, and when I c just from the sand cliff to the t Norrook, I looks behind me an think you, saw I but Steaggie, slipping up after me; and so th brother, thou and I have a crow t before we part. And when I cam garden of Digran, I leant me t garden dyke to take-in the band pannier, and there were a whole crew of Norrook men standing un stack, watching a quarrel between of Digran and Annie Sudderlan, th

* Swein means a disagreeably l sensation.

no a krum atill'd itt kud a been a humblaband till a whillie. An a'll ashure dee, du wid a geen a gude pees o' gett afoar du fan twa better flyters: nevvir mycht I sin ginn I dud na heer da galder o' dere tungas az weevaly abhn da klifts az ginn I'd been apo da toonmills asyde dim. An nu du seez az I wiz tellin dee, bye kums Steaggie wi a pere o' helltars in his haand—hee geez mee da tyme o' da dey an aksee foor a wee mee. “Braalie, braalie, bruce,” sez I, “fooz a wi dee sell, I warn du hez no a smell i dee hoarn,—yaa wehy hez du no?”—“Na, deevil a kumm iz been i mye kustadee dis munt an mere, sinn I tint ma mill ee dey it I wiz i da elb strikkin twartree lempits ta so at da ceala.” I maks apo mee ta tak oot ma box oot o' ma weasket pokkit, an I seyz, “weel dan will du smell at my trash.” An wi dat I taks oot hiz nain mill an sneyts ma noze, an az shun az hee sett hiz glowriks apun'd, da fes o' himm lep upp lek a kol, an I seyz till him, “Bridder, kens du dis snuff mill?” “Na, no I, lam, foo sud I ken, na gude ken o' mee az I ken no, a prettie mill it iz, whaar fell du in wee'd.” “Whaar I fell in wi dis tnyfe.” I entrappit him, an tuik oot da joktalegg. “Meabee du kens na himm neddarin; yea, du mey stumse du ill viandit teef it du iz, du tocht nethin ta pit dye mark (hiz mark wiz da left lugg getskor'd behint, an da rycht lugg shùild wi a hol) apo mye steag;—nu afoar du an I sinders, nevvir mycht mee haand help ma bodie, in I dhna sett mye mark apo dee” (Wir mark wiz bead da luggs aff, bit wee hed annidder een furbye dat.) An wi dat sam I grippit him be da trapple, an whatt tinks du' Pettie, I wiz dat ill tafu itt am mear az sertan I widna a left da wratch da ormal o' a lugg, gin Dunkin o' Sandle hed na kum behint mee, an klkkit da skùnee oot o' mee haand; weel, I wiz resoal'd ta he sum menze apun him, an whin I'd geen him a gude trist o' da kraeg, an tree or four sonsee knubs aboot da shafts, wee breekbandit hit, an I laandit him rycht apo da keel o' hiz bak i da vennal itt ran oot anonder da kuddee doar o' Andru o' Digran's byar, asyde Donal o' Nius' mukkle flekkit gaat, it wiz cullin him dere i da runnik—an sek an a runnik—I nevvir saa da lek—what wi da swyne, an da fokk, an what ran oot fre da bes, an da goilgruve o' da middeen, du widna gudablee a seen a prettiar konkurrans fre Ska ta Sumbrooch-hedd—an de wirr dat yvld a ere wee'd whin hee wiz onee ting o' a glùd apun him, itt hit wiz anioch ta confees a dugg.

scolding with a violence that was unspeakable: because Annie had tethered her new-calved cow upon a lea rig of Meggy's, that there had not been a mouth upon in that season, and Meggy had cut Anney's quite new hair tether so small, that it was not a bit too thick to have been a humbla band to a [spinning] wheel. And I will assure you, you would have gone a good piece of way before you found two better scolders. Never may I sin if I did not hear the clatter of their tongues as well above the cliffs, as if I had been upon the very rigs beside them. And now you see, as I was telling you, by comes Steaggie with a pair of halters in his hand. He gives me the time of the day, and asks how is all with me. “Bravely! bravely! good fellow,” says I, “how is all with your self: I warrant you have not a smell in your horn; but why have you not?” “No, devil a pinch has been in my custody this month and more, since I lost my mill one day that I was in the water striking-off two or three limpets to sell at the market.” I took upon me to take out my box out of my waistcoat pocket; and I says, “Well, then, will you smell at my trash:” and with that I takes out his own mill and blows my nose; and, as soon as he set his eyes upon it, the face of him lighted up like a coal, and I says to him, “Brother, know you this snuff-mill?” “No, not I, dear; how should I know! may no good know of me, as I know not. A pretty mill it is, where fell you in with it?” “Where I fell in with this knife.” I entrappit him and took out the jackalegs. “May be, you know not it neither: yes, thou may hesitate, thou ill-fed thief that thou art: you thought nothing of putting thy mark” (his mark was the left ear slit behind, and the right ear pierced with a hole) “upon my colt: now before thou and I part, never may my hand help my body, if I do not set my mark upon thee.” (Our mark was both the ears off; but we had another one besides that.) And with that same I grippit him by the throttle; and, what think you, Peter! I was that ill to satisfy, that I am more than certain I would not have left the wretch the shape of an ear, if Duncan of Sandle had not come behind me and snatched the knife out of my hand. Well, I was resolved to have some satisfaction on him, and when I had given him a good grip of the throat, and three or four weighty thumps about the chops, we parted, and I landed him right upon the keel of his back, in the kennel that ran under the short door of Andrew of Digran's cow house, beside Donal of Nius' great speckled goat, that was cooling himself there, in the puddle, and such an

I row'd Steaggie bak an foar trow dis soss till I toucht he wiz mestlee smoar'd, an ta tell dee da trùthe, I sud a bùn shokkit meesell, fur ne modrat stamak kùd staand sek an a stink—an dan I whatt him an gùd ma weigh.

Nu bridder, diss iz da end o' ma stoarie, an I daar sey du tinks itt's no afoar da tyme. A'll ashùre dee I tink ne less meesell; bitt du kens whinn a boddie eens faaz tù, dey nevvir ken rycht whaar ta leve aff, an se feres wi mee—sae mycht I see a gùde sycht apo da ting it I wid see'd apun az whin I begùd ta tell dee aboot Andru Hey's hearie fes, az I towcht ne mear o' lãandin dee i da runnik o' Digran, az Wyllyam o' Troal did o' giaan ta Bellmunt atill hiz smuks ee nycht i voar, it hiz wyfe baad him skuyt i da doar gin da sholmit kù wiz kum hemm—fúrteen myle o' gett wiz a braa stramp atween lychts, az lang az da nappie wiz boylin, an bearlee se lang—fur da watter wiz geen on whinn he gud ower guyt o' da doar, an whinn he kam hemm, Osla wiz linkin up da krùk ta pitt on da layvreen—an alto hee hedd on a grey Joopee nevvir bùn i da watter, an a bliu kot an weakit oot o' da litt, an a pere o' skrottee breeks it wiz klampit till de wirr no a treed i dem bit what wiz treeplye, an a odia floamie o' barkit skean benon apo da boddim, an bead da tneez o' dem, an a sefeeshint pere o' ribbit soks, an a smuk it wiz wirt twa an a baabee, yea tree stùres, az weel az hit wiz wirt a doyt, apo da te fitt, an a rivleen aff o' a niu tarleddir oot o' Virse apo da tidder—no furyattin it hiz feet wiz oot o' koorse fur grittness,—da fleeter itt Saxie skoom'd his kettle wì whinn he boyl'd da fowr mastit ship wiz nethin ta dem—weel fur aa dat kleaz, itt wid a leepit a Sowdian aff o' da benz, dwyne hiz boadie gin da sweat wiz louz'd apun him whinn hee kam till hiz nean. In de onie piogies a yun plannit whaar duz bydin itt kùd dù da lek o' dat tinks du, billie? I rãiken hit widna tak mukkule normeattik ta koont dem.

I manna furyatt ta tell dee ta hadd out

a puddle! I never saw the like! what wi the swine, and the folk, and what ran o' from the beasts, and a foul gutter of the dunghill, you would not possibly have seen a prettier concurrence from Ska Sumbroock-head. And there was the vile smell with it, when there was an quantity of mire upon it, that it was enough to suffocate a dog.

I rolled Steaggie back and forward through this puddle till I thought he was mostly smothered, and to tell you the truth, I should have been choked myself for no moderate stomach could stand such an a smell: and then I left him and went on my way.

Now, brother, this is the end of my story, and I dare say you think it is not before the time. I will assure you I think not less myself; but you know when a body once falls to they never know rightly where to leave-off, and so fares [it] with me. So might I see a good sight upon the thing that I would see it upon, as when I began to tell you about Andrew Hey's hairy face, as I thought no more of landing you in the runnel of Digran, than William of Troal did of going to Bellmunt in his shirts one night in spring, that his wife bade him set a-jar the door [to see] if the speckled cow was come home. Fourteen mile of way was a brave journey between lights, as long as the nappie was boiling, and barely so long; for the water was going on when he went over the threshold of the door, and, when he came home, Osla was linking up the crook to put on the layvreen. And although he had on a grey great coat [that had] never been in the water, and a blue coat and waistcoat out of the dye, and a pair of short breeches that were patched till there was not a thread in them but what was treble, and a very large clout of tanned skin above upon the bottom, and both the knees of them, and a so-fashioned pair of ribbed stockings, and a shirt that was worth two and a halfpenny, aye three stivers, as well as it was worth a doit, upon the one foot, and a slice of a new tar-leather out of Virse upon the other, not forgetting that his feet were out of course for greatness—the skimmer that Saxie scummed his kettle with, when he boiled the four-masted ship, was nothing to them. Well! for all these clothes, that would have par-boiled a Southern off of the benz, take his body! if the sweat was stirred upon him when he came to his own [house]. Are there any folks in your country, where you are living, that could do the like of that, think you, comrade? I reckon it would not take much arithmetic to count them.

I must not forget to tell you to hold

o' mee welgh, gin du beez dee nain freend, fur I he a flaa ta ryve wee dee, an gin I gëtt haands apo' dee, a'll mebee gee dee a traa itt dül no bee da better o'. I eenz towcht itt I wid tak ma fitt i mee haand an kum eenz a errint ta Liverpööl ta tùm dee luggs, bitt duz no wirt mee whyle, or dan I wid du pushin ill faard itt du iz. Wiz da eevil man tempin dee ta sett apo prent a bitt o' a letter, itt I wrett ta ma kummarad i da munt o' Julie fearn year?—illsycht hee seen apo dat fes, du wiz na blett ta giäng an mak a ful o' onie onnist man's bearn, duz no shure whaa meay mak a ful o' deesell yitt—duz dñn mee a boanie turn ta gaar aa da fokk i wirr ples ta tink it I wiz skimpin demm, kiz itt I wrett i mee nain kiuntree langeech, an yitt du kens moar az weel, itt I wid na dñ da lek o' datt fur giopens o' yallu gowd. An dan efter aa du mistiukit hit, du leelerat brütt—duz pitten in ee ples, "gude ta true," in ples o' "güd ta tru," an in annidder pert, duz sett doon "geeg-ganin" in ples o' "geegarin"—kens du no itt geegarin meenz shifftin aboot fre ples ta ples: an "da eage o' a tyme,"—duz keepit oot "kan keep"—afoar "a man's stamak"—deel rumble i dy stamak fur dee peans. Efter datt gin du tinks itt du kens veezable aboot grammer or properness o' langeech, se mycht I tryve az duz az faar oot az Maggie Low, whinn shù klaad da stoop o' da bëdd in ples o' her nean rumple.

Dere tellan mee itt duz giaan awa till a unkan ples whaar dere nethin bitt neggirs it giaangs midder nekit, filltie brüts, an dñdna beleeve i wir Byble, ill trifteen i dat pikters, dey want na impeedens. Nu dul need ta tak tent o' deesell, fur de'll no kear ta stik dee gin dey kùd he a keyshen. I need na aks dee gin dul tak a footh o' ferdamett wi dee—duz da wrang haand ta furyatt datt. I daar sey dul tak fyve or sax biudies o' sea biddies an tree or fowr tallies o' saat beeff, an plentie o' spaarls ta keetshin dee grual, no furyattin somtin ta swee i dee kreag. Se fear weel ta dee, an Gùd bliss dee, an tak a kear o' dee a yun unkirsint plannit, an bring dee weel ta dee nean agen, an se remeans wi lovin affexion,

Dye Kummarad,

A—d B—y.

P. S. Dey sey itt Andru Nizbet, da keeng o' Burraness, is dead—a wirtie, onnist man az evvir pat a drap o' key orr in a ùlie kig, or hùlie eddiran.

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out of my way if you be your own friënd, for I have a quarrel to settle with you, and if I get hands upon you, I will perhaps give you a twist that you will not be the better of. I once thought I would take my feet in my hand and come one's own errand [on purpose] to Liverpool to cut your ears, but you are not worth my while or then I would, you poisoned ill-looking that you are. Was the evil man tempting you to set up in print a bit of a letter, that I wrote to my comrade in the month of July gone a year? Ill looks be seen upon that face! you were not afraid to go and make a fool of any honest man's child: you are not sure who may make a fool of yourself yet. You have done me a pretty turn, to make all the folks in our place to think that I was jeering them, because that I wrote in my own country language, and yet you know quite as well, that I would not do the like of that for both open-handfulls of yellow gold. And then after all you mistook it, you illiterate brute. You have put in one place "gude ta true," in place of "güd ta tru;" and in another part you have set down "geeg-ganin," in place of "geegarin." Know you not that geegarin means *shifting about from place to place*: and "da eage o' a tyme," you have kept out "kan keep" before "a man's stomach":—Devil rumble in your stomach for your pains! After that, if you think you know rightly about grammar, or propriety of language, so may I thrive, but you are as far out as Meggy Low, when she scratched the post of the bed, instead of her own bottom.

They are telling me that you are going away to an unknown place, where there are nothing but negroes, that go mother-naked, *filthy* brutes! and do not believe in our Bible: ill luck to their faces! they want no impudence. Now you will need to take care of yourself; for they will not care to stab you, if they could have an occasion. I need not ask you if you will take abundance of father-meat with you. You are the wrong hand to forget that. I dare say you will take five or six barrels of sea-biddies and three or four pieces of salt beef, and plenty of smelts to season your gruel, not forgetting something to tickle in your throat. So farewell to you, and God bless you, and take a care of you in yon unchristened country, and bring you well to your own again: and so remain, with loving affection,

Your Comrade,

A—d B—y.

P. S. They say that Andrew Nesbit, the king of Burraness, is dead; a worthy honest man, as ever put a drop of strong ale in a jolly cag or portly elder.

4 G

B. KAI TA AOIHA. LETTER II.

Mr. URBAN,

LET us proceed with the labials 'B' and 'M'.

The announced sound of the letter B is produced, when the closure of the lips intercepts the utterance of the breath (*áb*). And the enounced, when the utterance is continued after the aperture of the lips (*bà*). They are both heard in *Abba*. The same with the cognate letters P (*áp-pà*)—F (*áf-fà*) V (*áv-và*).

The organic sounds of these letters will be recognized as the earliest distinct sounds spoken by children; and the direct inference is, that, from the constant repetition of speech, they become reciprocated as names for both parent and child.

B announced.

B.—In Heb. *Ab*; in Arabic and Gothic, the conunciate *Aba*, in Heb. and other tongues *Abba*, are names of the male parent; and in some it may be added here, *Am*, *em* or *emm* (*M* announced) is the name for the female parent.

But *B* enounced, is, in union with its cognates, in different languages a far more fruitful source; thus applied to the parent,

B.—Persian, *Ba-ba*. Arabic, *Ba-aba*. Sanscrit, *Bop*.

P.—Per. *Pa-der*. Sans. *Pa-tera*. Gr. *Πα-νας*, *Πα-τηρ*. Lat. *Pa-ter*. Eng. *Pa-pa* (with the Hottentots *Bo*, and in some American Islands *Ba-ba*. Wachter, Pref. § 6).

F.—Goth. *Fa-drein*, *pa-rentes*. A.S. *Fæ-der*. Sw. *Fa-dder*. Dan. *Fæ-der*. Eng. *Fa-ther*; and Chinese *Fou*.

V.—Dutch, *Va-der*, Ger. *Va-ter*.

It is worthy of remark, that the Persian and Arabic, together with the American Islands, referred to by Wachter, apply to the parent that organic sound of *B* reduplicated, which in so many other languages is applied to the child; thus,

B.—The Heb. *Ba-bah.*, Syriac *Ba-ba*, are our English *Babe*.

The Pers. *Buch*. Sw. *Bagge*. Dan. *Pog*, are our Eng. *Boy*. And the Gr. *Bai-os*, is *pa-rvus*.

P.—In Gr. *Πα-ις*. Lat. *Pu-pus*, *pu-er*, *pu-pa*, *pu-ella*.

The food of infants, and the source whence it flows, have names of the

same sound, *Bub*, Lat. *Ub-er*, *pap* (also *Ma-ma*).

M.—The letter *M* is the natural sound of lowing (*mugitus*) when the lips are shut and the sound proceeds from the nose; the announced sound is produced, while the lips are closed; the enounced, after they are opened.

From *M* enounced, applied to the parent, there are: Ar. and Heb. *Mam*. Pers. *Mam*, *Ma-dur*. San. *Ma-ta*, *ma-tri*. Hind. *Ma-ttara*. Gr. *Μα-μμα*, *μα-της*.¹ Lat. *Ma-mma*, *ma-ter*. A.S. *Me-der*, *mo-der*. Dan. and Sw. *Mo-der*. D. *Moe-der*, *moe-r*. Ger. *Mâ-tter*. Eng. *Ma-ma*, *Mo-ther* (and with the Egyptians *Mouθ*²).

In A.S. *Mæ-g*, *Ma-go*, is both *pa-rens*, and *pu-er*, *pu-ella*. In Goth. *Ma-gath*. A.S. *Mæ-gth*. Ger. *Ma-gd*. Dutch, *Maa-gt*. Dan. *Moe*. Sw. *Moe*. Isl. *May*, *mey*, is the English *Ma-id*, formerly (as in the A.S. also) written *Mai*. The Sanscrit has *Moo-gdha*, *Ma-djaina*; and the Pers. *Made*, *mad-eh* *mad-een*.

I do not affect to be original or even singular, in ascribing a common origin to the great majority of these words; but I am certainly not aware that I have been anticipated in fixing upon the stirps of the whole progeny. I say of the whole progeny; for, with regard to part of it, the parental names, the very learned Wachter, whose German Glossary is a mine of inestimable value to the Étymologer, has long preceded me.

It is worthy of observation, he tells us, "Quod primi conatus puerorum utendi voce sicut literæ *labiales*."³ Hence he adds, we may believe "*Ap, pap, em, mem*, quæ sunt infantilis linguæ prima rudimenta, et naturalia lallantium puerorum blandimenta, esse voces secreto naturæ instinctu prolatas, vel potius ab ipsa natura in puero-

¹ The Greek etymologists derive *Πα-τηρ*, and *Μα-της*, from the third person singular, *Πι-πα-ται*, *Μι-μα-ται*, of the pret. per. pass. of the verbs *πι-πι*, *αλε*, *πασcere*; *μα-πι*, *αμ-αρε*.

² The learned reader may see this pursued through various other languages in "Tableaux Synoptiques de Mots Similaires. Par H. A. Le Pileur.

³ Prefatio ad Germanos, § 6. See also his Gloss, in V. Mutter.

rum labiis formatas, et postea, a parentibus, ut par erat, in omnibus fere linguis, etiam antiquissimis adoptatas." He then produces from different languages the different synonyms for *father* and *mother*; but he does not here or elsewhere appear to have suspected any of these *naturalia blandimenta* to have been applied for names to the child, as well as adopted by the parents for names of themselves.⁴

Thus much then seems to be clearly established, that the organic sounds of B with its cognates, and M, were primarily appropriated as names for both parent and child. Various syllabic terminations, as we now denominate them, have in various tongues been affixed, the meaning of which it is the province of Etymology to ascertain.

So far as to the origin of these reciprocated names. We must proceed to the consideration of an assemblage of words, which, although they appear to stand at a little remove from these literal roots, or radical nouns, yet receive their signification immediately from them.

B announced, ab, eb, &c.

B.—Is expressed in the Lat. Prep. *Ab*; its cognates in the Gr. *ἀπ-ο*, *ἀφ*, *ἐπ-ι*, *οπ-η*, *υπ-ερ*. In the Danish, Dutch, Swedish, and also Gothic, *Af*. A. S. *Of*. Ger. *Ab*. Lat. *ib-i*, *ob*, *ub-i*.

In Persian, *Ab*, is source:⁵ and the Lat. preposition *ab*, and the corresponding English *be*, *bi*, or *by* are apposed, and thus denote or refer to that, being or bidding (*bi*) which any thing also has *been*; from which any thing receives or derives its beginning or origin, has its rise, its source, its spring, its cause: to that point, being or bidding which, whence or from which, where or when, motion or action, or sensation, begins or commences.

Ab first appears in verbal composition in the A.S. *Ebb-an*.⁶ D. *Ebb-en*, to *ebb*. Gr. *ἀφ-ισθα*. Lat. *Ab-ire*.

It then appears in the Goth. *Ab-al*,

⁴ The Lat. *Pa-ter*, he supposes to be *pa-pa-ter*, for *ter* he considers to be a mere termination, and rather a deformity than an ornament. And I must not omit to add, that he asserts all letters, vowels, diphthongs, consonants, to signify something, in all languages; thus, he says, *A* in A. S. is *semper*; *I* in English is *Ego*; *Be* in English, is *Sum*, &c.

⁵ See Pileur, Tableaux Synoptiques, p. 93, note 43.

which is the Gr. B-ia. Lat. *V-is* (ability) power.

The Goth. and A.S. *Hab-ban*, was also used as equivalent to some of the tenses of the Verb *To be*.

B enounced, and its cognates,

bà, *bè*, &c.

B--.In A.S. *Be-on*. Sans. *Bhu*. Pers. *Bu-d-en*. Russian, *Buit*. Eng. to *be*. Welsh, *Byw* or *Vyw*. Erse, *Beo*. A.S. *By-an*, to continue to *be*, to dwell, to *bi-de*. (Dan. *Bye*, a dwelling?)

The Ar. Per. and Goth. *Bi*, the A.S. *Be*, *bi*. Ger. *Bei*. Dan. *By*. Eng. *By*; variously written like the A.S. *Be*, *bi*, or *by*.

Then in the A.S. *By-an*, (*bi-d-an*, *bi-ed-an*) to *bi-de*, to continue to *be*, to dwell.

Gr. *Bai-ew*, *βαι-υ-ew*. Lat. *Va-dere*, *Fa-ran*, to *Fare*, to go.

Gr. *Bi-os*. Lat. *vi-ta*. Gr. *β-α*. Lat. *v-is*, (and *φι*), whence the Lat. term. *ivus*.

Gr. *Ba-ξ-ew*. Lat. *vo-care*, (to *bay*, to *ba-wl*).

Gr. *Bov-λεσθα*. Lat. *Vo-l-o*, *ve-lle*. Goth. *Wi-l-jan*. A.S. *Wi-ll-an*. Dutch, *Wi-llen*. Ger. *Wo-llen*. Sw. *Wo-lja*. Dan. *Vi-lle*. Eng. *To Will*.

P.—Gr. *Πα-θ-ew*. Lat. *pa-ti*. Eng. *To fe-el*.

Gr. *Πα-ew*. Lat. *pa-scere*, to *fe-ed*. Gr. *Πι-υ-ew*. Lat. *bi-b-ere*, *po-tare*, to drink (the bub).

Gr. *Πα-vew*, to *bi-de*, (to cease).

Gr. *Ποι-ew*. Lat. *fa-c-ere*, to *fag*, to do, to make.

F.—Gr. *Φυ-ew*. Lat. *fi-eri*, *pa-rere*, to *be*, to *be-ar*, (Lat. *fu*o).

Gr. *Φα-ew*. Lat. *fa-ri*. A.S. *Fa-r-an*, to *fa-re*, to utter, to go or move forth, to be *far*.

Gr. *Φαι-υ-εσθα*. Lat. *vi-deri*, (to *fancy*).

V.—These abound in the Latin: *Va-dere*, *Va-lere*, *Vi-dere*, *ve-lle*, *va-gire*, *Va-tes*, *Vi-r*, *Vi-s*, *Vi-ta*, *vi-a*, *va-por*.....

M announced;—*ám*, *ém*, &c.

Our English *Am*, is found in the Gr. *εμ-ι*. San. *Am*, *asmi*. Per. *Am*, *oum*. Goth. *Im*, originally (Grimm asserts) *is-um* or *esum*. A.S. *Eom*. Lat. *S-um*, *esum*, (the *s* must hereafter

⁶ This word seems to have escaped the notice of Pileur; or perhaps it was not recognized by him in this relationship. See his concluding remarks in N. 43.

⁷ See *By* in the New English Dictionary

be accounted for). The Goth. had also the simple breathing A, and Gr. *a-ew*, to breathe, *ai-ew*, to hear.

Am, then appears in the Lat. *Am-are*, equivalent to the Gr. *μα-ειν*, whence *αμα*, *sim-ul*. Lennep supposes a Gr. primitive *αμ-ω*.

The Gr. *ει-μ-ι*, is also *ire*, to go, and A.S. *Hæ-m-ian*⁸ is co-i-re, to go or be together (*αμα*).

M enounced, *mà*, *mè*, &c.

Gr. *μα-ειν*, *am-are*, to love.

Goth. and A.S. *Ma-g-an*. D. and Ger. *Mo-g-en*. Sw. *Mae*. Dan. *Maae*. Eng. to *may*, to have power, *might*. Per. *Mih*. Sans. *Mah-n*. Gr. *με-γ-ας*. Lat. *Ma-g-nus* (*ma-ig-en-us*). Gr. *μα-χ-εσθαι*, to fight, to use *might*, force, violence; and here also should be noticed *Ma-n*, existing in Persian and all the Northern dialects.

The A.S. *Ma-c-an* (*ma-ic-an*). D. *Ma-chen*. Ger. *Ma-ken*. Sw. *Ma-ka*. Eng. to *m-ake* (*fa-cere*), Gr. *μη-χανη*, a *ma-chine*.

Goth. *Mu-n-an*, *mu-nyan*. A. S. *mu-n-an*, *mæ-n-an*, (*mu-en-an*, *mæ-en-an*), D. *mee-n-en*. Ger. *me-y-nen*. Sw. *Me-na*. Dan. *Mee-n-er*, to *me-an*, to *mi-nd*. Arab. *Mu-une*. Hind. *Ma-na*, to signify, to indicate. San. *Mu-n*. Goth. *Mo-d*. Gr. *με-νός*. Lat. *Me-ns*. Eng. *Mi-nd*.

We have also a word found, generally, in Eastern and Northern languages, and of which Etymologists have not yet attempted to trace the origin, the pronoun *Me*, which may have, rather must have, derived its reference and appropriation to the individual speaking, from the persevering, reiterated, cry of the speaker to enforce attention to its wants.

Me.—The Pronoun, in Sans. *Me*, *ma*. Hind. *Mu-gh*: but in Persian, *Am*. Gr. *με*, *εμε*. Goth. *Mi-c*. Ger. *Mi-ch*. Dutch, *Mij*. Dan. and Swed. *Mi-g*. And hence, it may be inferred (though by anticipation), that the *first* person of the Gr. and Sans. Verb, in *Mi*, is formed by affixing this pronoun *ma*, *me*, or *mi*.

Here then we have a series of words, formed from or upon two "indivisible intelligible sounds;" and which stand at so short a remove from their origin, and bear along with them evidence so

clear of an unbroken, lineal connexion, as to admit no doubt of the genuine legitimacy of their descent.

They denote sensation; motion; life; the source, the cause, the continuance, the active power or energy of life, or living beings, bodily and mental: and also the utterance of sensation by "indivisible intelligible sounds." And it may be reasonably inferred that, pursuing the investigation further into the formation of language, a numerous race of words, issuing severally from each and every of these denotations of meaning, would, with little difficulty, be discovered.

And thus concludes my second position with respect to these *blandimenta naturalia*, the labials B and M.

These sounds, Mr. Urban, seem to me to be so manifestly the natural productions of our physical organs; to have a primitive meaning so obvious and intelligible; to pervade the *tongues* of so many *countries*, and to have obtained so generally, if not universally, an application immediately springing from this meaning; that I am encouraged to advance an hypothesis for the origin of all other organic sounds; viz. that they derived their meaning also from natural causes, though I must confess my inability to propose them.

Upon comparing the cognates C, G (pronounced *κε*, *γε*), the cognates D, T, and N, I think, be found that they have one common denotation of *encrease*: though of encrease effected by different modes:—

N.—By the union of separate magnitudes into *one*: and thus increasing the solidity or solid bulk or dimensions. In A.S. *An-an*, is rendered by Lye, *dare*, *concedere*: it means, to *one*, to unite, to join, and, thus, to give.

C.—By *ek-ing*, or extending one magnitude over a longer or a broader space, or both, and thus increasing the superficial dimensions. In Goth. *Auk-an*, to *eke*.

D.—By *add-ing*, one magnitude to another, and thus increasing the number of integers or integral parts. A.S. *Ad*, *aad*, *congeries*.

The Editor of Lennep, "Everard Scheide," whose absurdities, says Dr. Bloomfield,⁹ "are only matched by

⁸ See *Ham*, *Home*, in the New English Dictionary.

⁹ Pref. to the Trans. of Matthias' Greek Grammar.

the senseless trifling of the ancient Etymologists," ascribes to *ev*, the signification of *immixtio*, *insertio*; if he had superadded *conjunctio*, he would have approached in terms more closely to my explanation of the A.S. *An-an* (to one).

Lenep, (whose notions, the same learned prelate affirms, are often very fanciful) asserts, that the peculiar meaning of the Gr. *αγ-ειν*, is to be sought, *in motu rei impulsæ, et ita motæ ex uno loco in alium*, and that hence descend the significations, *ducendi... trahendi... and more remotely, ducendi in longum*; and thus he arrives at the meaning, which I have ascribed to the Goth. *Auk-an* (to eke).

The same Lenep asserts, that the peculiar meaning of the Gr. *αδ-ειν* is to be sought, *in motu, qui fit res plures in unum coagerendo et coacervando*: which is precisely the same as that of the A.S. *Ad, aad, congeries*.

I do not mean to deny, that there are many fanciful notions in Lenep, and much trifling in Scheide; but I do deny that there is any thing either fanciful or trifling in the instances above quoted; and I have no hesitation to declare that I am always rejoiced, when I can support any hypothesis or conclusion of my own by the authority of men so deservedly eminent for their ability and learning.

"Much light," the Bishop acknowledges, "was thrown upon the structure and origin of the (*Greek*) language by the sagacity and erudition of Hemsterhuys, who supposed that the primary verbs consisted of two or three letters, from which all the other forms and inflexions were derived." Hemsterhuys himself never explained his theory in any distinct work. The fullest exposition of it is to be found in the Observations of Valcknaer, and the Analogia of Lenep.

Valcknaer, a name not very familiar to the ear of an English reader, but held in proper reverence among the Illustrissimi in Grecian literature, supposes, that by following the footsteps of Hemsterhuys and Schuyltens,¹⁰ he has found the road which leads to the discovery of Greek roots, (ad origines

Græcæ detegendas), to restore some primitives that have almost escaped; and to determine the peculiar signification of words, as distinguished from their figurate and metaphorical.

The leading propositions of the elementary portion, or the rudiments of this theory, are these:

1. That in Gr. there are five, and no more, *biliteral* primitives, *αω, εω, ω, οω, υω*.

2. That there are twelve, and no more, primitive verbs beginning with *α*; *αβω, αγω, αδω, ακω, αλω, αρω, αρω, αρω, αρω*, and *δω*, viz. *Eleven* trilaterals, formed by the interposition of each consonant between *α* and *ω*.

Valcknaer remarks, that there are other of these trilateral primitives beginning with other vowels, and he produces as specimens *εδω*, and *εδω*, whence the Latin *Edo* and *Sedeo*; and also, beginning with consonants,

$$\begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \pi \\ \tau \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \epsilon \\ \iota \\ \omicron \\ \upsilon \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega \\ \omega \\ \omega \end{array} \right.$$

It is manifest: 1. that the biliterals of this system are not indivisible sounds; that the addition of *ω* to each vowel constitutes so many compounds.

2. That the trilaterals are formed of the announced sound of each of the eleven consonants, followed by *ω*, itself a corruption of the guttural *εγ* or *ογ*, commonly called the pronoun of the first person. So much for Valcknaer.

Lenep devotes the second chapter of his Analogia to the Letters of the Alphabet; he professes himself to be convinced, that unless the separate parts of words, or the elements of which they are composed, and their nature, be rightly understood, it will be impossible to judge of words themselves and their formation: he enters into a brief historical survey of the gradual completion of the Greek alphabet, the classification and power of the different letters. He is perfectly assured that, from the earliest times, men must have been sensible that the whole copiousness of language consisted of very few, and those elementary sounds, and that these sounds might be and were designated by certain peculiar characters, which after-

¹⁰ Schuyltens applied the theory of Hemsterhuys to the Hebrew.

wards obtained the name of letters. But he throws not out the slightest intimation that he apprehended those elementary sounds, of which letters were the signs, to have any meaning in themselves.

I have considered it to be no more than sheer justice to myself, to say thus much of the doctrines of Hemsterhuys and his disciples, because the terms in which the principal tenet of that doctrine is expressed by the Bishop of London, might induce a supposition that there subsisted some strong points of resemblance between the German theory and my own. To resume:—

The distinction which I have stated to have been originally observed in the respective usages of C, D, and N, may perhaps, upon the first presentment, wear the aspect of a spirit of discrimination too recondite and refined for rude and unlettered ignorance. But we must not direct our attention to the formal technicality of the phrases by which the fact is in each instance described, but to the plain and palpable simplicity of the fact itself. The increase of solidity or solid dimension, by union of body with body; and that of superficial dimension by extension; and that of number by the apposition of units or collections of units, are so obviously dissimilar to sense, and of so common and necessary occurrence in reality, that they would be among the easiest and earliest essential accidents which language would be re-

quired to distinguish. Why, however, these different organic sounds should each be so peculiarly appropriated, I am not prepared to hazard a conjecture. Of the letters or literal roots B and M, and their primitive intrinsic meaning, a very succinct, I submit, and satisfactory interpretation, and illustration also, have been given. But with regard to the other consonant letters or literal roots, all that can be done, or rather all that I indulge the hope to do, as I have already intimated, is this: to find for each "an indivisible intelligible sound," and that sound a word; to examine carefully, and settle clearly, the radical meaning of that word, and to exhibit some portion of its progress in the construction or formation of speech.

It is scarcely to be expected that any great advance will be effected before confusion will cross our path, and embarrass our procedure. The leading notion of encrease may, in a multitude of terms, still be kept in immediate view; but the specific difference will be found to have been more speedily disregarded; and as new combinations and new complexities arose, in which the notion of encrease would become equalized or subordinate in relation to other notions comprehended within the composite term, all attention to the primitive propriety would be entirely forgotten. C. R.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM,

AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 494.)

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

67. Vermiculæ-like snakes, found in mummies.
68. Various specimens of cloth and sandals made of rushes, from mummies, taken by Belzoni.
69. Papyrus rolled up by the Arabs for sale, with a modern Arab seal; the whole intended to deceive.
70. A very fine roll of Papyrus with its inscription, from the breast of a mummy, pasted on canvas.
71. Votive fruit found in Egyptian tombs.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

1. A marble figure of Jupiter.
2. A terra cotta female head.
3. A bas-relief of Achilles, in marble.
4. A bust in marble.
5. Nine leaden bullets for military slings.
6. Several bronze arrow heads from the plains of Marathon.
7. Ten Greek leaden weights. See Caylus, II. p. 113.
8. An antique Bacchanalian cup of glazed pottery. See an engraving and ex-

planation of it by the Rev. Stephen Weston, in vol. xvii. of the *Archæologia*, p. 113.

9. Another of different form, with various animals and ornaments, also in relief.

ETRUSCAN ANTIQUITIES.

1. Two small terra cotta vases with one handle each.

2. One ditto, in shape much resembling a modern teapot, for oil.

3. One ditto with three handles.

4. A ditto box with its cover.

5. A ditto made to resemble a hand basket.

6. Four cups with two handles each, of terra cotta, small.

7. One terra cotta small leaf-shaped red cup with two handles.

8. One small jug of red Samian ware.

9. A great many fragments of red Samian ware, ornamented with alto relievos, found in London and other Roman stations in England.

10. Twenty-four terra cotta lamps of various forms and beautiful ornaments, some of which are highly curious.

11. One bronze ditto.

12. Two terra cotta masks.

13. Six ditto stamps.

14. A figure in stone of an Etruscan priest, with an inscription on his chest.

15. A bronze Etruscan figure in a shroud, shewing a second face on its chest.

16. A ditto of a priest's attendant holding the divinity on its ark, with an inscription at the back between its shoulders.

17. Two small bronze Etruscan figures with hands conjoined, male and female.

18. Bronze Etruscan deity with ram's head, with inscription on the back. This with Nos. 16 and 17 was found 30 feet below the surface in Aldgate about the year 1775, and they are engraved of half their size in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxiii. pp. 416, 417.

19. An Etruscan divinity in a recess or ark, with inscription round it, similar to what is held by the priest's attendant No. 16. It is of baked earth.

20. A representation of a ram god in stone, with an inscription behind his head. This is without the horns.

21. An Etruscan representation in terra cotta of a Jupiter Ammon, with inscription round the base.

22. Another with the horns upright,

more like those of an antelope, holding a dog in its hands, with inscription on the back.

23. Another priest or deity in a kind of Egyptian head-dress, also of terra cotta, with inscription in front.

24. Another standing in a vase, with inscription in front.

25. Another with inscription in front, the costume different from the last.

26. A squat figure with wings, and an alligator on its back in basalt, with Etruscan inscription at its base.

27. Two small squat figures without inscriptions, but with sufficient resemblance to prove their identity with No. 26, cut from pebbles.

28. One figure of a priest, cut from a black pebble.

29. An Etruscan inscription on a plate of lead.

30. A ditto on a plate of bronze.

31. Three Abroxas and Abracadabra signets mounted in gold.

32. A square large agate ditto, mounted in silver.

33. Two metal ditto, with silver rims and rings.

34. Nine cornelian signets belonging to the same subject, not mounted.

35. Thirty agate and cornelian ditto, perforated, to be suspended as seals.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

1. Sixteen bronze stamps for pottery.

2. Fourteen varieties of the bronze stylus for writing.

“*Quid digitis opus est graphium lassare tenendo.*”

Ovid. *Amor.* cl. xi.

“*Sæpe stylum vertas, iterum, quæ digna legi sint, Scripturus.*”

Horat. 10th Sat. v. 72, Lib. i.

3. Ten bodkins and needles of bronze.

4. Eight leaf-shaped instruments of bronze with four-sided handles.

5. Two ear-pickers of bronze.

6. Two knitting needles of ditto.

7. A very elegant fork of ditto, with handle terminating in a cloven foot.

8. Five ligulæ used by the augurs, of bronze, for the purpose of examining the entrails of the sacrificed animals.

9. A large nail, a screw driver, and a perforated instrument of bronze.

10. Eight varieties of pins of bronze for the hair,

"Mulier acu crinali capite deprompta."
Apuleius.

11. Three different kinds of tweezers of bronze.

12. Twenty fibulæ, of various shapes, in bronze.

13. A bronze figure of a terminus.

14. Four different kinds of bronze buckles.

15. Four bronze buttons.

16. Eight clasps in the form of bulls' heads of bronze.

17. Seven rings, bronze.

18. Six centre parts of the frænum lupatum of bronze.

19. The bottom of a circular bronze box.

20. A pair of bronze castanets.

21. A hook for hanging, with a point for trimming lamps of bronze.

22. A strigil used in the hot baths, of iron.

23. A leaden plummet.

24. Six various weights with chains, some of them for steelyards, or as the Romans called them, Statera.

25. Twenty-four different weights for scales.

26. Nine bronze bells, five tongues, and one crank for ditto.

27. Seventeen bronze keys.

28. Twelve ditto on a ring.

29. Five double spiral fibulæ of different sizes.

30. One bronze pile of an arrow of immense size, for a ballista.

31. One flat circular bronze waiter.

32. Two bronze armillæ or bracelets for the arm.

33. Eight circular impressions, some like coins, and others with the letters A, D, or G, with numbers. Two of the former of ivory, the other six of baked clay. On ivory tesserae, see Gori *Diptycha* II. 104.

34. Seven bone, glass, and metallic representations of vertebræ.

35. Several dice of terra cotta,

"Per omnes dies forumque aleatorium calefecimus." Suetonius, c. 71, August.

36. Various glass lachrymatories.

37. Several specimens of Roman glass.

38. A clever bronze figure of a naked man.

39. A curious bronze representation of Apollo, in a figure with the sun's rays emanating from his head, the body enve-

loped in the folds of a serpent, between each of which appear the signs of the zodiac.

40. Twelve bronze lares.

"Nullaque succinctis laribus donata pendit." Persius' Satires.

41. A figure of Venus and Cupid in ivory, given to Mr. Douce by Mr. Foss.

42. Several bronze phalli, to be worn as charms.

43. Bronze imitations of various animals.

44. A small plate of bronze with a Roman inscription.

45. A very curious star-shaped earthen vase.

46. Several light blue beads of earth.

47. Moulds for casting coins.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

1. Three terra cotta figures of divinities.

2. One sculptured on an oblong flat stone.

3. Four heads of animals in terra cotta.

PERSIAN ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.

1. A portion of the black stone of which Persepolis is built, with some of the nail-head characters thereon. Not Mr. Douce's.

2. A magnificently splendid chess and backgammon table, covered with inlaid work of ebony, ivory, metal, &c. in a variety of elegant and minute patterns.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.

1. A cup of ivory, and when turned down, exhibiting a serpent swallowing up a man with a conch shell, while another is aiming at it a javelin, behind whom is an archer with his bow and quiver. On a throne sits a person of importance, whose hands are supported by his two attendants, one of whom holds a staff with a crescent on its top. These figures are in bold relief, and their costume very curious.

2. A glass case containing forty-three varieties of the gods and goddesses which compose the Hindoo pantheon, in metal, ivory, porcelain, stone, and bronze; extremely fine specimens.

3. A small ornamented mortar of brass, and a spoon of ditto with a deity at its handle.

4. A Rajah's purse of silver and gold threads, ornamented with peacocks, presented by Miss Emma Roberts.

5. A beautifully wrought letter bag

with two letters elegantly written and the seal, with silk to tie round them. This was not Mr. Douce's.

6. A hook and ring of ornamented silver.

7. A bracelet for the arm of a priest.

8. Three resemblances of Hindoo deities set in silver, and intended as parts of a girdle.

9. A votive hand made of a valuable stone, inlaid with rubies, and emeralds, and lines of gold.

10. A ring of the same character for shooting with the bow.

11. A coloured drawing framed and glazed, representing the procession of Juggernaut.

12. A ditto ditto, with the procession of a sultan's wives.

13. A ditto ditto, of the inside of a harem.

14. A ditto ditto, of the inside of a council chamber.

CHINESE ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.

1. A very large handsome box of coral most elaborately worked without and japanned within.

2. Six wooden platters, painted and gilt.

3. A glass case containing fifteen pieces of Chinese ink of different sizes and highly ornamented, several painting brushes, a box of counters, two different sized counting tables, three pair of scales with weights in their cases, three specimens of Malay writing on dried leaves, the steel ornamented style for this purpose, a pair of Chinese shoes, two mariner's compasses, a Chinese organ, a purse and girdle, three smelling bottles, three puzzle locks, three

clasps, three pairs of chopsticks with their knives, &c. seven Chinese josses, very cleverly formed, in box-wood, porcelain and steatite rings of jade, a pair of well sculptured drinking cups of bamboo, lined with silver gilt, presented by T. G. Fonnerneau, esq. a roll of painting, a fan beautifully painted, and a needle case.

4. A large gong, presented by T. Pettigrew, jun. esq.

5. Chinese visiting cards of Sir George Staunton.

6. A painting of an officer in armour on his knees before a Mandarin, attended by bow-bearer, &c. a very astonishing specimen of Chinese art, framed and glazed.

7. Its companion, representing a card party.

8. Two Chinese paintings of females on looking glass.

9. A Janus-like divinity, with a Cufic inscription.

A few shells.

A few fossils.

A few minerals.

Such is the Doucean Museum; or rather such is a Catalogue of the many valuable, instructive, and historic curiosities of which it is composed; for, although they may be enumerated, actual inspection alone can give a true idea of their beauty and rarity. The reader may hence, I trust, be able to determine whether I have chosen the better alternative, and to decide in his own mind that this collection should have remained insulated, or become the foundation of a larger Museum.

SAM. R. MEYRICK, K.H.

MENDHAM PRIORY, SUFFOLK.

(With a Plate.)

MENDHAM—(i. e. Meaden-ham, the village of meadows,)—is seated upon the course of the river Waveney, between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The parish church (which is mentioned in the will of Theodred, Bishop of Elmham, in the year 950) is situated in the latter county; but part of the parish extends into the former. The Priory was from its foundation, to the general dissolution, a cell to the larger house of Castle Acre in Norfolk, consisting of monks of the Cluniac order. This offset owed its plantation to William de Huntingfield, to whom Mendham had

been granted by King Stephen, and who died in 1155. Two charters of the founder are extant, and are printed in the Monasticon. By the first he gave to the house of Castle Acre "the island of Saint Mary of Mendham," with its appurtenances; and in the second, by which he enlarged the endowment, he described the recipients of his bounty as "the monks of Acre dwelling at the island of Bruniggeshurst."

He made the first donation with a special agreement, that at once as many brothers as should be necessary to rule the place should be settled in

the island; and afterwards, as the place should be increased and improved, the number of monks should be augmented, until a convent of monks might be placed there to hold the order according to rule, which should then be done as soon as possible. It was also stipulated that the same subjection which the Church of Acre owed to the church of St. Pancras [at Lewes], or the latter to the church at Cluni, the same the above-said island should perform to the church of Acre, and should pay in acknowledgment thereof half a mark of silver yearly.

With respect to the gifts conferred by the second charter, it was agreed between the founder and the monks that they should not be spent in other uses but that of building a church of stone. We have here an unusual documentary testimony to the architectural works at this house at so early a period as the reign of King Stephen.

By a composition between Roger de Huntingfield, son of the founder, and Hugh prior of Castle Acre, it was arranged that four monks at least should serve God for ever at Mendham, of whom four should be sent from Castle Acre.

The value of the estates of this priory, at the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, was (as collected by Mr. Taylor in his *Index Monasticus* of the Diocese of Norwich), *4l. 12s. 2d.* in six parishes in Norfolk, and *7l. 3s. 7½d.* in eight parishes in Suffolk, in all *11l. 15s. 9½d.* At the dissolution it was valued as part of the possessions of Castle Acre.*

In 1539 the dissolved priory of Mendham was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and by him it was conveyed in 1555 to Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Freston, his Treasurer, and Anna his wife, from whom it descended, by inheritance, to the Rev. Anthony Freston and George Rant,

esq. the owners in Norfolk and Suffolk respectively at the time of Mr. Taylor's publication (in 1821). The family of Rant resided at the priory when Blomefield wrote.† Latterly, it was a farmhouse: but in 1815 the house was pulled down. Mr. Taylor says, that "much of this ruin has been recently removed to another site."

The drawings from which the accompanying engravings have been taken, were made shortly before the removal of the buildings: they represent, 1. a plan of the Priory; 2. some interesting architectural portions of the original buildings; and 3. some curious remains of the paintings with which the house was ornamented immediately after its conversion to a secular mansion.

The plan shows the relative positions of the Church, Chapter House, antient Refectory, and the Tudor mansion formed out of the monastic buildings.

The church was latterly reduced to the nave and south transept, and converted to the purposes of a barn and malthouse. Its architecture did not appear to be of an earlier style than about the end of the reign of Henry III. or the beginning of that of Edward I.

All that appeared to remain of the original buildings were the Chapter-house and the small semi-circular doorway into the Refectory at *a.* in the Plan. The Refectory was lighted by eight large windows.

The Chapter House (incorrectly termed by Blomefield the Chapel) was a fine specimen of the later style of Norman architecture, which prevailed in the reign of King Stephen. It was about 18 feet wide by 22 feet long: divided by columns into ten recesses on each side, and eight at the east end. The capitals and arch-mouldings are more elegant than those of the earlier Norman style, and much resemble those which afterwards pre-

* An error committed by Blomefield, has been perpetuated by his followers, including Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, and the new edition of the *Monasticon*,—that this priory was one of those annexed to the Abbey of Bustleham or Bisham in Berkshire, when restored in 1537. It is the small Cistercian priory of Medmenham in Buckinghamshire, to which this incident belongs.

† The editors of the *New Monasticon*, v. 57, quoting Blomefield (1806, v. 376), say, "When Blomefield wrote, the site belonged to Mrs. Frances Bacon, of Earlsam, widow;" yet at p. 384 it is stated that William Rant, esq. then lived at Mendham Priory.

11

12

any part of the Priory. The upper painting is of course of a subsequent date.

Assured that you will rejoice to cooperate with me in rescuing these relics from oblivion, I am, Mr. Urban, Yours, &c. J. A. REPTON.

VOYAGE OF ROBERT BARGRAVE IN 1646.

(Continued from p. 369.)

MR. URBAN, Nov. 15.

I SEND you further extracts from the Diary of Robert Bargrave; and request you to make the following correction: William Bridger, Esq. (not Bridges) of Eastry Court, near Sandwich, married a descendant of Dean Bargrave. Yours, &c.

EDWARD SPENCER CURLING.

From Majorca we sailed on to Legorn, meeting nothing novel in the way, but spending our time in great emulation for the attaining of the Italian tongue. Being arrived, and having a nett portent from England touching o^r health, wee soon had prattick and went on shore; but having no acquaintance there of my own, his Lord^{sh} very kindly ordered me handsom accommodation as for one of his own retinue. Yet out of my ambition for the language, as also to see my cousins, Mr. John Bargrave* and Mr. John Raymond, then at Sienna, I put my vaticum in my purse, and all alone adventured thither, which is about 80 miles within the land. In the way I saw many pretty places, especially Piza, which is chiefly famous for its crooked steeple, built so out of design to the wonder of all beholders; 2^d. the four brazen gates of the principall church, incomparably cast in historick work; and 3^d. their bridge, very artificially arch't; upon which the citizens annually, in carnival time, have a great contest at a game called Calcea (a kind of foot-ball), or else at plain fisticuffs. In the dispute many are tumbled into the river to cool their rage. The parties are two, by equal divisions of the city, and the victory is gotten by those who can possess the whole bridge.

The rode was pleasant to admiration, broad and fair, rather a walk than a way, y^e hedges all entangled with vines, which spread from tree to tree at equal distance, and y^e lands planted throughout, rather gardens than fields; the land so peacefull and plentifull, y^e tho' I was a perfect

stranger all alone, and no language to serve me, yet I suffered not y^e least inconvenience. At Sienna I spent almost a fortnight's time, in y^e daily diversions of musick, hors-riding, ballone, and others, courting o^r palletates with y^e curious fruits and delicate muskatella wine. The city was once† a state of itself, but now reduced to the dukedom of Tuscany. It has a fair piazza, many handsome convents, and other buildings, a large old senate house, in which I saw a noble Italian opera, with gallant and curious scenes, at y^e peculiar cost of Princeesse Matteo; but the city's glory is the grand dome, built of black and white marble, both within and without, y^e steeple yet more glorious than all the rest. In the church is an old pulpit wherein they report St. Paul has preached; as also a gallant pulpit all of marble; and adorned wth marble statues; the floor near the altar is of excellent Mosaick work. They pretend to many admirable reliques, but chiefly to a saint in mummy of great antiquity. In Sienna they have a strict inquisition, so that wee dared not goe for o^r morning draughts to an osteria, wthout taking o^r way thro' some church to cleanse us first with holy water. Here my little skill on y^e viol appearing to y^e advantage, because none else could play on it, endangered my playing before Principe Matteo; but waving it as well as I could, I was only heard by some of his chief capellans, who repaid each lesson with interest; each affording me the excellency of their voices, and several instruments, as they were peculiarly qualified; and in presenting me divers admirable songs. Sienna is distant about 60 miles from Rome; it is governed by Prince Matteo, under his brother y^e Duke of Florence. From Sienna I was kindly accompanied by my Cox: Bargrave as far as to Florence, where he spent 5 days wth me, directing me to all that is chiefly notable in and about the city,—rarities rather to be named y^a described,—such in number and quality as the whole world can scarce equal, much less exceed. The principal o^f them are these; 1^o. the Duke's Chappel, adorned all over with mosaick work in precious stones, such as do puzzle the best artists not only to imitate, but enough to admire. Yet the glory of the chappel is its altar, composed of invaluable precious stones; 2^o. his gallery, furnished with all kinds of riches and curiosities, for worth not to be prized, for number scarce to be counted, and in varieties not to be imagined; 3^o. his old and new pallace, adorned with numerous

* Since Dr. of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1662.

† Formerly.

statues, water works, and pictures, to the amazement of the eye and understanding; 4th. the many stately fountains, pillars, colosses, and antick statues, in brass and stone, w^{ch} employ your eyes almost in every street you pass; 5^v. their majestic fabricks, not only of particular houses, but whole streets of palaces; 6^v. the many rich convents and monasteries; 7^v. their noble silken traffick; 8^v. the multitude of villas (or country houses) scattered about the suburbs, magnificent in their materials and adornments, which seem like so many scattered stones out of a great jewel, y^e city; 9^v. the noble walks of cypress and pine and fir trees, especially y^e which leads to the duke's garden; 10^v. the great garden itself, where are all varieties desirable, of rare and numerous water works, stately walks of divers sorts, gallant statues in great abundance, strange creatures, fair ponds railed round about, curious summer houses and arbors, private grottos, spacious walks, close and open, and diversity of rare trees, flowers, fruits, and plants. 11^v. their great plenty of all kinds of provision, serving not only their necessity, but courting even their epicurisms; and 12^v. the duke's chief country palace, called Prattofino, adorned with all sorts of gallantries beseeeming y^e greatness and curiosities of a prince, tho' above all, it excels for water works, such as give statues motion, making a satyr sound a flute, a nymph dance, an angell sound a trumpet, bringing out a chorus of birds which sing their several notes, throwing out water from y^e grass, y^e gravel walk, from out trees, walls, and pavem^{ts}, so that when you tread on such a stair; a spout gives you a smart cuff on the ear, when you set on such a seat, another shall rise just in your face, and many other various deceipts; but beyond all is a stately walk, having a low stone wall on either side, on both which is cut a hollow gutter for y^e water, with many stone bosons at an equal distance, w^{ch} mutually receive the spouts y^e are thrown from one side to the other, so artificially ordered y^e they make an arch, under w^{ch} may walk 5 or 6 persons abreast, and all dry headed. But this is not to be seen at work unless at y^e duke's especial command.

From Florence I returned to Legorn, passing by y^e state of Luca, and thus by exposing myself to a necessity of speaking, I attained, in 3 weeks time, a sufficiency in y^e tongue. Here I found his lord^{sh} with the rest of y^e nation at a great feast; which lasted indeed during y^e residue of o^r stay in Legorn, every day seeming but another course, and every merchant's house another table furnish'd; who, because their butts would not run fast

enough, made their fountains stream wine in their open courts; and for digestion they had, after meals, Italian comedies, on stages built on purpose. But in y^e end it prov'd a wedding feast, y^e ambassador disposing his eldest daughter to one Mr. Phil. Williams (a principal merchant of y^e staple), who in making her his wife rob'd me of my mistress, Buon pro lé faccia. Their marriage was celebrated with as loud joys, as roaring ladds and rattling trumpets could express. Legorn is a small city under the Duke of Tuscany, but a very valuable one in respect of its traffick, its form and its strength; nor does it want y^e convenience of a handsome hold for ships, nor the embellishments of a fair piazza, (from w^{ch} our s^{ic} Convent Garden took its pattern); a large church and divers stately statues, of which y^e chief are 3 or 4 slaves in brass, without the walls.

Being dispatcht hence, wee sail'd toward Sicilia, meeting in o^r way little remarkable; yet I cannot but note y^e great jollity wee had on board o^r ship, such as very few have met with, there belonging to his Lord^{sh} table (as I remember) 22 persons, among whom by his Lord^{sh} favour I was now admitted. Not an hour of the day, nor scarce an hour of the night, but was spent in mirth and feasting, enjoying such plenty on board, as few can have on shore. In open view of Sicilia, before we enter the vore of Messina, are the two smoaky islands of Vulcan, y^e Lipari and furious flaming Strumbolo, w^{ch} casts up fire with a strange violence and frightful noise. And it fortun'd that after a great storm y^e heaving waves set o^r ship close by it, where for a whole night wee lay becalm'd, and were fain to tow out o^r ship with boats, lest wee should have driven too near it. But never did I hear a more horrid noise than of the roaring flame vomiting out huge stones, which rattled against each other, and beat on the cliffs as they fell, till the sea quenched their flame. Having past Strumbolo, wee entred y^e fare sailing between Scylla (a land on the shore of Sicily) and Carybdis, (a rock on y^e bank of Calabria), where the sea divides itself into sundry strong currents, such as o^r best mariners, after their long experience, dare not adventure to pass without the guidance of pilots from shore, who live by y^e employment. The regal city of Sicily is Palermo, where lives the Viceroy for the King of Spain; but the greatest mart is Messina, wherein there is a very great trade, driven by the English and other nations. Messina is a dirty town, despicable as to itself were it not for the front of it, which affords a fair (tho' a false) prospect. On the S. East

part of Sicily is y^e famous hill, *Ætna*, whose flame is not now so great as has been reported; only now visible by night, while by day it seems but a little cloud of smok. Not far from it is old *Syracusa*, famous of old for many gallantrys, but now only for wine, and for some old ruins of antiquities, and remarkable caverns under ground. Over against *Messina*, on the *Calabrian* coast, lies the city *Rhegium* in fair view, where is yet a stone pillar seen, whereon *S^t. Paul* having set a candle, with intent to preach till it burnt out, 'tis said the candle burnt miraculously beyond its time, y^e he might preach the longer. Taking at *Messina* fresh supplies of provision, we sailed by the back side of the island *Zant*, as far as *Cape Angelo*, at the mouth of *Archipelagus*; here, opposed by contrary winds, we were forced to round the island *Cerigo* (where *Ovid* reports that *Paris* had his first enjoyment of *Helena*, wife of *Menelaus*), and at last we were fain to anchor, in a bay at the back side of the *Cape*, in y^e land of the *Manmiots*, on y^e continent of *Morea*; and here, provisions being very cleap, we armed our boats and adventured on shore, being certainly inform'd y^e not long before y^e inhabitants had made slaves of some English who went too boldly amongst them. The people are generally *Greeks*, so poor they have scarce hovels to cover them, but rather dwell in caves, clad and shod with the skins of beasts. They are govern'd by some *Turks* of mean quality; yet such as they were, we demanded of them for hostages, and then bought of y^e villains such provisions as they could furnish us with:—lambes and kids for 6*d.*, sheep at 12*d.*, and beevs at an angel for one. These people live only by theft and piracy; those on one side y^e bay making incursions on those of the other side y^e bay, pillaging and murdering when they conquer. The bravest rogues amongst them have learn'd at home y^e *Turkish* language, and *Italian* perhaps in *Candia*, or else on some adjacent *Venetian* islands. These joyn their stocks to build a felucca or galiot, take with them the several banners of *Christians* and of *Turks*, as also their several habits, and thus putting to sea they make all prize whom they can take, carrying them, if *Turks*, to *Candia*; or, if *Christians*, they sell them to the *Turks* in *Canca*. Some of these were hang'd at *Constantinople*, during my being there, for such their heroick exploits.

After two days the wind convey'd us hence, into the *Archipelagus*, along y^e *Cyclades*, as *Delos*, *Samos*, &c., and the *Sporades*, as *Tinos*, *Milos*, and *Scio* (where *Homer* was born), some four leagues short of *Smirna*, till at last *God* blest us with a

safe arrival thither. And now were we gladly welcom'd by y^e joviall merchants, who had as earnestly awaited as wee had wish'd o^r appearance, having now been absent about five months from *England*. *Smirna* has of late so thriv'd by y^e *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* Traffick, that it is restored to be a place of consequence, and near as great in riches now as it was formerly for religion. There is now little left in it of old *Smirna*, but some despicable ruins of an old castle and of a *synagogue*. In sight of it are likewise some poor reliques of an old church, called now *S^t. Demetrius*. And about two miles distance from y^e town is yet to be seen the great *Bishop Polycarpus's* tomb, beside a wood of olives, called at this day *Sophee*, because y^e famous church of *Sophia*, in *Constantinople*, when in its glory, furnisht it self with oyl for its lamps from y^e wood. This wood is likewise noted for a natural hot spring, whither I went to bath, and found y^e water to boil with great fury, so as to boil eggs, and such as boiling water is scarce so hot. Having spent some time in refreshm^t at sundry private feasts, we were at length invited by the nation to a general entertainment in a wood, about six miles distance from y^e town, where they treated us *Alla Turchesca* to the height. Holes were dugg in the earth for chimneys; a^r spits were made of sticks; o^r burning wood chopt as it grew; o^r carpet spread under a shady tree, beside a fountain of delicate water, and wee all feeding on the ground, a^r cross-legg. But the compliment of o^r entertainm^t, the wood itself produced, in great varieties of curious fruits, to say, grapes, pomegranates, walnuts, chesnuts, small nuts, apples, figgs, and plumbs. This entertainment was seconded with another of the same nature, in a valley of fig-trees, when o^r principal dish was abundance of *becco-fico's*, small birds, or rather lumps of fatt, w^{ch} the merchants kill'd there that morning, of y^e same sort so esteem'd by the luxurious *Italians*. Here wee found scorpions in great number, and one *tarantula* (whose shape is compos'd between an eft and toad), of those whose poyson is reported incurable, unless by music; infecting men with excess of laughter, which nothing can compose but solemn harmony. From *Smirna*, in a fortnight's travell may be conveniently seen all the seven holy churches of *Asia*, of which *Ephesus* is most worthy view, in respect of large subterraneous caverns and many reliques of what it was in former days, such as yet invite some devout friars to dwell privately there; and I was inform'd y^e but few years past a friar y^e inhabited a cave (*incognitus*) prevail'd on a *Turk* of quality, with

all his family, to deny Mahomet and own Christ; and in testimony thereof to suffer martyrdom in the fire. About Ephesus is the Mæander, whose labyrinthall streams afford, from the adjacent hills, a delightful prospect. At Smirna also there was, but few years since, a Greek servant to y^c English nation martyred; who, having turned Turk, and afterwards perplex'd in conscience, recanted, and (on advise from y^c patriarch to save his lost soul) revil'd the Turk's false faith, in the same place where he first was made a Turk, and therefore condemn'd by their law to dye, suffer'd stoutly his fiery tryal, and was after canoniz'd a s^t.

But to return to my business, his Lord^{sh} having now ripn'd his affairs in Smirna, and fitted for a Turkish travel, we set out towards Constantinople, over land in a kieravan of about 100 Englishe, together with serv^{ts}. Our harbinger went dayly before us, to provide all things against his Lords^{sh} came, when we had but little to do more than spread his Lord^{sh}'s tent, ours being spread to o^r hands (y^c glorious skie), and o^r beds ready made (y^c even ground). On this rode were nothing but despicable villages, nor any thing of note but their rich immanur'd lands, and their many handsome pleasant fountains for relief of thirsty travellers: only y^c city Bruscia is indeed remarkable, having been formerly an imperial seat, both to the Turks and Christians, and is to this day a large and a rich city. On the south side thereof is a high rock, and on the top of it an old castle, which the Turks keep even yet in competent repair; but the glory of y^c place has ever been its famous natural baths, much beyond all I have yet seen or heard of. Over them is built a stately fabrick, having within it many stately rooms, with some large cisterns of stone, with four galleries round them, in which wee use to bath, some swimming and dry sweating bagnios, having divers cocks of water running at pleasure into them (being handsomely paved), both from the cold and the hot springs, as also four seats of stone to sit on. Every room differs from another in its degree of heat; and here their custom is to strip stark naked, to a cloth of modesty alone, and then the keepers lay you down, first on your back and then on your belly, stroaking and stretching y^r joynts throughout the body in many accurate postures, which feel very little pleasing tho' they pretend them very cherishing both to nerves and limbs. Then, having wash'd your body all over, and scour'd and clean'd it with a mohair glove, they put you on a tufted drying shirt, and bring you into a more moderate room to dress you, and thence into a 3rd much cool-

er yet, where you close all with a dish of coffee and the payment of y^r money. The town has a gallant view to y^c northward of pleasant and fruitful plains, while the southward mountains are always covered wth snow; from whence Constantinople is furnish'd the whole summer time, the snow being packt up in hairy skin sacks and carried thither dayly in boats.

From whence you travel y^c plains to a small town call'd Montania, about 200 miles from Smirna, and 30 leagues short of Constantinople. Here wee embarked o^r selves, o^r baggage, and our horses, rowing about ten miles on the river Scamander, mentioned by Virgil, and not far distant from Troy, oft dy'd with Greek and Trojan blood; then entring upon the Hellespont, wee rowed on to y^c complem^t of our voyage to Constantinople.

Arriving here in October 1647, his Lord^{sh} and y^c merchants soon sett matters in order for his audience with y^c Grand Seignor (Sultan Ibrahim), which was granted him in an out-house of the Seraglio; and the manner of his audience was thus:—his Lord^{sh}, richly clad and bravely mounted, went attended by all the merchants, in gaudy cloths and on gallant horses, and with diverse droggemen (interpreters) and janizaries, besides his proper retinue, among whom 12 gentlemen in a noble livery; but of all these, not above 10 or 12 persons were admitted with his Lord^{sh} into the audience room, from whom wee learn'd what followed.

His Lords^{sh} being entred, was man'd wth two Turkish officers, who, when his Lords^{sh} bowed to the Grand Seignor, thrust down his head, lest he should do short reverence. Then being sett on chair opposite to the Grand Seign^r they interchangeably past their complimental addresses; which done, his Lord^{sh} delivered his letters of credence from His Maj^{ty} of England. These being read and conferr'd on about half an hour's space, y^c Grand Seignor pronounced him ambassad^r, and presented with a robe of honour. Likewise to eight of his attendants were given for each a more inferior robe, all making but an inconsiderable return for those gallant presents his Lords^{sh} gave. At the adieu y^c ambas^r was made to go backwards till he was out of the Grand Sig^{ns} sight. The Emper^r ambassad^{rs} are sometimes entertained with a feast, which they dearly buy wth their extraordinary presents; but wee retired to a plentiful entertainment of his Lords^{sh} on much easier terms.

And now I must also note his Lords^{sh}'s audience with S^r Sackville Crow, to whom he went attended on by all the merch^{ts}; when S^r Sackville meeting him at the door of his audience room, bid him 'Welcome S^r

Thomas Bendish'; but after his cold salutations, he retired to his seat of state, and directed my L^d Bendish to a chair opposite against him. Being seated, S^r Tho. presented his Maj^{ty} letter of revocation to S^r Sackville, and required his obedience to it. S^r Sackville pleaded the letter either counterfeit or deceitfully obtain'd, and instead of submitting to it draws out his old comiss^o and commands Sir Thomas Bendish his reverence to it; but S^r Thomas discreetly insisted upon the matter of his letter delivered, declared y^e performance of his own devoir, and protested against S^r Sackville for his disobedience; and thus each with their hats on, they departed in disgust and defiance. But now S^r Thomas being already invested Ambas^r by y^e Grand Seign^r, and owned by the merchants, upon a court or councill held between them, they resolve to have but one sun in their orb, and that S^r Sackville must for England. Yet to carry on matters fairly, they sent him a fair and friendly proffer of 20,000 p. (valued at 5,000l. sterling) that he would depart quietly in order to his Maj^{ty} letter to him, as also of a good ship and conveniences for his voyage; y^t as he came in noble fashion and had governed in a stately manner, so he might return in an honourable posture. Yet in scorn of this handsome offer he stood in his own justification, obstinately opposing their desire.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Springfield, near Chelmsford.*

A NEW work is now publishing in numbers, the *Pictorial Bible*. The wood-cuts are curious, and many of them very interesting. One of the vignettes represents Samson laying hold of two *Ionic* columns. Perhaps some of your correspondents, who are architects, could inform us of the earliest introduction of the *Ionic* order. Samson died 1120 years before Christ; I suspect long before the *Ionic* capital was known.

The columns of the Philistines were most probably in character with those of the temples in Egypt, with deep capitals. The following admeasurements of a few of the Egyptian columns, wherein the proportion of their capitals to the shafts below, are from Denon's Travels.

The height of the capital to the shaft of the portico, of the temple of Tentyra, is 1 to 2

Do. of the temple in Elephantina	1 to 2½
Do. of the temple of Hermopolis	1 to 2½
Do. of the portico of Latopolis	1 to 3½

All these capitals of the Egyptians are heavy, in comparison with the elegant Corinthian of the Greeks, which is only 1 to 7.

In referring to 1 Kings, Chap. vii. v. 15-22, we may form the proportion of the columns in Solomon's Temple. V. 15. 16, Hiram "cast two pillars of brass of 18 cubits high apiece, and a line of 12 cubits did compass either of them about" (i. e. 4 cubits in diameter).

"And he made two chapters of moulten brass to set upon the top of the pillars, the height of the one chapter was five cubits," &c.

This makes the proportion of the capital to the shaft of the column, as one to 3½, which nearly corresponds with the columns of Egypt. And what is still more curious, it appears that some of the details were copied from Egypt, as the verse 19 and 22 mentions *Lilly Work*, a favourite ornament of the Egyptians. Verse 18 and 20 speaks of the *Pomegranates*. As this account is not more than 115 years after the death of Samson, we may venture to form some conjecture that the two columns of the Philistines were in some degree similar to those of Egypt, rather than the *Ionic* columns of a subsequent date.

In referring to verse 41 and 42, we find that *bowls* were placed on the top of the pillars. Some of our architects will suppose it to allude to the swelled moulding under the abacus of the *Doric* capital; but the whole height of the *Doric* capital bears a very small proportion to the shaft of the column.

The plates of Solomon's Temple, in Stackhouse's Bible, are imaginary; the style of Architecture appears of the date of Charles I. or II. I find, in looking over the prints in the British Museum, that they are actually copied from the Works of Hollar.

Yours, &c.

J. A. R.

THE WALK.

Look from thy flowery lattice,—let me gaze
 On that rich brow, that eye like morning bright,
 That even sorrow wears a face of smiles
 When thou art near ;—forth from thy lattice look,
 My gentle — — —, and that golden day
 Recall, when first by DEBEN's seaward shores,
 Following the curving of his banks, we stray'd ;
 Hand link'd in hand, sweet pilgrimage !—and fill'd
 With fantasies as sweet. O'er ferny dell
 We trod, and fields by reeking coulter torn,
 And many a brook-fed mead, and islet green
 With waving samphire ; there the silver wave,
 Obedient to the ocean's breath, just crept
 To kiss the dewy margent ;—so we pass'd
 Pinnacle, and barge, and fisher's skiff, whence flung
 The thin net sway'd along, and to the shore
 The boatman's carol sounded ;—further now
 Following the inland waters, and our hearts
 Surrendering to the genial influences
 Of sun, and airs by soft Favonius breath'd !—
 Say, how we linger'd, pleasure gathering up,
 As children chase the insects on the plain—
 From every sight and sound :—the bee's wild hum,
 His wing in some rude foliage encag'd ;
 The beetle with his scaly habergeon
 Fretting the margin of the pool ; the path
 Of the grey-lizard to his sinuous home ;
 Or watch'd the sea-mew's silvery pennons shine
 Above the sparkling waters ; or far off
 Following their flight, the birds of nobler plume,
 High-wing'd, and journeying to their distant home ;
 So on the river's crisped marge we stood,
 Gazing the broad expanse, that like a lake
 Lay folded in the mountain's soft embrace,
 Fit haunt of Nymph or Naiad ;—onward now
 (What could we less, sweet Nature's self our guide ?)
 Up that dear path by vulgar eyes unseen
 With its grey shrine, and rural chapel crown'd ;
 Threading the oaken coppice, soon we gain'd
 A little sylvan lawn, that mid the embrace
 Of close embow'ring trees, its tender green
 Nursed with perennial dews—the silent glade
 To us, methought, was dedicate, and ours,
 It seem'd, was all its beauty. To and fro

The wild-rose shadows by the Summer's breath
 Were moving ; from the gnarled boughs above
 The ring-dove pour'd his amorous plaint ; and there,
 No more on Man dependant, mid the leaves
 The redbreast built his summer-nest secure.
 ' Fit spot,' I cried, ' for Grecian Bard to feign
 Panisk, or Fawn, amid the noonday heat
 Reposing ; or a band of Paranympths,
 Such is the Poet's high record, at eve
 Discoursing in their soft Helladian tongue.
 Or here, perchance, the silver-footed Fays
 Tripping to moonlight minstrelsy, might start
 The aged shepherd hastening down the glen.'
 Thou in this sylvan bower, mid tufted moss
 And wrinkled fern, with colour'd weeds commix'd,
 And glossy leaves of velvet texture laid,
 With hazel, and with hawthorn blossoms hung,
 Like to a Tuscan lady in her bloom
 Of richest beauty, as by Arno's vale,
 Or where his shaded waters Arbia spreads,
 Stepping from forth her princely halls to taste
 The breeze, entranc'd I've seen—thou there reclined,
 Or as some gentle Dryad, who at eve
 Just stepping from the timid covert, hears
 Young Zephyr breathe his vow ;—the day was clos'd,
 The morning's roseate glow—the golden blaze
 Meridian, and the eve's purpureal sky—
 Oh ! Day, as innocent as fair ! and thou,
 Fair as the day, and young, and innocent !
 Sweet maiden !—thou not seldom to thine eye
 (As oft again on these retiring sands
 Thy evening footsteps shall be seen) wilt call
 Mid blushing smiles and sunny tears that speak
 Of fond remembrance, all that memory holds
 Of that sweet pilgrimage :—the winding shore,
 The soft enamell'd margin—the long sweep
 Of those majestic woods, which o'er the wave
 Flung deep their emerald shadows—the far hills,
 The grey rock with its blue springs trickling down
 Through thick-concealing foliage—and the vale,
 The long-withdrawing vale, where DEBEN winds
 His solitary wave from shore to shore,
 To where the fountains of the ocean lie.

ART AND NATURE.

*On the Rocks of Clifton and Leigh Woods first joined by the Iron thrown across.
Written when the first Stone of the Suspension Bridge was laid.*

“FROWN EVER OPPOSITE,” the Angel cried,
Who, with an earthquake’s might and giant-hand,
Sever’d these riven rocks, and bade them stand
Sever’d for ever!

The vast ocean-tide,
Leaving its roar without, at his command
Shrunk, and beneath the woods, through the green land,
Went gently murmuring on, so to deride
The frowning Barriers, that its force defied!
But Art, high o’er the trailing smoke below
Of sea-bound steamer, on yon summit’s head
Sat musing, and where scarce a wand’ring crow
Sail’d o’er the chasm,—in thought, a high-way led;
Conquering, as by an arrow from a bow,
The scene’s lone Genius by her Elfin-thread.

Clifton, 27th August, 1826.

WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

EXTRACTS FROM NUGÆ METRICÆ.

BY LORD GRENVILLE. (1824.)

Nos hæc novimus esse nihil.

Of the following trifles, written at very different periods of the author’s life, some were attempted as translations, others as paraphrases only, or still more distant imitations of the poetry to which they refer. The very few original pieces are entirely occasional. He prints this small collection for private distribution among those who may perhaps attach to it, as a slight memorial of him, a value to which it has no other claim; and he requests of each of them, in the words of his favourite Flaminius, but with far more reason for the wish,

At tu quicquid est ineptiarum
Ne prodire sinas in ora vulgi.

RUBECULA.

Thomson’s Winter, 246.

Ingenuæ mentis, pulchræque Rubecula formæ,
Conviva et nostris hospes amica focus;
Quæ patrios olim campos, saltusque relinquis,
Frigus ubi et brumæ sævior hora venit:
Et rostro primam pulsans alâque fenestram,
Exiguo fundis gutture dulce melos.
Jamque ipso trepidans hæres in limine, jamque
Perlustras dubio lumine cauta domum.
Frustula tum raptim excipiens furtiva recedis;
Mox repetis tenuem non satiata cibum.
Hospitium donec certosque experta Penates,
Lascivis nostros fortior ante pedes.
Huc iterum (hiberno frigent namque omnia cœlo
Et glacie, et positâ stat nive canus ager.)
Huc fidenter ades; non te mala vincla manebunt,
Sed domus et simplex, et sine fraude Lares.

The Redbreast, sacred to the household gods,
 Wisely regardful of th' embroiling sky,
 In joyless fields and thorny thickets leaves
 His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man
 His annual visit. Half afraid, he first
 Against the window beats, then brisk alights
 On the warm hearth, then hopping o'er the floor
 Eyes all the smiling family askance,
 And picks and starts, and wonders where he is,
 Till more familiar grown, the table crumbs
 Attract his slender feet.

MORS FATALIS.

Salve, quæ placidi gratâ sub imagine Somni
 Subrepens, vitæ claudis amica diem ;
 Mors purè tranquilla, in quam matura senectus
 Præscriptâ rerum sorte soluta cadit !
 Non tibi fatidici exardent diro igne cometæ ;
 Non tremuit adventu conscia terra tuo.
 Nec præsaga canit ferali carmine bubo ;
 Nec rabidæ auditur vox ululare lupæ.
 Verum ubi, terrestri mens functa labore quietem
 Expetit, inque suas gestit abire domos.
 Corporeis lentè vinclis exsolvitur, et se
 Vix sentit vitâ deficiente mori,
 Ut levis arboreos autumnî sidere fructus
 Molliter in patrium decutit aura solum,
 Tum sociâ composta manu, notosque Penates
 Inter, habet facilis lumina fessa sopor.
 Quin et amicorum curæ lacrymæque sequuntur,
 Et modica instaurat funera justus honos.
 Alta petunt alii, et perituræ laudis amore
 Sanguineum insistunt ambitionis iter.
 Hac mihi sit, tacitæ decurso tramite vitæ ;
 Hac demum in cœlos scandere posse via.

Oh ! thou softest natural death, that art giv'n twice
 To sweetest slumber ! no rough-bearded comet
 Stares on thy wild departure : the dull owl
 Beats not against thy casement ; the hoarse wolf
 Scents not thy carrion ; pity winds thy corse,
 While horror waits on Princes.—*Webster, Vittoria Corom. Act V.*

————— 'till like ripe fruit thou drop
 Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
 Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature.

Milton, Par. Lost, xi. 535.

LANGANSIA.

ARGUMENTUM.

Ecclesiæ cujusdam prope Bernam in Helvetia presbyter conjugî suæ primo in puerpero extinctæ, monumentum hunc in modum fieri voluit. Lapidem tumulo impositum, et quum repentini ultimæ illius tubæ fragore disruptum, sublevare videtur mulier, habitum sepulchralem post se rejiciens, et in beatorum sedes, eodem coelesti accitu, conscendere gestiens.

Quam pulcherrimam rerum maximarum imaginem admirati juvenes duo ibidem peregrinantes, Ædis Christi vero apud Oxonienses haud ita pridem alumni,* easdem his qui sequuntur versibus utcunq̃ exprimere conabantur.

* Cum auctore scilicet harum nugarum, amicus ejus et condiscipulus, bis postea maximis in politicis negotiis versatus, quique summa bonorum cum laude imparis Britannici res in India gessit, et in Hibernia hodie gerit. (*The Marquis Wellesley.*)

VIDUUS LOQUITUR.

Nulla mei ostentat lapis hic insignia luctus
 Impositus cineri, cara Maria, tuo ;
 Nec tibi condecorant solito de more sepulchrum ;
 Sollicitent fletus qualiacunque novos.
 Heu ! nimis iste dolor, nimis ista recurat imago !
 Et quianam hæc animo sint referenda meo ?
 Has prope reliquias, quoties aut debita sacris
 Officia, aut fidus me revocavit amor.
 Has prope reliquias, ægræ solatia menti
 Sunt aliqua, et lacrymis, invenienda quies.
 Hic tua me reficit, tua me rediviva tuentem,
 Effigies ævi spe melioris alit ;
 Hic mihi semper ades, non qualis vix nova mater
 Amplexu hærebas jam moribunda meo.
 Sed qualis surgas, ubi nos de sede profunda
 Evocet ætheriæ vox animosa tubæ.
 Somnum exuta gravem, et cœlestis conscia vitæ,
 Jamque adventantis numine plena Dei.

EPITAPHIUM CANIS. ZEPHYRUS IN VILLA.

Captum oculis, senemque hebetem, morboque gravatum,
 Dulcis here, antiquo me quod amore foves.
 Suave habet et carum Zephyrus tuus, et leviores
 Se sentit mortis conditione premi.
 Interiore quidem, tibi quæ placuisse solebant
 Et formæ dotes, et facile ingenium.
 Deficiunt sensus, tremulæ scintillula vitæ
 Vix micat, in cinerem mox abitura brevem.
 Sola manet vetuli tibi nec despecta ministri,
 Mens grata ipsâque in morte memor domini.
 Hanc tu igitur pro blanditiis mollique labore,
 Et prompta ad nutus sedulitate tuos.
 Pro saltu cursuque levi, lusuque protervo,
 Hanc nostri extremum pignus amoris habe.
 Jamque vale ! Elysii subeo loca læta piorum
 Quæ dat* Persephore manibus esse canum.

VITA FUGAX.

Qualis ubi Hebridæ Pastor de vertice rupis
 Quæ longè Arctoas tristis obumbrat aquas,
 Sole sub occiduo, procul in convalle remota,
 Saxosive super culmina nuda jugi ;
 Aut videt, aut vidisse putat (seu credula fallit
 Mens vacuum, et fictis ludit imaginibus ;
 Sive quod æriæ nonnumquam hæc corpora formæ
 Sumpsère, humanis conspicienda oculis)
 Innumeram glomerari aciem, circumque moveri ;
 Mox eadem in ventos it resoluta leves.
 Haud aliter mortis fugiunt evanida in umbras
 Optima quæque, hominum queis sibi vita placet.
 Gratia, opes, studium sophiæ, laudumque cupido,
 Fidus amor, fidæ gaudia amicitiæ.
 His itaque ut brevibus frueri, æternum esse memento,
 Quæ post has tenebras est oritura dies.

* Videtis Jortini epitaphium felis, ubi et ille Cottam imitatus est, in simili fere rumento.

As when a shepherd of the Hebrid isles,
 Plac'd far amid the melancholy main,—
 Whether it be love fancy him beguiles,
 Or that ærial beings sometimes deign
 To stand embodied to our senses plain,—
 Sees on some naked hill, or valley low,
 What time in ocean Phœbus dips her train,
 Some vast assembly moving to and fro,
 Then all at once in air dissolves the wondrous shew.

Thomson's C. of Indolence.

ALGIERS.

Verses occasioned by some insulting remarks published in France on the result of the British Expedition to Algiers, after the final overthrow of Buonaparte.

These hands toil-worn, these limbs by fetters gall'd,
 These bodies scarr'd with many a servile blow,
 These spirits wasted by disease and woe,
 These Christian souls to miscreant rage enthrall'd,
 What band of heroes now recalls to life?
 Gives us again to hail our native shores,
 And to each fond despairing heart restores
 The long-lost Parent, the long-widow'd Wife?
 Oh! Britain! still to lawless power a foe,
 'Gainst faithless pirate arm'd, or blood-stain'd Gaul,
 Vain is the taunt which works thy lavish cost,
 Thy shameless toil, thy blood pour'd out for all,
 Thy laurels gain'd in fight, in treaty lost,
 Heaven still shall bless the hand which lays the oppressor low!

PABINI. PER RISCATTO DI SCHIAVI.

Queste incallite man, queste carni arse
 D'Africa al sol, questi pie rosi, e stanchi
 Di servil ferro, queste ignudi fianchi
 Donde sangue, e sudor largo si sparse,
 Toccano al fine la patria terra, apparse
 Sovr' esse un raggio di pietade, e franchi
 Mostransi a i figli, a le consorte, a i bianchi
 Padri, che ogni lor duol seaton calmarsì.

EPITAPHIUM.

Hoc sub marmore conditur
 Illa, et perpetui munere carminis
 Digna, et flebilibus modis,
 Illa et Pembrochii mater, et inelyti
 Sidneii soror: huic parem
 Aut forma, aut animo, aut nobilioribus
 Pulchri dotibus ingeni,
 Nullam Mors poteris cædere victimam,
 Donec te quoque Temporis
 Strages ulta tuas conficiet manus.

Underneath this marble hearse
 Lies the subject of all verse,
 Sydney's wife, Pembroke's mother;
 Death! ere thou hast slain another,
 Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
 Time shall throw his dart at thee!—*Jonson.*

IN TUMULUM VETERIS UXELLÆ RUINAS DESPICIENTEM.

Quis fuit antiqua Corini de gente, sepulchrum
 Cui patria hic, tumido in cespite, grata dedit?
 Quo fato occubuit? Romæ victricibus armis,
 An debellati Saxonis ense, cadens?
 Uxellæ periere arces, disjectaque circum
 Strata jacent fœdo regia tecta situ;
 At durat lapis aggestus bis mille per annos,
 Et vano ignotum signat honore ducem.

IDEM ANGLICE.

DESCRIPTION FOR A STONE TO BE PLACED ON A BARROW NEAR LESTWITHIEL.

Of Cornwall's ancient race what chieftain brave
 Found in this swelling turf an honour'd grave?
 What fate subdued thee? Rome's all conquering band,
 Or some defeated Saxon's vengeful hand?
 Lo! time hath whelm'd Lestwithiel's regal halls,
 And scarce Restormel shews her ivied walls;
 Yet still thro' many an age these gather'd stones
 With vain memorial grace thy long-forgotten bones.

GRATIA RELATA.

Quæ nobis satis ampla contulisti,
 Aureli, benefacta, tu per omnes
 Vulgasti plateas, et angiportus,
 Quis neget tibi gratiam hanc relatam?

To John I ow'd great obligation,
 But John unhappily thought fit
 To publish it to all the nation,
 Sure John and I are more than quit.—*Prior*.

LESBIA.

Pulchræ olim et facili nostrum tibi, Lesbia, amorem
 Jurabam longum perpetuumque fore;
 Nunc tam mutatæ tibi si servire tulissem,
 Non servata esset, sed mea rupta fides.

I lov'd thee beautiful and kind,
 And plighted an eternal vow;
 So alter'd are thy face and mind,
 'Twere perjury to love thee now.

DETRECTATOR.

Impune tot nobis ut ingeras
 Jam falsa tu convicia!
 Plectere, pœnam dans gravissimam,
 De te quod est verum audies.

THE SAME.

Lie on! whilst my revenge shall be
 To speak the very truth of thee.

THE FRIEND.

None ever learnt 'midst Fortune's smiles
 The undissembling heart to know,
 When faith sincere, and flattery's wiles,
 Alike in outward seeming shew.
 'Tis when her giddy wheel goes round,
 Scattering aloof the servile train,
 That friends are proved and faithful found,
 And e'en in death unchang'd remain.

Alcun non puo saper dachi sia amato

Quando felice in su la rota siede,

Pero e' ha i veri, e i finti amici a lato

Che mostran tutti la medesima fide.

Se poi si cangia in tristo il lieto stato

Volta ta turba adulatrice il piede

E quel che di cor amà, riman forte,

Ed amà il suo signor dopo la morte.—*Ariosto.*

POETA AD URBIS OPPUGNATORES.

Dux ! Miles ! quicunque feri in certamine Martis

Has indefensas veneris ante fores,

Parce precor ! vatemque infestis protege ab armis,

Si quis Musarum est, si pietatis honos.

Ille potens magicæ qua fama accenditur artis,

Serta dabit capiti non peritura tuo.

Ille tibi extremis nomen clarabit in oris,

Sole quot occiduo quotve oriente calent.

Pieridum hæc sedes !—Belli furor impius absit !

Thebarum Emathius victor in excidio,

Diruta tecta inter, turresque et templa Deorum

Pindaricam intactam stare domum voluit ;

Carminibusque sacris sacras servavit Athenas

Flebilis Electræ tibia docta modos.

Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in arms,

Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize

If deed of honor did thee ever please,

Guard them, and him within protect from harms.

He can requite thee ; for he knows the charms

That call Fame on such gentle acts as these,

And he can spread thy name o'er lands and seas,

Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower :

The great Emathian Conqueror bid spare

The House of Pindarus, when temple and tower

Went to the ground : and the repeated air

Of sad Electra's poet had the power

To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.—*Milton.*

FROM THE ARABIC.

When born, in tears we saw thee drown'd,

Whilst thy assembled friends around

With smiles their joy confess'd ;

So live, that in thy latest hour,

We may the floods of sorrow pour,

And thou in smiles be drest.—*Carlisle.*

INFANS.

Dum tibi vix nato læti risere parentes,

Vagitu implebas tu lacrymisque domum ;

Sic vivas, ut summa tibi cum venerit hora,

Sit ridere tuum, sit lacrymare tuis.

IDEM GRECE.

Ἄρτι γεγώς κλάυθμων ἐξ ἤρχεο δακρυόεντων

Γηθοσύνη δὲ φίλοι, σός τ' ἐγέλασσε πατήρ.

Ὡς δὲ βίον διάγεις, ὡς δὴ θανάτου παρόντος,

Εἶναι σοὶ τὸ γελᾶν, ἀμμι δὲ δακρυχέειν.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A brief Account of the Researches and Discoveries in Upper Egypt, made under the direction of Henry Salt, Esq. by Giovanni d'Athanasî, &c.

Au Essay on the Hieroglyphics of the Ancient Egyptians, by John Williams.

EVERY day is adding something to our store of information relative to the land of Ham, at once the nursery of early science and of the darkest idolatry and superstition. Much of Signor D'Athanasî's volume is devoted to impugning the conduct and pretensions of Belzoni. We, for our part, dislike to assume the office of umpire in a matter of accusation, when the party denounced is *defunct*, and we think it by far the more generous part to let the shade of Belzoni repose with those honours, as an indefatigable practical explorer, of which he will not easily be deprived.

The first exploit of the author worthy of notice seems to be the fixing the topography of the city of Berenice, that town on the borders of the Red Sea where the ships from India usually landed their cargoes, and which had been misplaced by a recent traveller, M. Frederick Caillot [Caillaud?], who had unaccountably fixed it seven miles from the coast. Accompanied by Belzoni and others, the author set out in search of Berenice. Of their journey these are the principal details:—Arriving at the village of Il Bahera, opposite the ancient town of Apollinopolis Magna, they halted at a well; resuming their route, after six hours' march they came to a small Egyptian temple, carved in a solid rock of the mountain, and pursuing their journey arrived at the mines, whence in the time of the Ptolemies they had used to extract emeralds: to this spot Caillot had come for the purpose of working the mines, on account of Mohammed Ali, who paid all expenses. From the ignorance of himself and workmen, however, it is affirmed the undertaking was abortive. Caillot's pretended Berenice turned out to be nothing but the huts of the miners who had carried on their operations at the place under the Ptolemies. The travellers now ascended

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a mountain whence the sea could be descried, distant seven or eight hours' journey. They were fortunate enough to fall in with an old Arab, who undertook to be their guide to some ruins on the sea shore, at a place called *Saket*, the real Berenice of the ancients. They found themselves at length in the very centre of the vestiges of the town, which poor M. Caillot never had the good fortune to behold. After having gone round the boundaries, which were covered with sand, they proceeded in search of the temple. Having accidentally stopped in front of a wall, which appeared to them to have originally formed part of some fine edifice, they ordered two of their labourers to set to work upon it, and in a short time they discovered one of the façades of the temple, on which were some hieroglyphics and figures, which however were very much effaced.

“The walls of this city are only fifteen paces from the sea. The stone of which the houses are built is of a very singular kind; it resembles a sort of coral, full of small apertures, like those of a sponge: it is a sea stone and not one of mountain growth. It was probably cut away from the sea rock at the time of the tide going out. The whole sea extending from the coast to a considerable distance from the land, is studded with shingle banks, which render the approach very difficult, even for the smallest sized boats. The harbour on that side is entirely clogged up with sand. A chain of mountains stands out into the sea, and serves as a sort of barrier to the harbour against stormy weather.”—p. 34.

This mountain is described as a beautiful promontory: the travellers searched for the burial places of the inhabitants of Berenice at its foot, six miles distant from the site of the city, in vain.

In the third chapter we learn the dismissal of Belzoni from the employment of Mr. Salt, owing, it is said, to his exorbitant demand of the alabaster sarcophagus, to accompany the casts of the tomb which he was about to erect in England.* The spot where

* It is not perhaps generally known, that these admirable and interesting casts,

antiquities are found, according to our author, least injured by time, is the Necropolis of Thebes, now called Gournâ.

"The mummies discovered there are the best and the best preserved that are to be met with; they are of various forms, embalmed and enveloped in many different manners."

* * * "There are as many as eleven kinds, not to speak of those which are enveloped with reeds in the form of basket work, or with palm leaves: this sort is that of the poor Nubians. The mummies which have two or three cases, belong to the priests and their wives, and they are embalmed in the first of the following manners.

"In general the embalment is of *five* sorts, exclusive of bodies which have been simply dried in the sun, and deprived of their entrails, without being in any way covered over with cloths or cerements. Of the first quality of mummies are those which are embalmed with a good *black* balm, composed (the author believes) of various aromatics; they have all the interior part, such as the head, filled with this balm. The mummies of this quality have all their bandages so well glued over, that it is with difficulty the flesh of the body can be uncovered. The entrails of this sort of mummy are divided into four portions, and deposited in urns, made for the purpose of four different shapes, surmounted with lids. These urns are known by the name of *canopi*, and are respectively ornamented with the heads of a man, an ape, a jackal, and a hawk, besides hieroglyphic letters and titles. Sometimes these urns are found in square cases placed by the side of the mummy; and, though generally of alabaster, they are occasionally met with of calcareous stone and of wood."

In these *canopi* are found papyri, little figures, &c. All about the cases are placed a variety of very interesting articles. In each case is an idol of wood in the shape of the mummy, which represents the defunct, and a little box filled with idols, all of porcelain. According to the explanation given by M. Champollion, each of the

which were arranged and exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, in the form of the tomb from which they were originally made, are now in the possession of Mr. Austin, proprietor of the manufactory of artificial stone, in the New-road. They would be well deserving of a place in our grand national depôt of Antiquities.

survivors who accompanied the corpse to its interment, carried an idol, which he deposited in the case, the priests carrying the larger and the others the smaller.

The second mode of embalming was by filling the whole body, save the head and neck, with minute particles of an exceedingly bitter wood. The entrails were divided into four portions, and placed, not in urns, but in packages of very fine linen, close to the aperture of the body whence they had been extracted,—this incision was always made on the left side of the corpse. These mummies have two cases, besides a sarcophagus of wood, covered with painted figures and hieroglyphics. Papyri in the finest preservation have been found within the idols of black wood, deposited with this species of mummies; this circumstance was accidentally discovered in 1817 by an Arab throwing down one of these idols in a fit of passion, not being able to obtain the price which he had demanded for it—see p. 58.

The third method of embalming used by the Egyptians, was by filling the corpse with salt.

The fourth was performed by means of ashes.

"The mummies of the two latter qualities are from African Ethiopia, having been transported to Necropolis, and there buried as in a place of sanctity. The greater part of them are buried in the midst of the Temple of Isis. They are chiefly the bodies of artisans, having their working tools and instruments, which are of a very simple ordinary make, buried along with them."

The fifth method was accomplished by filling the body with sand. A great number of this species of mummy was found during the excavations which were prosecuted by the author and his companions. These mummies have a single case of sycamore wood, of very ordinary workmanship: they contain but few antiquities.—(See p. 65.)

The author, during eighteen years of laborious research, after having opened numerous tombs in Thebes and the city of Abydos, never met with the most trifling article of *iron ware* of Egyptian origin; the implements and arms he discovered, were of a very hard kind of bronze. The Egyptians employed enormous stones in order to pro-

tect their tombs from molestation. This circumstance has concealed their contents in earlier times, and preserved them to modern explorators. The Jews, it will be remembered, adopted the same practise; a memorable instance was the cementing or sealing the stone at the door of our Saviour's tomb. Metallic mirrors, ornaments, trinkets, models of the funereal boats which conveyed the dead on the Nile, and of a little house, were among the numerous articles found by the author in the Necropolis of Thebes. The sale Catalogue of Mr. Salt's collection is affixed as a sort of Appendix to the volume, and affords a very minute illustration of these curious discoveries.

The tenth and last chapter of the work notices some of the more remarkable customs of the Arabs, which the author observed while he was resident among them at Gourná. They claim high antiquity of location on that spot, being, they affirm, descended from those Arabs who established themselves at Gourná earlier than the year 120. A few years since there were at Gourná more than 1800 houses, but this number has been reduced to a ninth part by the exterminating war waged against them by the Mamelucs, in order to deliver the country from the horrible system of pillage which they practised.

"The Arab women throughout Upper Egypt, have no pleasure in seeing the fortune of their husbands increase, the reason of which is the fear they entertain of seeing their husbands one day in a condition to procure other wives, who would forthwith be just as legitimate as themselves; for it is well known in those countries, that the more wealth a man has, the more wives he has also. Therefore it is, that as soon as a woman perceives that she has in the house a little more corn or beans than will be required for the year's subsistence of the family, she gets rid of the surplus by giving it to the fowls or goats. Such are the expedients to which they resort to prevent the appearance of rivals in their households."

Both sexes live commonly to the age of a hundred. One of the ceremonies of the Arabs contracting matrimony, who reside near the Nile, is that the bride and bridegroom wash their faces in its waters, take a portion of it in their mouths, and spit it into each other's faces, wishing each other as

much prosperity and fecundity as the river gives to the adjacent fields. The Copts are skilled in caligraphy and arithmetic, and are almost all in the service of the government.

The minuteness with which several of the matters in Signor d'Athanasi's little volume are treated, renders it an acceptable addition to the larger works from other hands that have preceded. He was chiefly instrumental in forming that more recent collection of the late Mr. Salt, which was lately brought to the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby's, and produced under their hands 7168*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. D'Athanasi will henceforth take his place among those explorators of Egyptian Antiquities who have contributed largely to the public and private depositories of Archæological Science, by the produce of their personal researches, and at the same time have illustrated their discoveries by the pen.

We turn to Mr. Williams's "Essay on the Hieroglyphics of the Ancient Egyptians." The author repudiates the idea that the language of the hieroglyphics and of the Copts, are identical. The appearance of hieroglyphics "upon many of the most ancient edifices in Nubia and Egypt, evidently sculptured at the time when those buildings were erected, affords a proof that a very considerable period of time must have elapsed between their first application as the representatives of sounds, and the composition of those scanty remains of the Coptic which have descended to us, and which consist principally, if not entirely, of portions of a translation of the Scriptures and of certain hymns and religious treatises, which works are evidently of a much later date than the Christian era. During this period the country of Egypt underwent many great political changes. It successively fell under the dominion of the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans; and the influence of the Grecian dynasty, particularly, upon the language of the country, is fully manifested, not only by the influx of a number of words of Grecian origin, but also by the introduction of a new alphabet, formed evidently upon that of the Greeks, with such changes and additions as the genius of the Coptic required, which alphabet took the place of that originally used. The latter being that employed in the middle inscription of the Rosetta stone, and in many of the papyrus found with the mummies."

It appears that this middle inscription, the character of which accords

sufficiently well with the Coptic, by no means has a verbal agreement with it, and therefore that all modes of solution of the inscription founded upon the Coptic have failed: hence Mr. Williams proceeds to argue, that the language employed, although the ancient vernacular tongue of the country, had in process of time become obsolete, save in the writings of the priests, and he arrives at this ingenious conclusion, that the *ancient Egyptian language will be found preserved in the Hebrew*, for experience shews that a nation long resident in a foreign land, adopt at length the language of the country in which they are located. The familiarity of the instance adduced in illustration, may provoke a smile, but not prejudice the force of its application, viz. that the descendants of the French refugees, who a century since colonized Spitalfields, and who sixty years past spoke universally their native tongue, and had erected Protestant chapels wherein divine service was performed in French, have now entirely discarded the French language, and are totally ignorant of it, although their parents had used it; nor in all the district did one place of worship now remain in which the service was carried on in French. Thus less than half a century had sufficed to de-Gallise, as it were, these settlers.

By the same natural consequence, argues Mr. Williams, had the Jews adopted the language of their taskmasters. This remark introduces the system for the interpretation of the hieroglyphic writings proposed by the author.

“The above considerations (he says) joined to the circumstance of many of the former solutions appearing very unsatisfactory, as being founded entirely upon conjecture, and this opinion being confirmed by the extreme uncertainty and variableness of their application to the general explanation of the hieroglyphics, induced him to examine whether any of these hitherto refractory characters were significant in any of the languages of high antiquity. The name of Isis (*a throne*) appearing to be well established, being also but a single character, and consequently presenting a word in its most simple form, was the first subjected to this inquiry, and allowance being made for dialectical changes (which the Coptic proves to have actually taken place), the

conjecture was fully verified as to the connection between the sound of the name of the object represented and that of the word intended to be expressed.”

On pursuing this idea still further, the author found it fully borne out by the result, which produced a firm conviction in his mind,

“That a course similar to the one about to be explained, was adopted by the Egyptian priests in the formation of this highly mystical and obscure method of communicating ideas.”—“Upon this principle it will appear that the hieroglyphics are the representatives of words or syllables, having the same or very nearly the same sounds as the objects intended to be represented, and expressing abstract or other ideas. Thus the hieroglyphic for Isis (in Coptic ⲚⲚ) is a throne or seat, which in Hebrew is נֹדֵן (*khise*); here kaph, or כ , being softened into the simple aspiration h , which has actually taken place in the Coptic, a throne being *hemsi*, gives precisely the sound ⲚⲚ we are seeking for. It may be also stated in corroboration of such a practice having been employed in early times, that this method of placing an *object* for an *idea* having the same sound, is exemplified in a very remarkable manner in the first chapter of Jeremiah, ver. 11 and 12. We there read, ‘Jeremiah, what seest thou? And I said, I see the rod of an almond tree. Then said the Lord, thou hast well seen, for I will hasten my word to perform it.’ In the translation there is no visible connection between an almond tree and the action implied (that of hastening); but in the original ⲚⲚ (*saked* or *shaked*) is an almond tree, and ⲚⲚ (*shaked*) is “to hasten,” being the root of the former word, and having the same radical letters, thus fully establishing the resemblance between the figure, or hieroglyphic, and the action to be performed, or the idea intended to be expressed.” P. 12, et passim.

“Traces of a similar practice may be found among other ancient nations, and also in recent times among those which from their peculiar situation have retained many of their primitive customs in their popular superstitions and habits. Thus we are informed by an ancient author, that the Druids worshipped the supreme God under the form of a huge oak. An oak, in Celtic, is *duir*, closely resembling in sound *di, dis*, Irish; *duw*, Welsh; *du*, Cornish; all of which mean the great supreme Deity. In the same spirit the Welsh maiden gave her rejected lover a branch of hazel (*coll*) to

imply that he was forsaken or rejected by her, *coll* having the meaning of 'to forsake or reject.'

We have not space to follow the ingenious author of this pamphlet through the instances which he produces in support of his hypothesis, and which perhaps may want only a more extensive comparison and application to be entirely convincing. He shews the discrepancies of interpretation which former systems had produced. The essay before us is highly creditable to the author's mental acumen, and the *ideographic* key which it offers for the hieroglyphic writings, is well worthy of being considered and tested by Egyptologists at large. To them we strongly recommend the perusal of this modest little tract; and it would indeed be extraordinary if a production of so unpretending a size and form should have furnished in the end a clue to unravel that mysterious system of inscription, which the researches of the learned have still left veiled in the shadows of uncertainty.

The Professional Practice of Architects, and that of Measuring Surveyors, and Reference to Builders, from the time of the celebrated Earl of Burlington.

MR. NOBLE, an active member of the Institute of British Architects, has produced this treatise, with the view, as he observes in his dedication to Earl De Grey, 'of supplying the junior members of his profession with information not before communicated in practical works, or not generally attainable,' and at the same time he has availed himself of the opportunity it afforded him for entering upon a vindication of his profession from the charges which have been somewhat too indiscriminately made against the members of it. The author feels a due regard for the dignity of his profession, and with a laudable zeal does his utmost to exalt his professional brethren.

It is not the province of a reviewer to make out a case in opposition to his author, from other sources beyond the work which lies before him, and in which as the work of an avowed apologist for, and defender of his profession, it cannot be expected that much will be found of an opposite tendency; but even in the little that is given, we

think that the author has shewn that the charges which have been brought, are not altogether without foundation and truth; however adroitly the professors of that branch of the building profession, who pre-eminently designate themselves "Architects," may seek to throw the whole odium upon the heads of the "unprincipled measurers yclept surveyors."

It requires but small skill in authorship to shew that an employer who engages an honourable man as his architect, and an honest tradesman as his builder, will not have to complain at the end of his work, that he has been made the victim of the misplaced confidence he reposed in the persons so employed. But it still remains to be shewn by what process of reasoning an architect can be excused from the charge of leading his employers into trouble by allowing, as so frequently is the case, the actual cost of the building considerably to exceed the original estimate. May it not be said, with at least an appearance of fairness, that the low estimate is devised to obtain employment of himself as architect, and some favoured builder as contractor, and when these points are gained, to rely on the vanity and weakness of the employer affording some plausible excuse for an increase.

The remuneration of the architect being determined by the outlay, is a manifest evil, in affording so strong an inducement to add to the expense of the building, and this evil is more strikingly apparent in public works, from which such enormous sums have been derived by the architects in the shape of commissions.

Now examples of the justice of both these charges against the profession, may be gained from the statements of the present author, in pp. 34, 35, and 57, of his treatise, in reference to the Custom House, Windsor and Buckingham Palaces, Regent Street, and other public works. The expense of Regent Street was estimated in 1813, before it was commenced, at 364,754*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* it was increased ultimately to 1,535,688*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*!!! Upon this affair, with the Regent's Park and Strand improvements, Mr. Nash received no less than "46,196*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* up to 8th of May, 1828," and then had the modesty to complain that he

was "very badly" remunerated for his services. These are examples on a grand scale of both the evils complained of, and while these charges remain on record, it will be in vain for architects to turn authors to refute them; their conduct must be their best apology; they must show by deeds rather than words that the publication of the charges has produced a reform in the conduct of the members of the profession; and then, and not till then, will they receive a verdict of acquittal from the public voice.

How humiliating is it to an architect of talent, to contrast the large amount which was paid to one architect for one job with the paltry sums of money which immortal Wren received for designing and superintending the building of the second modern Cathedral in the world; when, too, he witnesses the schemes which the necessity of obtaining patronage, and keeping it when obtained, too frequently gives rise to, can he wonder that retiring genius should have fled altogether from the field, leaving the course open to pretension and ignorance to win the prize without opposition.

Very little attention has been paid by our present race of architects to the art of design. In their framing of estimates, and calculation of quantities, they may shew the attention of the man of business; but where in any building of importance erected in the present day, do we witness the emanation of the mind of an artist? what can be more plodding, more mechanical, than the cold, tasteless designs of nearly all our public buildings? Tutored to build dwelling-houses, imbued with the knowledge requisite to lay out the plans of the several stages of the building to the greatest advantage, the modern architect is quite at a loss when he finds it necessary to compose a principal front which is to be seen in a conspicuous situation; we say a *principal front*, for to this point alone does he deem it necessary to adopt any thing like a design, and what is produced in such a front? merely a long range of wall, with divers rows of windows, four or six columns with a pediment over them, in the centre, and a composition of two attached columns between as many antæ, at each extre-

mity; but take away the pediment, and the meagre display of columns, and his building differs nothing from the suburban rows of dwelling-houses which are designated terraces. The misuse of a portico, by placing it against a wall, shows either the utter ignorance of the modern architect to the ancient use of this appendage (for the ancients never designed any portion of building without its use) or a vain supercilious contempt of the canons under the guidance of which the artists of antiquity designed their structures. How "weary, dull, stale, and unprofitable," do the many repetitions of the same idea seem to any one who may be imbued with a love for the architecture of Greece and Rome! how vexatious to find one constantly recurring idea in all the buildings, however numerous, which may be designed by one hand! But is this cold mannerism to be seen in the works of Wren, of Gibbs, of Hawksmoor? Alas for the science! With the galaxy of talent which surrounded and followed the track of our great Architect, the light of the science was extinguished; an evening of twilight has succeeded, in which the plodder cautiously feels his way with his spectacles and dark lantern, afraid to deviate from the path in which he has been taught to grope his way; without daring to leave it for fear he should lose himself.

Mr. Noble views very superficially the works of our best architects. Surely a critical eye should not be at a loss to find some other steeple of Wren's to praise, without joining in the common chorus of admiration of St. Mary-le-Bow. Passing by St. Bride's, which Mr. Noble has overlooked, did he never, in pausing to view the Post Office, see the elegantly proportioned steeple of St. Vedast (which some Goths and Vandals so recently threatened with destruction); has he never been struck with the grandeur of St. Michael's noble tower; or, viewed even from London Bridge, the fairy lightness of St. Dunstan's; but these are objects which are seen and admired by every tasteful individual. A critic, it might have been expected, would have searched for hidden beauties; he must have felt that to design even a well proportioned spire, composed only of a tower and a

obelisk, is not a task of easy
 n. A slender spike of stone,
 l and as straight as a poplar
 ke the steeples of the Church
 kbeath, or the upper portion
 Vash's, in Langham-place, are
 he vaunted productions of the
 it if he had contrasted them
 Margaret Pattens, or St. Mar-
 gate, in the City, composed
 spires are in these instances,
 r leaded, or with that of St.
 ne's, which is all stone, what
 ritation of Wren's superiority
 particular branch of design
 ave been arrived at.

ary Woolnoth, the ornament
 new street from the Mansion
 o London Bridge, was built
 y Gibbs and Hawksmoor, and
 ised eye can see in the bold ori-
 of the west front, which differs
 ry other design in London, the
 Hawksmoor, while the detail,
 y of the Lombard Street or
 ont, as plainly displays the
 hand of Gibbs, who far sur-
 is contemporaries in the finish
 nce of the ornamental por-
 his design.

ave not space to notice, as we
 ish to do, the change in the
 taking contracts which has
 loped in recent times; for-
 the architect apportioned to
 ral tradesmen in their respec-
 artments the various works
 ntractor was to execute; now
 ulator takes the whole, de-
 is profit, perhaps, by grinding
 ie inferior contractors in their

It must be plain that under
 system each individual con-
 was responsible for the good-
 his work, now he cares very
 out it, conscious that the blame
 it with the monopolizer who
 es the whole. Feeling that
 ediate principal only seeks to
 his work at the lowest possible
 he subcontractor may, if his
 warped by selfish feeling, seek
 remunerating profit by over-
 g his employer. From this
 it undoubtedly has happened
 contract work" has become a
 f reproach, and the modern
 a decided injury to architect-
 or it tends to make the architect,
 as the supervision of the build-

ing is concerned, a nonentity, as the
 contractor alone is the person an-
 swerable to the employer, and whether
 he is overlooked by an architect or
 not, matters very little; he seems to
 act totally independent of him, and to
 work in his own way, and according
 to the dictates of his own conscience
 or knavery, whichever of the two may
 predominate, as appears plain enough
 by Mr. Noble's strictures on the Cust-
 om House, &c. p. 22.

The following extract shows one of
 the fatal effects of the new system :

" At a former period it used to be the
 pride of the bricklayer to produce a spe-
 cimen of his skill in the formation of a
 Roman Doric column and entablature, or
 some other elaborate form, in *gauged*
 brick work; but they subsequently ceased
 to meet the eye of the architect, and gave
 place to rapid, coarse, and too often im-
 perfect execution. As the new system and
 'operative *task work*' naturally occa-
 sioned that result, and as vicious or bad
 habits are difficult to lay aside, there be-
 came very little, or no actual difference in
 respect to labour, whether executed under
 a contract, or by measure and value, in
 the absence of *constant* and rigid superin-
 tending control." P. 29.

It will be seen that the race of sci-
 entific bricklayers are extinct, and well
 they may be so under the modern
 system. Formerly, when the bricklayer
 was known to his employer, he felt a
 pride in executing his work, and he
 knew his own value and importance.
 Now he is degraded to a mere work-
 man, who has silently to perform his
 task, and in the execution of it, any
 merit he might display is given to the
 all-absorbing contractor, who may not
 have discrimination enough to under-
 stand, or sufficient liberality to reward,
 the exercise of merit in his underling;
 in truth, the contractor may be a mere
 capitalist who only looks to his profit,
 and feeling the consciousness that his
 money enables him to destroy competi-
 tion, he knows he must be employed,
 and that both architect and employer
 are at his mercy.

How often have we admired the
 many specimens of old brick work still
 extant in the metropolis, and witnessed
 with pain some plasterer defacing them
 with a vile coating of composition, the
 pest of modern buildings, which, when
 dry, gives them the appearance of
 something between stone and clay.

We cannot agree with Mr. Noble that the Grecian character is better for Churches for the reason which he assigns, that it harmonizes better with ordinary dwelling-houses; a Church ought to have a distinctive character, it should plainly bear on its walls the impress of a house of worship. To harmonize it with the adjacent dwellings leaves a doubt of the sacred character of the building, and makes the spectator pause to consider whether he is looking at a chapel, a club-house, or an assembly-room.

We cannot in justice close this review without observing that the various tables and calculations so liberally strewn over the work, must be of the highest value to the young architect, for whose use the volume is designed. The schedules annexed to the reports of the Church Commissioners, are also printed in an Appendix, and this may be useful in showing the prices of work in various parts of the country. There is much valuable information in the volume, and we trust that it is the harbinger of a series of works upon the science of architecture, to be produced by the newly formed Institute.

Observations on the Conceptions of Nature. By the late William Burt, Esq. 1836.

WE shall give one narrative from this work, which, if it is established, is certainly the most remarkable Prophecy that we ever remember to have read, out of the page of Scripture; but we should not like to vouch for its authenticity.

“*Remarkable Prophecy.*—In the propensity of the human mind to ascribe to itself the power of prophecy, and to endeavour to remove that veil with which futurity is fortunately enveloped, have principally originated the numerous predictions which we occasionally read with interest. There is, in particular, no want of such as relate to the great catastrophe in France: among these, the well-known French writer, Cazotte, is eminently distinguished. His prophecy of the French Revolution is more precise and explicit than oracles of this kind generally are; and, though reason naturally excites a distrust of such visions and predictions, yet the reputation of the narrator (Labarpe) demands some attention to the prophetic

effusions which he himself heard, in the year 1788, from the lips of Cazotte.

“In this year, a large company of courtiers, men of letters, and others, was assembled together after a superb repast, where the Malvoise and Cape wines had elevated the gaiety of the company to such a degree that it could scarcely be restrained within any bounds. Many impious jests were launched against religion: one read passages from Voltaire amidst universal plaudits; a second rose, and with a bumper in his hand, exclaimed, ‘Yes, gentlemen, I am sure that there is no God, as I am certain that Homer was a blockhead;’ a third admired the revolution which had been effected in the empire of the sciences; a fourth related, with a hearty laugh, that his hairdresser had remarked to him that, ‘though I am but a poor fellow, I concern myself as little about religion as the grandest gentleman.’ And it was the general opinion of all, that a political revolution would soon arrive, and that fanaticism must give way to the philosophic spirit of the times.

“Only one individual of the party withheld his applause from the conversation; he merely laughed now and then at its enthusiasm. This was the amiable but eccentric Cazotte. He at length broke silence, and said with the utmost solemnity, ‘Gentlemen, you will live to see this great and sublime Revolution, which you so anxiously desire. Yes, I repeat it, that you will live to see it.’ ‘That may be,’ rejoined one of the company, ‘it is not difficult to foresee the certainty of this event.’ ‘Agreed,’ replied Cazotte; ‘but do you know what will be the consequences of this Revolution, and what will become of you all during its operation?’ ‘Well, let us hear, then,’ said Condorcet, with a sarcastic smile. ‘You,’ replied Cazotte, ‘M. de Condorcet, will die in prison, and by poison, which you will take to escape the hand of the executioner; and so great will be the happiness of this revolutionary era, that people will carry their dose constantly with them in their pocket.’ The whole table was convulsed with laughter. ‘But how,’ remarked one of the guests, ‘do you come by prisons, poison, and executioners, Cazotte? What have these to do with reason and philosophy?’ ‘’Tis in the very name of philosophy,’ answered Cazotte, ‘in the very name of liberty and humanity, that Reason will rule in the manner I predict; it will be the express reign of Reason, for to her alone will altars be erected throughout all France, and the other temples will be shut up.’

“‘Upon my soul, you, Cazotte, will not be one of the priests that will perform the worship of Reason.’ ‘I hope not,’

was the reply; 'but you, de Chamfort, will be one of the most worthy, for you will open your veins with a razor, but you will not die until several months afterwards.' The company looked at each other, and the laughter was redoubled. 'You,' continued Cazotte, 'de Vicq d'Azyr, will open six veins, one after another, in a fit of the gout, and die in the night. As for you, Nicholai, Bailly, and Malesharbe, you will all three die on the scaffold. You, too, Rouchet, will expire in the same manner.' 'He must have conspired to exterminate us all together,' became now the universal cry. 'No, I have not,' Cazotte replied. 'You will then live under the sway of reason and philosophy alone; and those from whom you will receive such treatment, are nothing but philosophers, who, like yourselves, will have nothing in their mouths but reason and philosophy!' 'But when,' interrupted Chamfort, 'are all these things to happen?' 'Scarcely six years,' said Cazotte, 'will elapse, ere my predictions will be fulfilled.' 'That is wonderful,' at length exclaimed Laharpe; 'and am I then to make no figure in these scenes?' 'You, sir,' rejoined Cazotte, 'are destined for one of the most extraordinary wonders—you will become a Christian.' The room shook with violent and universal peals of laughter. 'We women come off the best,' observed the duchess de Grammont, 'as we pass for nothing in the Revolution.' 'You are mistaken, madam,' replied Cazotte, 'even your sex will not protect you; you will be conveyed in the executioner's cart, with other ladies, and your hands tied behind you; even ladies of higher rank will be conveyed in the same manner.' 'Ladies of higher rank; who can they be?' inquired one of the company. 'The princesses of the blood-royal. Some of still higher rank than ———.' Here the company was in visible emotion, and a deep gloom overspread every countenance. Madame de Grammont, to bring back the conversation to a more agreeable tone, remarked, 'They will, however, let me have a confessor?' 'No, madam,' said Cazotte, 'nobody will have any; the last condemned person to whom one will be allowed as a favour, will be'—he appeared in evident emotion—'the King of France!'

'The host and his guests rose abruptly from the table, and Cazotte was about to retire, when Madame de Grammont detained him a little longer, by saying, 'You have prophesied enough concerning us, but you have not said a word about yourself.' Cazotte paused some time—his eyes were bedimmed with tears:— 'Have you, madam, ever read the Siege

of Jerusalem by the historian Josephus?' Madame de Grammont replied in the affirmative, but desired him to continue as if she had not. 'Well then, madam, during this siege, a man went for seven successive days round the ramparts of the city, in the face of the besieging Romans and the besieged Jews, incessantly crying, with a voice of thunder, Woe to thee, Jerusalem! woe to myself! and at the same moment a prodigious stone, discharged from the enemy's machines, dashed him into a thousand pieces.' After this answer Cazotte pensively withdrew.

'Let the reader open the history of the Revolution, and he will find how, and on what days, the events announced in 1788, were accomplished in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794. Laharpe, it is well known, escaped; but the atrocities of the Revolution, which he looked upon as the consequences of what were falsely denominated reason and philosophy, made such an impression upon him, that in his last years he became one of the most zealous defenders of that religion which he had so furiously attacked. If a perusal of this interesting and affecting anecdote should have the same effect on the sceptical, Cazotte will not have uttered his predictions in vain, which are almost equally applicable to the present times, as they were to those to which they alluded when uttered.'

A Dissertation, Practical and Conciliatory. By Daniel Chapman.

THE object of the author of these treatises appears to be, to present correct views of those subjects most important and interesting, as regards the welfare and happiness of the human race,—such as Philosophy and Theology, Politics and Religion. These subjects he discusses with great earnestness and eloquence; shews their limits, their peculiar province, their functions; while the whole work is imbued with a moral tone and religious feeling of the highest and purest cast. Those who may not think our author successful in establishing his reconciliation of things usually considered strange to each other, will at least allow the soundness of his observations on particular points, and the just tendency of his views and objects.

On the whole Doctrine of Final Causes.
By W. J. Irons, A.M.

THIS is a very acute and logically argued treatise, evincing the author's

familiarity with the metaphysical reasonings on one of the most abstruse subjects, and the religious feelings which as it were guide and command his work. The aim of the writer is to oppose the high claims which have been made for 'Natural Theology;' and consequently to reject the Theology which the Deist considers as all-sufficient—as may be seen in Lord Brougham's Treatise, and in many others previous to him; and the true extent of the arguments a priori, and a posteriori, are examined and stated. Finally, the author vindicates the position that the truths of Revelation are eternal and necessary truths, of reason spiritually discerned, i. e. not cognizable by sense. We earnestly recommend the attentive and careful perusal of this work to all who can appreciate the importance of the argument, and answer for the satisfaction they will derive from it.

Enoch Restitutus; or an attempt to separate from the book of Enoch the book quoted by St. Jude, &c. By the Rev. Edward Murray.

It appears that there are at present in Europe three MSS. of the Book of Enoch, all written in the Ancient Ethiopic or Ejeez character, and all brought to Europe by Mr. Bruce on his return from Abyssinia. These have been translated by the Bishop of Cashel. Now there is good reason for asserting, that all the parts of this writer are not of equal authority; for in the Apocryphal Testaments of the twelve Patriarchs, portions of the book are quoted so early as the second century, which are not now to be found in it. Mr. Murray's object has been to separate that part which he judges to be the ancient book quoted by St. Jude; taking notice that the more modern and rejected parts are not to be thrown aside as additions casually made, but that they belong to books composed on other subjects, and that they may be so arranged as to form connected and consistent writings. This conclusion of the work being composed, as it now stands, by different authors, is very ingeniously and satisfactorily pursued. The portions which our author rejects as interpolations, and as being evidently apocry-

phal, are:—a book imitated from two books of the Angels or Watchers; two books concerning Secret Things, called Visions of Wisdom; a vision of the Deluge, as seen by Noah; and the book of Astronomy. The absurd and legendary style of some of the allegorical descriptions in this book of history, and the gross legends of the Behemoth, contained in the books of Secret Things, would alone be sufficient to shew that no very early date can be assigned to them; while the evident variation of style, not only between each of these books, but also in the book concerning the angels, renders it almost certain that the books which we at present possess, have been compiled from various sources. The traditions respecting Hermes, Osiris, and Enoch are exceedingly curious, and the similarity which exists between them—and certainly, as the author observes, the agreement in passages of their works—was too strong to be attributed to chance. On the whole, we unhesitatingly affirm, that this volume is absolutely necessary to all those who wish to peruse the original with accuracy and profit. No one, we think, can study the book of Enoch without observing marks of various times and hands; and this volume will present some sound canons of criticism by which they may be detected, with all due allowance for the scantiness of the materials we can command, and the time that has elapsed since their delivery.

Notices of a Ramble through France, Italy, &c. By a Lover of the Picturesque. 1836.

IT is as well to notice this volume soon after its appearance; for, like many of its fellows, it will be swallowed up and engulfed in some new guide to travellers, and fall into the *cuisine* of Miss Starke and Co. who will hash up its best parts and present them as her own. The author is a cheerful, active, agreeable traveller; pleased with what he sees, and viewing all things through the medium of good sense and good humour. He is rather too much in a hurry; and gives us only glimpses when we should like full descriptions. But we can vouch for the correctness of his observations,

and in general for the justness of his remarks and reasonings. The volume will be a useful guide or pleasant companion, and it has realized to us delightful recollections of scenes once beheld with the enthusiasm of youth, and now embalmed in the mellowed remembrances of age. Italy must by every enlightened mind be viewed with delight, for what she is and what she has been. Nature still pours upon her the very richest of her gifts; the hills and valleys are still laughing with the same golden sun and stars; but her heroes are gone. N'importe!—we will go to the Opera, and see them revived in Tamburini and La Blache!!

Eight Sermons, addressed to the Royal Regiments of Artillery. 1835. By W. H. Henslowe, late Curate of West Tilbury, Essex.

OF the zeal and piety of Mr. Henslowe we have ample evidence; but how far they are tempered with discretion may admit some doubt. One of his sermons, the Fourth, gave such offence to the officers, that the pulpit of the chapel was closed against him. The chief cause of complaint was grounded on his allusion to the punishment of flogging. Upon reference to the passage, we can perceive nothing that ought in justice to have offended, since the punishment is only mentioned incidentally, as a consequence of the degradation which rendered it necessary; yet perhaps it might have been *prudent* to have been silent, as the allusion was not necessary to the argument, which might have been equally enforced in other ways. Mr. Henslowe also exceeded the usual limits of a military discourse; so that we consider it clear that he does not think it necessary to avoid with anxiety the difficulties in which a military chaplain is placed. His quotation from Shakspeare, in the first sermon, we also disapprove; nor has he a right, as he does, to throw the blame upon the associations of the hearer; because this would carry the argument much too far. St. Paul indeed quoted Menander, and *our* divines, besides Latimer, abound in strange hideous associations; but the taste of the age must be consulted by the writer who hopes to please or instruct. Such a quota-

tion to some congregations would have given much offence; it cannot be approved by any. The sanctity of the pulpit should be guarded with extreme care. The deep solicitude and earnestness of the preacher should always be manifest; and the effect of this would be much impaired by dramatic quotations. We perceive, in a note at p. 164, that the author has been removed from his curacy of West Tilbury by the Bishop of London; but the cause of so painful a step to the Bishop and the Curate is not assigned. We certainly read it with great regret, for the author has both talent and piety, such as would adorn the sacred profession to which he belongs. The present volume is certainly not learned, nor very eloquent; for learning *directly* applied to such an audience would be misplaced; and the eloquence of Chrysostom, or Basil, would have fallen on ears that could not drink in those strains divine. But it is very well written, animated, forcible, perspicuous. Let us hope that it will conciliate the favour of his superiors, and restore him with honour to a similar situation to that which he filled.

The Architectural Magazine, conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. &c. Vol. III. Nos. XXIII. to XXX.

THE utility of a periodical dedicated to the science of Architecture, is so universally acknowledged, that we cannot be surprised at the success of Mr. Loudon's publication; it has now reached a third volume, and we are happy to see that it proceeds in its course with every chance of receiving increased patronage.

The publication of the designs of any new buildings, together with the specifications, and any other particulars which can be obtained, will prove exceedingly valuable. By this means any faults in a structure, such as errors in construction, or the choice of materials, may be traced to their source, and avoided by the architect of any other edifice of the same class. In the present volume is given a plan with sections and elevations, together with the entire specification, of the Exeter Higher Market, which is now in a state of progress, or perhaps completed. The architect was the late Mr. George Dy-

mond; the article is communicated by his widow. Mr. Loudon can never sufficiently encourage the contribution of papers of a similar description; as they are among the most useful, so will they be the most interesting articles in the publication.

We were amused with the following statement, which occurs in a series of Domestic Notices:

“King’s Cross.—The Statue of George the Fourth, now erecting at King’s Cross, is on a new plan; it is formed of bricks and mortar, by a working man. The finishing touches, however, bestowed by Mr. Geary the architect, have rendered it not inferior to stone, at least to the eyes of common spectators. The extraordinary cheapness of a figure thus got up, is its great recommendation. The cost does not exceed £25.”

We know not which most to admire, the statue or the panegyrist; after seeing George Cruikshank’s quiz upon this novelty, we were almost inclined to think that the design had been imposed upon the bricklayer who executed the object in question, by the waggish caricaturist.—But no, it seems that a Mr. Geary, an architect, bestowed those powerful “finishing touches” which have performed such wonders on this mass of brick and mortar, that the “common spectators,” we presume the gentlemen who act as conductors and directors of the Paddington omnibusses, may imagine it is stone. Proceed, Mr. Geary, statuary and architect, with your trowel in hand, to decorate every cross-road in the Metropolis, and earn to yourself a name and a reputation which shall exist when the cement, and the bricks, and the mortar, of your extraordinary cheap figure shall have mouldered into dust! With the productions of a Phidias, a Praxiteles, and an Apelles, will the name of “Mr. Geary the architect” be remembered, when the brightest ornament of the police station at King’s Cross shall, like the Colossus of Rhodes, live only on the page of History!

The original articles are numerous, and worthy of great attention; a series of essays by Mr. Bland, Jun. on the Construction of Arches, must be highly interesting at a period when so many railways are in progress.

An article on Mr. Rainy’s somewhat

extravagant plan for improvements or connections with the new Houses of Parliament, and another on Mr. Martin’s schemes for preserving the Thames from the impurities which are now allowed to pollute its waters,—are deserving of notice.

The publication of various notices of buildings in France, apparently derived from the Institute of British Architects, are interesting to the English reader, as shewing the state of the arts in places remote from his sphere of personal observation. We hope this branch of the subject will be increased by original communications from foreign countries, and that the Magazine will be enabled to give a succinct view of the state of this branch of the Fine Arts throughout Europe.

Memorials of Oxford. By the Rev. James Ingram, D.D. Nos. 39—45. Oxford: 8vo.

WE return with pleasure to this elegant Work, which is now advancing to a speedy termination. Two volumes and the greater portion of the third having appeared, it will not be long before we shall be required to give a concluding notice. It is pleasing to observe that the publication has been very uniform in its character; the same care which was bestowed on the first number, has attended the whole of the series which have appeared.

The first of the above numbers contains a compendious historical account of the BOTANIC GARDEN, illustrated with an engraving and wood-cuts showing its former and present state.

The succeeding portions are dedicated to Wadhams, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges, and New Inn, Magdalen, and St. Mary’s Halls.

WADHAM COLLEGE succeeded to the dissolved friary of the Augustines: some portions of the architecture of the buildings of the brotherhood, still in all probability exist in a state of union with the more modern pile. The chapel as it now appears differs greatly from the architecture, not only of other buildings contemporary with the foundation of the College, but shows in its windows the mullions and tracery of pure Gothic architecture, at the same time that the Hall and other portions

are manifestly erected in the style which prevailed at the commencement of the seventeenth century. In consequence of this superiority, Mr. Blore, in the recent alterations, has adopted the style of Henry VI. in the restoration of the interior of the chapel, in preference to the peculiar detail which appears in the parts of the building which were clearly erected in the time of James I. In this style is the new altar-screen, the centre of which, composed of a splendid niche, is shewn in a delicately-executed wood-cut.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE took its rise from an union of several of the ancient establishments so frequently mentioned in these 'Memorials' by the name of Halls; those which preceded this College bore the very unclassical appellations of "Beef, Bull, and Broad-gates." Some of the buildings of these ancient establishments still exist, affording subjects for wood-cuts, which are rendered highly interesting, as monuments of what the University was, in times long before the comparatively modern splendour of the numerous colleges made it the City of Palaces which it now appears.

WORCESTER, as far as regards its principal buildings, is modern and uninteresting; but it still retains within its walls considerable remains of an older foundation. The learned author has very judiciously noticed, in his description of the buildings, those relics of the older structure which can be ascertained.

NEW INN HALL, which is in progress of re-building in the modern style of Grecian architecture, is chiefly remarkable as having been used as a Mint during the period when King Charles I. kept his court at Oxford.

A wood-cut is given of the Oxford crownpiece, coined there in 1644, when the exigencies of the unhappy period led to the coinage of the University plate. The coins struck at that eventful æra, as might naturally be expected, have become objects of interest with collectors; but they are not the only monies which gave to Oxford the honour of a Royal Mint, since the Bodleian collection contains a specimen of a royal coin struck at Oxford so early as the time of Alfred the Great.

The account of MAGDALENE HALL, the most modern foundation in the

University, is enriched with several wood-cuts of ancient buildings, connected as well with the former Hall as the dissolved College of Hertford. The new buildings have little to recommend them; there being nothing collegiate in their appearance.

Under the head of ST. MARY HALL, the editor takes a review of the University education under the ancient 'Aularian system,' and contrasts with it the more recent collegiate. His comparison is much in favour of the latter.

The minor establishments, in their origin, were merely inns or receptacles for the scholars, who, attracted by the growing fame of the University in the early periods of its history, resorted to it for the purposes of education. There must have been a vast number of these ancient structures to have accommodated so many as 30,000 students, which is said to have been the aggregate of those resident within the walls or suburbs of Oxford in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. It is evident that under such a mode of living the necessary discipline would be ill maintained, and this in all probability led to the establishment and endowment of colleges. It is however observable, that the number of students under the Collegiate, was less than under the Aularian system—a fact which seems to argue in favour of the latter.

The number of the academical halls of which relics have reached our time, is very considerable; the Editor has judiciously noticed all the most important vestiges which can be ascertained, and they form a large majority of the very pleasing wood-cuts with which the work is so profusely embellished.

Amongst the engravings is a general view of Oxford from Merton-field, in which the college forms a prominent feature; and another view from the Abingdon-road, displaying to great advantage the spires and towers of the University.

As this is the last notice we can bestow upon the 'Memorials' before the completion of the work, we take the opportunity of repeating our suggestion of the necessity of the formation of an Index, which will add greatly to the utility and value of the book.

Travels in Eastern Africa. By Nathaniel Isaacs. 2 vols.

THESE volumes are of interest, as they describe an African tribe or nation with whom we had been previously unacquainted. That part of Eastern Africa, the Zoola, or Fumos Country, has scarcely been trodden by the foot of an European. Mr. Nathaniel Isaacs has now afforded us not only much curious information concerning it, but has formed such an acquaintance with it, as may lead to a commercial connection. Mr. Isaacs went with Lieutenant King on board the brig *Mary*, from the Cape, in search of Mr. Farewell and his party, on the eastern coast of Africa, and they were wrecked on entering the bay of Natal. The whole of this country is inhabited by the Zoolas, their chief or king being Chaka, who lived about 120 miles from Natal, and who ruled in undisturbed despotism over a very wild, ferocious, and warlike people. The description of this capricious, brutal, bloodthirsty savage, is absolutely harrowing to peruse; and the quiet submission of the unnumbered victims to his cruelty would be unaccountable, were it not that the safety of his person, and the authority of his commands, rested on a large band of 15 or 17,000 warriors, who were kept for the purposes of rapine and revenge; who are forbidden to marry or have any alliances, and who lived on the spoils which they took from their enemies. Their interest, and that of the king, therefore was, or appeared the same, and supported by them; old and young, wife or maid, warrior or child, were slain at a nod, a beck, a wink, a suspicion, a whim of the wretched tyrant who ruled over them: * a more detestable monster, a more enslaving and soul-crushing tyranny than that of the chief of the Zoolas we never read of: but at length in-

* Mr. Isaacs himself saw a massacre of 170 boys and girls, merely from a caprice or suspicion of the infernal monster. They all perished without resistance and without complaint. "For ferocity," says Mr. Isaacs, "and sanguinary executions, Chaka has exceeded every tyrant who has gone before him in any country;—he was a monster, without one virtue to redeem his name."

sulted humanity reclaimed her rights, and Chaka fell a victim to his own ferocious and sanguinary persecutions; a milder monarch assumed the sway; and under him, who seemed to love and understand the advantages of peace, it is hoped that a commercial traffic may be commenced with his nation; and that we may export ivory, pearls, tortoiseshell, gold-dust, skins, gum, &c. in which the country abounds; and in return we may present his Majesty with some good woollen stuff to wear, instead of monkey-skins, adorned with white cow's tails, which is his present robe of honour. We should also favour them with iron pots, brass kettles, checked shirts, and glass beads.

We presume that this work will meet the attention of the Government at the Cape, and induce them to form a settlement within so short a distance, and which offers peculiar advantages for trade and fishing; as the whale, both black and spermaceti, abounds in the Mozambique Channel. The country is fertile and luxuriant, abounding in vegetation; well watered by rivers; and in the mountains, iron and copper-ore, and even silver, are to be found in prodigious quantities.

As for the people, Mr. Isaacs says— "They are doubtless the most extraordinary in existence, if we look into all the peculiarities of their character; and it is difficult to determine whether we should pity their ignorance, or guard against their duplicity; for, though they are probably in a state of perfect simplicity, yet there is a cunning about them, and an irrevocable desire for indulging in all their savage propensities, that makes it quite necessary, in their present condition, to be on the watch against their designs. But they do not want acuteness; to aid their improvement, they only require example, and such example as they may be able to follow without tuition or any immoderate labour." The government Mr. Isaacs calls Zoolacratical, for want of another word to define it. The ingredients of which it is composed, may not inaptly be called *nondescript*. It is monarchical, it is true; but apparently neither hereditary nor elective, the succession depending on the *murder of the existing monarch*, which usually takes place

he begins to exhibit either of wo signs of age—wrinkles, or ur. In this case, the criminal oposes the bloody deed is person, or some other member of al family.—We are told that ; a state worse than slavery—y engendered by treachery, by rapine, invigorated by cruel- a such a state have the Zoolas ; but a ray of hope seems to orth that it will be succeeded mdition in which the people gin to feel their own weight, n check the enormities of des- ower. The natives are very tious, especially on the sub- a tiger-cat; and, of course, is frequent among them. They o written language, nor any dge of characters; their manu- ; are few, but they smelt iron d use it for horse shoes, &c.

Isaacs concludes his work by :

: whole of the eastern coast of from Point Natal to the northern ty of Cape Gaudassu, at the mouth led Sea, has been but little fre- by any nation except the Ameri- Occasionally an English whaler re put in, not for any direct com- purposes, but merely for water or ns. The whole of this large ex- ountry, and the western coast of scar, with the islands in the Moie Channel, are but little known ssing commercial advantages, but mericans. Eastern Africa offers for commercial enterprise which

ought not to be neglected by so extensive a commercial and manufacturing nation as Great Britain. For a settlement, there- fore, embracing an intercourse with the different tribes, the Port of Natal seems the most eligible. Its contiguity to the Mosambique, Madagascar, and the Comoro and other islands, manifests its peculiar advantages over any other part of the coast for the purposes of a factory. It is the point d'appui, from which commercial adventurers may take their departure to the north-east, and even to the Red Sea, in vessels of such draught of water as may be able to enter the various ports; and I have often been assured of the truth of the American shipmasters, that with a few small craft drawing but little water, we might enjoy most of the coasting-trade from Natal Bay to the straits of Babelmandel."

Mr. Isaacs enlarges much on this subject; and, indeed, his views seem both so clear and so favourable, that we deem it impossible that a Government like ours, which is in duty bound to seek out every avenue to which it can carry its merchandise, and establish a commerce, can overlook so advantageous a settlement as that of Natal; where the people are becoming anxious to possess articles of European manufacture, and are feeling confidence in the character and dealings of the Europeans. The value of produce now brought into Graham's Town from the native tribes in the vicinity, amounts to from 700 to 1000*l.* weekly, as is stated by Mr. Kay in his *Researches in Caffraria*, pp. 448—450.

for the Romantic and Chivalrous.

By D. W. D. 1836.

THE SOLITARY.

lom strays amid the crowd,
the fair, the famed, the proud;
he fairest of the fair,
ly Anne, he absent there,
s his steed, he rides away
at throng'd path of vain display,
r the broad and breezy down,
ig far from Court or Town.

II.

no crowd of eyes indeed,
c his bearing, or his steed,
there is in that lone pile,
lightest glance and slightest smile,
e than Fortune's rarest gift;
s for them that now so swift
s along, to halt beneath
ioe on the barren heath.

III.

And in the halls where nobles meet,
Where lamp is bright and music sweet,
Where lovely eyes like planets are,
If Lady Anne, his favourite star,
Be not a guest, he stays not long,
Though gay the dance and loud the song,
Without the eyes he loves the best,
Oh! what to him are all the rest?

IV.

He leaves for one lone lattice light
The hundred lamps and glances bright;
And should he see her shadow pass
Across the casement's darken'd glass,
Or hear her soft-toned voice reply
To the love-strain he wafts so high.
Enough it is—he has a theme
For morning thought, and midnight dream.

Alfred the Great: a Poem by G. L. N. Collingwood.—The author of this Poem need entertain no fears lest it should be despised or maltreated by the Critics. It is written with ease and poetical elegance, and—we hardly know whether to call it a beauty or a fault—the flow of the verse and the language are formed on the model of Southey's *Madoc*. We do not accuse the author of servile imitation; but it is probable that he admired that romantic and elegant poem so much, and was so familiarly acquainted with it, that unconsciously the music hung upon his ear. The subject of this Poem is one of the best, and the story is well arranged. Our author's genius inclines, we think, to the tender and descriptive, like his prototype; and some elegant specimens could be selected: there are a few occasional blemishes, chiefly in expression; and some verses which require to be put again into the furnace: as—

—“now Thames
Has caught the light, throng'd with forestal
masts.”

and

—“save when the fish in sudden splash,
Leap'd from the waters, or with heavy *suck*
Drew in their prey.”

We shall give one extract; the description of a May Morning:

“Bright beam'd the morn of May, and fruitful
showers
Fell glittering through the sunshine; o'er his
Hid in the sedge or yellow marigold, [nest,
The Plover wheel'd. Scared by each passing
cloud
The Water-hen to the warm shallows led
Her infant brood. Out flew the Kingfisher,
For such brief moment seen, that scarce the eye
Could tell what meant the glossy gem-like
Glancing so quickly by; and far and wide [thing
The Cuckoo, herald of the Summer, told
His tidings of delight—chill Winter past,
And genial suns to come; and thousand birds
Responsive, raised the choral song to May;
Chiefest, the Nightingale, from hawthorn bough
All white with blossom, or rich knotted oak
He to his female's low and plaintive call
As brooding o'er her young she sate below,
Replied in many a deep impassion'd charge,
Each sweeter than before, till his full heart
Seem'd bursting with its rapture. In that hour
All living things paid homage to the May;
All joy'd but Man:—he, from his cheerful task
(On hill and plain, was absent; 'mid the flowers
This month no band of laughing children were;
No jocund song was heard; no curling smoke
Rose from the vales—but all had fled; and Man,
The vaunted lord of all created things,
Fallen lower than the lowest in his care,
At each new sound crouch'd trembling; not
for him
Was nature's universal banquet spread;
But dark the sun, and vain the thrilling May.”

A Course of Historical Instruction.
By W. E. Beckman.—A work digested
with much research, and compiled with
accuracy, containing a great mass of his-
torical information.

9

Geoffrey Rudal, or the Pilgrim of Love.
By John Graham.—Mr. Graham posses-
ses a brilliant fancy, and has a copious
and commanding style; but he is too
lavish of ornament, and deficient in cor-
rectness: he also reminds us too much of
the Byronian, Keatsian, Barry Corn-
wallian school of poetry. In Stanza xiv,
'preys,' and 'praise,' are the rhyme;
in xv, 'Troubadour,' 'wooe,' 'sure';
in the xvth, 'and she dwelt far beyond
the ocean brine—a word introduced for
the rhyme's sake; at stanza xix,

'A story of old from Memnon's statue came,
When morn first touch'd its marble brow with
flame.'

The statue of Memnon is made not of
marble, or limestone, but of *sandstone*;
so it should be 'sandy brow.' Stanza
xxviii. 'Like morn-dew weeping for the
death of night.'—Why should morn *weep*
for the death of night?—we should think
she would *laugh*. P. 21 has the following
stanza:

'With eye melancholy
It looks on the wave,
And renders more holy
The gloom of the grave;'

which does not suit our ears. Lastly,
the following stanza is too fine for us:

XLVIII.

'Who from the shrouded mountain's Isiac brow
Teareth the mist-veil in its eddying whirl;
Or, onward floating through the forest-bough,
Dowers the grass beneath with many a pearl.
Rifing the Dryad's jewel'd hair—and now
Borne on the wild sea-billows as they curl,
Joyously spread each wing, whose eagle sweep
Rings like a spirit's laughter o'er the deep.'

A Day in the Woods. By Thomas Mil-
ler, *Basketmaker*.—A volume very ho-
nourable to the author: composed by an
uneducated man, amidst poverty, disap-
pointment, and incessant struggles to ob-
tain a livelihood. The prose tales, as that
of Helen Bell, are written in a style of
ease and elegance, and sometimes the
language rises with the subject into pic-
turesqueness and fire. But the poems
are really superior to what, in any mode-
ration, could have been expected. Occu-
pied, as our author has been, in procuring
the necessaries of life, he had time for the
study of our poets, as may be traced
both in expressions, and in the general
finish and elegance of his own style. We
trust that this volume will rescue him at
once from obscurity and want: if it do
not, the society which will let such an
individual suffer, unnoticed and unre-
warded, has much to answer for.

Plain Sermons. By the Rev. F. W. Fowler, Rector of Allington.—There is a strain of warm, earnest, and affectionate feeling in these discourses, which must find its way to every good and enlightened heart; and we have no doubt but that the congregation who have listened to them with delight, have long since turned them to profit. The discourse on the Errors of Popery is well reasoned, and rises on some occasions into eloquence.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1837.

The Keepsake, edited by Lady Emily Stuart Wortley.—This elegant little work is worthy of its fair and accomplished editor, and of the numerous noble contributors. The visit to Madame Letitia is very interesting, and many of the tales are told with humour and feeling. Lady Emily has much improved in her poetical style.—Lady Dacre has given an amusing dramatic sketch—Viscount Ranelagh an entertaining account of his travels in Spain—and the Reverend Charles Alford the very worst sonnet they ever read in our mortal lives! The subjects of the plates, as well as the execution, is in general good; but in truth we are so bewildered by the galaxy of dark eyes, by the profusion of auburn hair, and well-turned arms, snowy necks, and taper fingers; that our only prudent course will be, to escape from their attraction as soon as possible, and see no one but our old housekeeper for the next month.

Jennings's *Landscape Annual*. *The Tourist in Spain*, by Thomas Roscoe. *The Drawings* by David Roberts.—If Mr. Jennings proceeds in this work as he has commenced, he will afford us the most correct and picturesque delineation of Spain that we have ever had. The masterly pencil of Mr. Roberts has portrayed with fine discrimination the most remarkable views of nature, and productions of art; and Mr. Roscoe has followed the footsteps of the painter 'passibus æquis.' In the present volume, the account of Madrid, of the Escorial, and of Toledo, are of great interest; and the Cathedral of Burgos is drawn with a fine feeling of its architectural beauty: the stair-case is absolutely poetical. We recommend this beautiful work to all persons of taste and knowledge, who would wish to possess themselves of accurate and elegant representations of what is most worthy of observation in a country, rich in the recollections of its former glory, whose sons were valiant, and whose daughters were beautiful.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VI.

Heath's *Book of Beauty*, &c. edited by Lady Blessington.—This is one of the most elegant of the Annuals; for the pencils of Landseer, Chalon, and Parris, have filled it with forms of beauty, which the engravers Cook, and Mote, and Robinson, have faithfully preserved. We cannot give equal praise to the writers, though their names stand high in the list of talent as well as rank; but we do not think that they have been so happy as usual in their efforts to amuse. Let us, however, present our readers with Miss Lander's farewell to Italy:

I leave thee, beauteous Italy! no more
From the high terraces at even tide
To look supine into thy depths of sky,
Thy golden moon between the cliff and me,
Or thy dark spires of fretted cypresses,
Bordering the channel of the Milky-Way.
Fiesole and Valdarno must be dreams
Hereafter, and my own lost Africo
Murmur to me but in the poet's song.
I did believe (what have I not believed!)
Weary with age, but unopprest by pain,
To close in thy soft clime my quiet day,
And rest my bones in the mimosa's shade.
Hope! Hope! few ever cherish'd thee so
little!

Few are the heads thou hast so rarely rais'd.
But thou didst promise this and all was
well,

For we are fond of thinking where to lie,
When every pulse hath ceased, when the
lone heart

Can lift no aspiration—reasoning,
As if the sight were unimpaired by death,
Were unobstructed by the coffin-lid,
And the sun cheer'd corruption. Over all
The smiles of nature shed a potent gleam,
And light us to our chamber at the grave.

There is at p. 223, a very pretty picture by MacClise, to which Lady Blessington has attached the following lines:

FELICITE.

Oh! would I were a Lady,
In costly silks to shine,
Who then could stand beside me,
What figure match with mine?
Who'd rave about my mistress
With her pale and languid face,
If they could see my pink cheeks
Edg'd round with Brusells lace?

How well her cap becomes me!

With what a jaunty air
I've plac'd it on my forehead
To show my shining hair.

And I declare these ribbons
Just suit me to a shade,
If Mr. John could see me,
My fortune would be made.

4 M

Nay, look! her bracelets fit me!
 'Tho' just the least too tight;
 To wear what costs so much, must
 Afford me great delight.

And then this pretty apron,
 So bound, and frill'd, and lac'd—
 I hate it on my mistress,
 Tho' well it shows my waist.

I must run down one minute,
 That Mr. John may see
 How silk, and lace, and ribbons,
 Set off a girl like me.

Yet all of these together,
 Ay, pearls and diamonds too,
 Would fail to make most ladies look
 As well as—I know who.

Gems of Beauty, displayed in a series of Twelve highly finished Engravings, from designs by E. T. Parris, Esq. with fanciful Illustrations in verse. By the Countess of Blessington.—It is very fortunate that we have attained to years of grave discretion, and are at that age when the 'voice of singing men and singing women no longer delighteth,' or we should have been bewildered by the dazzling blaze of beauty that has burst on us in this splendid and tasteful work. To Mr. Parris, like to his namesake of old, must, we presume, have been vouchsafed, the sight of some celestial visitors, from whose charms he has designed his lovely creatures of flesh and blood. But if, by having 'fallen on evil days,' he has not been thus favoured, at least he has shown how the imagination can call up creations of her own, rivalling, almost surpassing, the wonders of nature herself. Among many that are most pleasing, perhaps the Diamond and the Sapphire are our peculiar favourites, to which we must add the elegant simplicity and naiveté of the Cairngohrm. Lady Blessington has illustrated the 'gems' with some very elegant verses, written in very good taste, and with a simplicity not common with the fair authoresses of our days. We shall give one specimen.

THE SAPPHIRE.

Take back, take back, those glittering
 gems,

I see them but to grieve;
 Oh, dearer far the woodland flowers
 He gave me yester eve.

These Sapphires have a sparkling light,
 Like summer's heaven, 'tis true;
 But fairer gifts shall deck my brow,
 Sweet violets gemm'd with dew.

They tell us that this azure stone
 O'er great one's hearts has power;
 Yet take them back—and let me keep
 His gift—the simple flower.

Nor tell me of his castles proud,
 For oh! far more I prize
 The lonely cot I hope to share
 That in yon valley lies.

THE TOPAZ.

" My Master, Lady, sends me here—"
 " Hush, boy, I hear a footstep near.
 She comes not yet, for age is slow,
 Was ever Lady guarded so!"

" Then wear this jewel for his sake,
 From thee all sadness it will take;
 And let me say, the ring hath spann'd
 The finger of the fairest hand,
 In Andalusia's sunny land."

" I ought not—yet—I'll wear the ring,
 And he may 'neath my lattice sing
 Soon as the first pale star he sees,
 Rise on yon grove of orange trees;

" For then my sour Duenna—(by I
 I hear her tottering footsteps nigh)
 Will sleep at least an hour, I know.
 Ah! was I won too soon? Go! go!
 Was ever maiden guarded so!"

As we have bestowed our praises on the painter and the poet, we should much wrong the engravers, were we not to add, that they also have done all their art could do, to transmit the forms of beauty entrusted to them. The Publishers may congratulate themselves on their safe delivery of a very beautiful offspring. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, too, The longest firm they are, we ever knew, And thus we hope we do the firm no wrong, By wishing they may still be—firm as long.

Forget Me Not, &c. edited by F. Scherberl. Ackerman.—This is one of the best, as we believe it is the oldest of the Annuals. The only defect we find, is in the prose tales occupying too much space. When once the story is known, it is seldom returned to, unless the incidents are very striking; or the style and language very superior to general composition; but good poetry never tires—*decies repetita placebit.* We should have hesitated from whom to have extracted a specimen of the present volume, but fortunately we found a poem of Mary Horish and she is above all competition.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

God might have bade the earth bring forth
 Enough for great and small,
 The oak tree, and the cedar tree,
 Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, though
 For every want of ours,
 For luxury, medicine, and food,
 And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
 Requireth none to grow,
 Nor doth it need the Lotus flower
 To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
 The nightly dews might fall;
 And the herb that keepeth life in man
 Might yet have drank them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
 All dyed with rainbow-light;
 All fashioned with supremest grace,
 Upspringing day and night?

Springing in valleys green and low,
 And on the mountains high;
 And in the silent wilderness
 Where no man passes by.

Our outward life requires them not,
 Then wherefore had they birth?
 To minister delight to man,
 To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
 Whene'er his fate is dim;
 For whose careth for the flowers
 Will much more care for Him.

Friendship's Offering.—The publishers lament the loss of two of their highly-gifted contributors, Mr. W. P. Scargill, and Mr. F. Maclellan; but they still possess a very creditable list of clever correspondents. They have Mr. Crofton Croker, and Miss Agnes Strickland (for we put ladies and gentlemen together like bread and cheese), Mr. Miller and Miss L. E. L., Mr. Barry Cornwall and Miss Anne Bushby. The engravings are fair and creditable, and suitable to the purpose of the book, which is to afford rational amusement and elegant information, in a form not too expensive for the general purse. There is, we think, no piece in the volume of very superior merit, but there is much that is pleasing and poetical. Agnes Strickland never writes amiss; and who can suspect Mr. Crofton Croker of being ever dull, or Mr. Cornwall of being prosaic?

Christian Keepsake, edited by Rev. William Ellis. Fisher.—This work derives its chief interest from the biographical notices of the eminently pious Christians, whose portraits appear in its pages. Among them, those of Mrs. Hemans, Dr. Carey, and Bishop Heber, are peculiarly interesting. The plates that adorn the work, are elegantly executed, and judiciously chosen.

Biblical Keepsake, engraved by Finden, with descriptions by Rev. H. Horne.—This volume terminates the series of the Biblical Keepsake. It contains many views of remarkable places in the Holy

Land, which have never been given to the public before. It is almost needless to praise the engravings of Messrs Finden, though it is impossible not to admire their strength and elegance. The descriptions of Mr. Horne are brief, but containing much information from the best sources. The book, on the whole, is of great interest, and will be of value to all interpreters of Scripture, and to the still more numerous class, whose piety leads them to realize the scenes on which their minds have long dwelt with reverence and gratitude.

Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, by L. E. L. Fisher, &c.—In this miscellaneous work there are many pleasing landscapes, some fine architectural views, and portraits of men of eminence. They are very well engraved, and some even rise to very superior merit. But what most surprises us, is the almost inexhaustible fund of poetical language and imagery which Miss Landon possesses. She has written, we think, at least for fifteen years, perhaps more, and copiously; and yet in this volume she is pouring out the waters of Helicon, as if she had sent away the other nine Muses, and had the horse, hill, and fountain all to herself. We will give one specimen, not because it is the best, but the shortest; for the Annuals come so thick upon us this year, that we are lying three in a bed.

THE DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS.

Oh! far away ye are, ye lovely Hills,
 Yet I can feel the air
 Grow sweet while gazing where
 The valley with the distant sunshine fills.
 Fair Morning! lend thy wings and let me fly
 To thy eternal home,
 Where never shadows come,
 Where tears are wiped away from every eye.

I'm weary, weary of this earth of ours,
 I'm sick with the heart's want;
 My proud spirits pant [flowers.
 To cling to things less transient than its
 I ask of the still Night—it answers me
 This earth is not my home;
 Great Father! let me come
 A wanderer and a penitent to thee.

Ye fair, fair Mountains! echo with my cry!
 Unto your realm of bliss
 The grave the threshold is,
 Let its dark portals open—let me die!

Fisher's Juvenile Scrap-book, by Agnes Strickland and Bernard Barton.—Want of room alone obliges us to give our general commendation of the moral purpose of this work, without authenticating our praise by poetical extracts. The pro-

prietors, in a very commendable spirit, have expressed their hope that their book may be considered sufficiently interesting to obtain a perennial existence among educational literature. We trust that their wish may be realized;—and may we venture further to hope, that at some not distant day, Mr. Barton and Miss Agnes Strickland may find Hymen by the side of Apollo; and that the scrap-book of the ensuing year may bear the names of Mr. and Mrs. Barton. This would indeed be a day of congratulation in the realms of Parnassus; and what might not be expected from the union of such poetical talent? We only delicately venture a suggestion. Mr. Bowles ought to be the officiating priest, and Mary Howitt and Miss Landon bride-maids. When some bride-cake is sent us, our poetical reviewer will indite a hymeneal ode, as he

has many different specimens by him, warranted unused, with blanks left for the names.

The German Tourists, edited by Professors Wolff and Doering, and translated by H. E. Lloyd, Esq., with Engravings by A. S. Vickers, Esq.—This picture book embraces most of the finest cities in the north of Germany, such as Berlin, Ham-burgh, Dantzic, and Konisberg. The engravings are good, and the descriptive part contains much information. It is a creditable work to the publishers.

This closes our account of the Annuals of 1837, which evince, we think, an improved taste and judgment in the Publishers; and certainly prove, by the costliness with which they are got up, the extensive liberality of the public.

FINE ARTS.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. illustrated by W. H. BARTLETT, W. PURSER, &c.; with Descriptions by JOHN CARNE, Esq.—Books like the present, in which the plates represent scenes of the highest interest, selected by the eye of taste and delineated with an artist's skill, are not to be ranked among the fleeting shadows of the year; but will be enrolled with the valuable works of art that do permanent honour to a rich and enlightened country. Certainly, the scenes in this work are most judiciously chosen, and the painter and engraver have equally shown their skill—one in bringing forward the picturesque forms, and the other in giving them effect by the lights and the shadows which are flung around them; while Mr. Carne has completed the whole, by a most vivid, animated, and truly accurate description of the different places and their inhabitants. The plates of the Falls of the Cydnus, the view of Antioch, scene on the Orontes, the different views of Lebanon, particularly the plate of the old cedars, the view of Rhodes, and the Der-el-Kamur, with the palaces of Beteddein, must at once strike the eye and delight the imagination of every reader. How vividly and forcibly are two works of very different character illustrated in this volume—the Bible, and the Arabian Nights Entertainments! The stern and desolate majesty of Lebanon speaks of the one; the voluptuous revelry and the luxurious delights of Damascus remind us of the other.

Sir T. Lawrence's Cabinet of Gems, &c. by P. G. PATMORE. 1837.—This is indeed a work for which the public should

be grateful, and is at present the fairest monument that has been raised to the memory of our last most accomplished and eminent Painter. The greater part of the sketches are for the first time given, having been strictly private performances, and containing portraits of some of his nearest relations. Many of these were drawn when children; and never was the simplicity, the natural beauty, the loveliness of childhood, portrayed with more feeling and delicacy than in these charming effusions of his affection and his skill. There is at p. 6, a very interesting portrait of Sir T. Lawrence's mother; many of whose features were reflected in the mirror of her son's countenance. At p. 13, is a sweet, nay, angelic sketch of that Queen of Beauty, Lady Hamilton; and at p. 16, are four children, whom Sir Joshua himself would have studied, not with envy, but with that high admiration which excludes all such ignoble and unworthy passions. Mr. Patmore has accompanied the plates with a well-written memoir of the Painter, in which are some critical observations worthy of attention, and a defence of Sir T. Lawrence's character from some injurious rumours too rashly raised, and, we are afraid, too willingly believed. We fully believe the more correct and honourable statement of the present biographer. Upon the whole, we are so convinced of the attractive charms of this work, that we have no doubt of its success, and we sincerely hope it is, but the welcome herald of many succeeding ones. We recommend some very agreeable and clever verses by the Painter, which are

given at p. 95, and which prove that more than one Muse aspired to his favour.

Landscape-Historical Illustrations of Scotland and the Waverley Novels, from Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, &c. &c. and Descriptions by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT.—To this volume is prefixed a very spirited and correct likeness of Sir Walter Scott, from a picture by Mr. Gordon, and a short biographical memoir.

The illustrations, most of which are here beautifully delineated, and over some of which the pencil of Turner has thrown its magic hues of light and shade, are selected with discrimination, and afford the readers of the Waverley Novels, which we presume includes a great proportion of the inhabitants of the kingdom, that delight which results from seeing realized the pictures which the fancy and imagination had imperfectly sketched. All men may read the matchless works of the great Wizard of the North—few, comparatively, can visit the scenes over which his wand of enchantment waved. To them it will be of great value to have beside them mountains which they cannot climb, rivers they dare not ford, and districts they are doomed never to behold. Mr. Wright has performed his part with great success, and has added some interesting illustrations to the different stories. We have no wish to throw in any alloy to our critical cauldron, but we think the plates too small, and the figures too minute, except for the eyes of the young. We must not forget to add, that Mr. Cruikshank has thrown his usual humour into his department.

The Comic Almanac for 1837, is as humorous as its two predecessors, and as laughter-moving as the master pencil of George Cruikshank can make it.

The Procession of King Edward VI. from the Tower of London to Westminster in 1547, which was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries 1787, from the original picture then at Cowdray House, and which picture was destroyed with that mansion by fire in 1793, has been copied in lithography by Mr. Howard Dudley, in half the size, and forms a plate suitable for the illustration of a folio Pennant.

STATE OF THE ARTS IN FRANCE.

There are in France at the present moment, 82 Museums; 160 public schools for the advancement of the fine arts; 2231 exhibiting artists, namely, 1096 painters; 150 sculptors; 113 engravers; 269 architects; 309 painters in water-

colour and draughtsmen. There are in Paris alone, 35 public schools of art; 20 museums; 773 painters; 106 sculptors; 102 engravers; 195 architects; 209 painters in water colour and draughtsmen; in all, 1385 artists. Besides the institutions above enumerated, there are societies for the encouragement of art, and exhibitions of modern pictures, in all the principal provincial towns in France. The five departments which are the richest in artists and in art, after that of the Seine, are those of the North, the Gironde, the Rhone, the Lower Seine, and the Seine cum Oise. There is scarcely a town of any importance throughout France, that does not boast of its annual exhibitions of modern pictures, its societies for the encouragement of art, and its honorary and substantial rewards for artists.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

This fine and very interesting specimen of our first stone churches, so long the admiration of architectural antiquaries and draughtsmen,—by whom its crypt was once regarded as a unique specimen of Saxon construction, as the whole now is of well-authenticated yet not less curious Norman,—is in the course of receiving some important and very commendable repairs. An immense and unsightly gallery, which obscured the west window and darkened the whole nave, has been thrown back and lowered; the heavy organ gallery, which completely shut out the view of the chancel (the most beautiful part of the interior) has been entirely removed; as also has a third excrescence which separated the north aisle and the little transept known as the Lady Chapel; and the latter, hitherto dark and useless, has been rendered light and available, by re-opening two delicate lancet windows, long since walled up, and by the erection of several commodious seats. In addition, an early Norman window has been brought to view; a square-headed casement superseded by a window corresponding with one formerly inserted in the same wall; and the modern reading-desk having been removed, a new carved stone pulpit has been erected near the south wall, in some degree to correspond with the beautiful antique pulpit, now intended to be used for the reading desk.

The Society of Merton (to whom the advowson belongs) has liberally undertaken the whole cost of the Chancel: a subscription of about £600 has been collected to meet the other expenses; but further additions will still be very acceptable to carry into effect some minor improvements.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The first Volume of Essays illustrative of The Halle of John Halle, Citizen and Merchant of Salisbury, temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. By the Rev. EDWARD DUKE, M.A. F.S.A. and L.S. This work, which will extend to two volumes, promises to be very curious, as the Hall is almost the only example of the mansion of an old English Merchant, with the exception of Crosby Hall, London, which, though larger in extent, is not more beautiful than the Halle of John Halle.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Institute of British Architects. 4to.

A Translation from the Hebrew of the Rabbi David Kimchi's Commentary upon the Prophecies of Zechariah, with Notes, &c. By the Rev. A. M'CAUL.

The entire works of Sir George Philips, Bart. comprising Odes, Elegies, and Sonnets; Tracts on Parliamentary Reform; Correspondence with Earl Grey, Dr. Parr (on Pindar and the Greek Tragedians); Joseph Hume, M.P. and Lord John Russell on Political Subjects; and Mrs. Siddons on the Drama. Speeches on various occasions, Essays, &c. &c.

The Wonders of Geology. By Dr. MANTELL, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c.

The Americans, in their Social, Moral, and Political Relations. By FRANCIS J. GRUND.

Mr. J. BIRD, author of "Dunwich," announces a new Poem, entitled "Francis Abbott, the Recluse of Niagara;" and a second series of "Metropolitan Sketches."

Philosophy and Religion, with their Mutual Bearings comprehensively considered. By W. BROWN GALLOWAY, A.M.

The Lady's Cabinet Lawyer; a Summary of the exclusive and peculiar Rights and Liabilities of Women.

Henrietta Temple, a Love Story, by the Author of "Vivian Grey."

Rambles in Egypt and Candia, with Details of their Military Power and Resources, &c. By Capt. C. ROCHFORT SCOTT, h. p. Royal Staff Corps.

Little Tales for Little Heads and Little Hearts. Companion to "The Story without an end." From the German, with Wood-cuts.

Floral Sketches, Fables, and other poems. By AGNES STRICKLAND.

A Numismatical Journal has been

lately established in France, under the title of "Revue de la Numismatique Française." It is published at Blois, and is edited by Messrs. E. CARTIER and L. de la SAUSSAYE.

Beauties of the Country; or Descriptions of Rural Customs, Objects, &c. By THOMAS MILLER, Author of "A Day in the Woods."

"Spartacus; or the Roman Gladiator," a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By JACOB JONES, esq. Barrister-at-law, Author of "The Anglo Polish Harp," &c.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17. This was the first meeting of the season. — F. Baily, esq. in the chair. A paper was read on the Researches on the Integral Calculus, by Mr. Talbot. The auditors for the present year were elected, namely, Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal; Dr. Bostock, W. H. Peppys, Esq. and Rev. Professors Peacock and Sedgwick.

Nov. 24. Mr. Bailey in the chair.

Read: 1. Investigation of New Series for the Rectification of the Circle, by James Thomson, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow; 2. Inquiries respecting the constitution of Salts, of Oxalites, Nitrates, Phosphates, Sulphates, and Chlorides, by Thos. Graham, esq. Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow; 3. Report upon a letter to the President from Baron de Humboldt, by G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomer-royal, and S. H. Christie, esq.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 14. The first meeting of the season took place, Sir John Barrow in the chair. A paper was communicated by the President, containing an interesting sketch of the surveying voyages of his Majesty's ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1825 and 1836. A great portion of the eastern and western Patagonia, and of the Strait of Magellan, had been surveyed.

The President stated, that intelligence of Capt. Back had been received at the Admiralty. That gallant sailor was seen on the 1st of August in Hudson's Straits, lat. 62, long. 71. The ice was represented as being very thick upon the coast. He is in command of H.M.S. Terror, and directed to proceed with her to Wager River, on the western shore of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome. He is

there to ascertain the most convenient place for transporting boats and stores across the intervening isthmus; and, having placed his ship in security, he is to proceed, with the resources thus placed at his command, both north and west along the shores of Regent's Inlet, to connect the point whence he will thus start both with Hecla and Fury Strait and Point Turnagain.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 2. This Society commenced its meetings for the ensuing season, Mr. Lyell, President, in the chair.

Mr. Hugh Edwin Strickland, F.G.S. recently returned from Asia Minor, read a paper on the general structure of the country which he visited, accompanied, in part, by Mr. Hamilton, one of the secretaries of the society. The details of the paper were confined to observations made during a winter's residence at Smyrna; and two excursions, one into the valleys of the Meander and Cayster, and the other from Constantinople to Smyrna.

Nov. 16. Mr. Lyell, President, in the chair. The following papers were read:—1. On indications of change in the relative level of land and water in the estuary of the Clyde, by Mr. Smith, of Jordan Hill, F.R.S. 2. A paper by Mr. W. C. Williamson, curator of the Manchester Natural History Society, on the distribution of organic remains in the oolitic formations on the coast of Yorkshire. The principal object of this communication is to give observers in other parts of the kingdom a measure of comparison, by which they may determine the extent of change in the organic remains of the oolitic formations, either with respect to the horizontal range of a bed, or the recurrence of species in different members of the oolitic series.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 10. This Institution commenced its public meetings at its apartments in Lincoln's Inn-fields. It contains at present about eighty members. A certain number of amateurs are allowed to become members; but the Council, and all the officers, must be practical men. The attendance of members and visitors was greater than at any former meeting, and the display of original drawings was very splendid. At nine o'clock Mr. Clarke, the President, took the chair, and the newly-elected Honorary Secretary, Mr. Brown, read the list of donations.

The President addressed the meeting, chiefly to explain the nature of its constitution and objects to those present who

were previously unacquainted with them, and he took occasion to advert to some former proposition which had been entertained for the purpose of uniting this society, with "The Institute of British Architects;" but he expressed much satisfaction that the proposed union had not taken place, as the objects of each society were so different that no good could be expected from such a conjunction. Mr. Clarke then called the attention of the meeting to some designs for a mausoleum by a Greek architect, who was present at the meeting, and which were considered to manifest considerable skill and good taste. In the course of the evening a very handsome silver cup was produced, which had been presented to Mr. George Mair, the late Honorary Secretary.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 1. This was the first meeting of the season, A. B. Lambert, esq. in the chair. A paper was read from R. H. Schomburgk, esq. illustrated with drawings, containing an account of the mode of preparation of the Wourali poison by the Macoosies, the tree from which it was made he having decided to be *Strychnos toxifera*. In illustration of the paper, Mr. Lambert exhibited a specimen of the plant as seen by Dr. Martins on the Amazons.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 9. The first general meeting for the season took place at the Society's rooms in Sackville Street,—the Earl of Stanhope, President, in the chair. After the admission of several new members, Dr. Sigmond, the honorary secretary, read the report, detailing the progress of the science of botany, in relation to medicine, from the earliest periods of which we have any records. He stated that the knowledge of the natures of medicinal plants had been cultivated in this island in the time of the Britons, had been followed up by the monk (although not exclusively by them) on the introduction of Christianity, and soon became the subject of numerous publications after the invention of printing. Many manuscripts upon the subject existed in the libraries of Cambridge, and of the British Museum, from the 13th to the 14th century; amongst them was the manuscript of John Bray. The first work was published in 1516, and was called "The Great Herbal," giving a knowledge and understanding of all manner of herbs. This was the origin of all the works in the time of Henry VIII. From this period might be dated the study of medicinal botany, and Dr. Turner might be con-

sidered the originator of the science, which was now cultivated with so much arduous, and, it was to be hoped, with benefit to mankind.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Nov. 17. A meeting of this new Society was held this evening at its rooms, John-street, Adelphi; J. E. Gray, Esq. F.R.S. in the Chair. Several presents were announced both to the Library and Hortus Siccus, after which Mr. Harvey read an interesting paper on the importance of attending to the localities of the various indigenous British plants; more particularly as easy references to the student. A conversation ensued on the subject of vegetable chemistry and some of the recent developments of this branch of science, after which the meeting adjourned to the 29th of November, being the birth-day of John Ray, the illustrious English botanist, on which occasion the anniversary of the Society will be held.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17. Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal, in the chair. A paper was read by Professor Lithurd, on the construction of maps and planispheres, and on the hour-lines of dials.—A paper was read from the director of the Lisbon observatory, on the correction of an error in the calculation of the obliquity of the ecliptic; and another paper from Professor Struve on double stars, &c.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

Nov. 11. Professor Rigaud read a Paper giving a general account of the contents of the *Arenarius*, of the method invented by Archimedes for the enumeration of very large numbers, and his artifice on the principle of logarithms, for finding the value of their products. The Professor then entered on the state in which the Greek text of this treatise is now preserved to us. The first critical edition was that which Dr. Wallis published at Oxford in 1676.—Professor Powell commenced a Paper entitled “Observations on the refractive indices for definite rays in various media.” After which many interesting remarks were made by several members on the meteoric appearances usually visible at this precise period of the year.

CAMBRIDGE.

The subject for the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, “The state of the Christian religion from its promulgation to the present time not inconsistent with the belief that it is a Revelation from God.”

The premium of the late Lord Mayor of London, of ten guineas for the best essay on the life and institutions of the English legislator, Offa, King of Mercia, has been adjudged to the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, B.A. of Pembroke College. A premium to the same amount, to be awarded in October 1837, is offered for the best essay on the life and times of Robert Baron Fitzwalter, Castellan of London in the reign of King John.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following are the subjects of the Illustrations announced for the present season. Nov. 8, and Dec. 13, the principles of Optics, and their application to the construction of Achromatic Object Glasses, by A. Ross, esq.; Jan. 10 and Feb. 14, on the metallurgical history of Iron, by A. Aikin, esq. Secretary: Mar. 14. On recent Improvements in Mining, by J. Taylor, esq.; Apr. 11, On recent improvements in Paper-making; May 9, On the art of Embossing paper, calico, &c. by J. Hemming, esq.; and June 13, On the manufacture of Sword-blades, by H. Wilkinson, esq.

LAMBETH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

There is scarcely another literary society in the metropolis, which has so rapidly risen into consideration and importance, both as to numbers and respectability, as the one lately established in the newly created borough of Lambeth; for which the greatest praise is due to the energies and talents of the gentlemen who form the managing committee, nearly all of whom are connected with literary or professional pursuits.

Independently of the lectures, the literary discussions which have lately been carried on among the members of the Institution, every Monday evening, are such as would even reflect credit on some of the oldest institutions of the metropolis; and they have, in some instances, been more numerously attended than even the lectures themselves.

On the 22d of Oct. a *Conversazione* was held, at which about 500 persons, of both sexes, were in attendance. The rooms were decorated with some excellent pictures by ancient and modern masters, as well as with articles of *virtu* for the connoisseurs, and treasures from the vegetable and mineral kingdom for the learned. The amusements were of a varied character, consisting of literary papers, vocal and instrumental music, &c. Mr. Handey, Hon Secretary, read an essay

upon the female character, which was treated in a manner to afford much gratification to a large assemblage, of which the ladies formed no inconsiderable and uninteresting part.—Mr. Cowper delivered some excellent observations upon the principles on which the ancients acted in the formation of the *terra cotta*. He ascribed the beauty of the ancient vases to the adoption of the oval shape, which was shown to be capable of an infinite variety of adaptations. The manner in which the *terra cotta* is painted was also explained.—Dr. Trueman, in a short address, stated various facts illustrative of the utility of institutions of this description, which were now so widely diffused. It appears that this advantage is so much appreciated in America, that it is likely that not only this country, but Europe, will be drained of all the standard works in literature and art, for the purpose of aiding the formation of American institutions.

MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION.

The following Lectures are to be delivered during the present Quarter:—H. Brown, esq. on the Nature and Tendency of works of Fiction. T. J. Serle, esq. on the Drama. E. Taylor, esq. on Vocal Music, with Illustrations. E. Cowper, esq. on the Manufacture of Paper. W. de la Rue, esq. on the History and Manufacture of Playing Cards. Mons. Delille, on the Literature of France. R. Addams, esq. on Acoustics. W. Wylie, esq. on the Crusades. John Hemming, esq. President of the Institution, on the Art of Embossing.

SOCIETY OF INVESTIGATORS AT BRISTOL.

The first meeting for the present session of this society was held at Mr. Davy's room in Broad-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Herapath, who delivered an able Lecture on *Electro-Magnetism*. After slightly touching on the rise, progress, and present state of the science, he proceeded to illustrate his deductions with many apposite experiments, paid a well-merited compliment to the attainments and genius of Mr. Crosse (whose discoveries formed the chief topic of the lecture,) and took occasion to express a hope that his example would not be lost upon enquirers of whatever station, as, in his case, means apparently the most unpromising, and apparatus the simplest and least expensive, had led to discoveries the most important and unlooked-for.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

The dilapidated and dangerous state of this noble edifice has again been brought

forward, and it is to be hoped with a better chance of success than that which has hitherto attended the previous attempts which have been made to obtain the necessary funds for the repair of the Nave, and to render the entire structure more efficient as a place of worship, and to ensure its stability and permanency as a building.

On the 25th October, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey (Lord Walsingham) held his visitation at St. Saviour's church, at which a number of the most respectable parishioners delivered to his Lordship a presentment of the state of the church. The Nave, in the language of the document delivered to the Archdeacon, (and to the truth of which every observer must bear witness) "is without a roof, and in a state of dangerous decay; a large portion of the wall (vaulting would have been a more appropriate term) having lately fallen in, more was expected to fall, and should a severe winter, with frost, follow the late rains, professional men entertained great doubts to what extent the safety of the tower and remaining parts of the church might be affected."

The ensuing clause is so important, from the information which it conveys, that no apology is necessary for giving it entire.

"We are fully aware of the many and peculiar privileges we enjoy under the Acts of Parliament of the 32 Henry VIII. and 23 Charles II. enlarged in the year 1816, by the 56 Geo. III. by which Acts the Wardens of the Parish are constituted a corporation, having a common seal, and all messuages, lands, hereditaments, and rents, and all other revenues and advantages and profits then in the possession of the Wardens of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen, were vested in such Corporation. We also hold all our lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the Parish, for ever *exonerated from Tithes*, and enjoy likewise the peculiar privilege of electing our own Chaplains, who, by the Act of Geo. III. are to be paid by a Rate, which, however, the Vestry have lately refused to make. The estates of the Church, though formerly of small amount, are now of the value of 800*l.* per annum, chiefly arising from ground rents. These, we believe, ought exclusively to be applied to maintaining and upholding the Parish Church; yet, although various plans have from time to time been suggested to the vestry for the permanent repair of the dilapidated part of the Church, the proposal has been at all times, and under all circumstances, hitherto opposed."

On the receipt of the Memorial, his Lordship, after consulting with his Official, and requesting proof of some of the allegations contained in the presentment, promised to give the subject his earliest attention.

Upon the facts contained in the presentment, little comment is necessary. The Parish appears to possess ample funds for the repair of the Church, and to be endowed with privileges which, perhaps, no other parish in England enjoys. At the same time, it is painful to see that in a case where so many Acts of Parliament have been passed to regulate its affairs, and to provide for the maintenance of the Church, it is still in the power of a majority of numbers in the Vestry to set at nought the provisions which have been made by Parliament for the accomplishment of these objects.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that a poll was taken a short time since on the question of the repairs. At this poll the friends of the Church were beaten by numbers; still so many came forward in favour of the proposition, that the ardent supporters of the question, although driven from the field, felt confidently that their strength would one day be sufficient to ensure success. It is observable that no graduated scale of voting has been adopted in the parish; and in consequence, every vote is of equal value. If a scale had been adopted, it is clear the question would have been carried the other way.

It will be useful to look at the state of the property in the parish, by which it will clearly be seen that those inhabitants who would have sustained the greatest burden of the proposed rate, were either in favour of the impost, or cared so little about it, that they did not think it worth while to offer any opposition.

The entire rental of the parish amounts to 62,102*l.* of this the portion belonging to the 253 voters in favour of the rate, was 18,858*l.* The rental of those inhabitants who did not take a part in the contest, was 28,871*l.*, and of those who voted against the measure, only 14,373*l.* Thus it is seen that the parties on whom the rate would have fallen with the greatest weight, either actively supported the measure, or tacitly consented to it by remaining quiet, for it must not be supposed that the opponents of the rate omitted any means of excitement in their power to gain their object. The parish was placarded from one end to the other; the Dissenters were summoned by the usual methods which are set at work by the anti-church-rate parties; and in addition to the direct opposi-

tion, a dishonest measure was resorted to, which shewed more plainly than any other step, the fears which, after all, the opponents entertained of the ultimate success of their opposition. A project was put forth by the oppositionists for building an additional Church in a distant part of the parish, and this measure was speciously put forward as a reason for allowing the old one to be curtailed. One object was to neutralize such portion of the members of the established Church as were resident at a distance from the Church; and another, to avoid the appearance of a sectarian character being attached to the opposition; but the result of the poll plainly shewed that the opponents only wished to destroy the existing edifice, and that the erection of a new one was far from their ideas. The new chapel was immediately dropped, and from the language and conduct of the parties, it is clear that if the measure had been proposed in vestry, it would have met with an equal degree of opposition to the proposed repairs. This victory was followed up by a new triumph; the same party who had succeeded in preventing the Church from being useful, refused to allow the rate for paying the stipends of the Clergy, so that if they are permitted to enjoy their triumph without a reverse, the Church may be shut up, an event which would afford a laurel to fix on the cap of the voluntaries.

In this parish the much vaunted voluntary system exists to a degree quite sufficient to display its baneful and pernicious influence. There are no tythes. The people elect their own clergy, and pay them by a rate. It might have been thought that this was a sufficient approach to the voluntary principle to satisfy its most ardent admirers. To carry it further would be to subject the Clergy of the Establishment to the tyranny under which every Dissenting Minister groans.

The proceedings of the Dissenters are every day becoming more plainly developed; not only do they seek to rid themselves of the support of the Church, but it is plain from many recent proceedings, that their object is farther to prevent the members of the Establishment from following their own religious opinions. The feeling of opposition to Episcopacy is as rife in the present day as it was in the days of Cromwell. The unquiet spirits of Calvin and Knox seem to have animated every succeeding generation of sectaries, whose opposition will never cease, while a Bishop is to be found in the land.

The present contest, together with the opposition which has since been manifested in Islington parish, to the erection

of new churches, to be supported on the voluntary principle, shew plainly that it is to the Church itself that the opposition is made, rather than to the rate, which in most cases is too trifling in amount to form a subject of serious consideration.

The question of church-rates must, in some way or other, be speedily brought to an issue; as the Law at present exists, the parishioners may be compelled to keep the parish church in repair. The Parliament may alter the Law if it thinks proper to do so, but until the Law is altered, it ought to be enforced, and no better instance can be found in which it can be enforced with a greater degree of propriety, than in a case of a parish which is not burdened by tithes, which enjoys large estates applicable to the purpose, and in which a great number of the parishioners, representing a large share of the property of the parish, are favourable to the measure. It is a case in which the circumstances are so highly favourable, that it presents the best opportunity that may ever occur for trying whether the fabrics dedicated to the service of the Deity are to be supported as they legally ought to be, or to be sacrificed to the dictatorial voice of interested and factious opposition.

The embellishment of the building (about which so much has been said) is not sought to be effected by a rate; an excellent feeling exists in favour of the church, which is proved by the following facts:—First, by the restoration of the Lady Chapel by public subscription. Secondly, the restoration of the Altar screen, by another subscription; and lastly, the occupation of the principal windows by stained glass, a project which would undoubtedly have been carried into effect if the parish had completed the church as it ought to have been done.

The sum of 18,000*l.* is required for the completion of the work, and this sum might be raised by a trifling rate; it is not so large an amount as to press heavily on the parish, but would in a very few years be redeemed. It is sincerely to be hoped that the good sense and good feeling of the inhabitants will be aroused, and that at no very distant period they will come forward and place the edifice in that decent and substantial state of repair which is requisite for the stability and existence of the building; and when this is effected, the aid of subscriptions will doubtless effect the object of adding those appropriate decorations which are such necessary aids to the character of every sacred edifice, and which will be seen to such peculiar advantage in this splendid church.

The experiment of a subscription has been tried, but the amount required is so large that there is little chance of its being raised; the public came forward with great liberality in support of the Lady Chapel, and in consequence of the large sum still due to Mr. Saunders,* the gentleman who so spiritedly upheld the cause of the devoted Chapel, a fresh appeal is now making, which there is little doubt will be crowned with success. The subscription for that purpose, when complete, will be munificent, and at a period when so many calls are making on the public, it cannot be rationally expected that so large a sum as that necessary for the repairs of the Nave, can be raised from this source; but still, the church ought not to be allowed to fall into utter ruin. It is in contemplation to ornament a spot in the vicinity of the Church with a statue; and we hail with pleasure the accession of further embellishments to this portion of the metropolis; but at the same time the imperative duty of upholding the venerated and valued memorials of past ages must not be forgotten. It will be vain and idle to raise new monuments of art, when we allow those which have been handed down to us from our forefathers to sink into decay and oblivion. E. I. C.

BALLOON VOYAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

Nov. 7. The extraordinary undertaking of crossing the English channel in a balloon, which ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, was accomplished by Messrs. Green, Monck Mason, and Holland. They proposed, in the first place, by regulating the ascent, to seek for such a stream of air as would take them, if possible, towards Paris, and if that should not be practicable they would be guided by the current which might lead towards the Belgian capital. They did not appear to calculate on any wind prevailing but that from west-north-west or south-west, which would enable them to fulfil their design, and they boldly encountered all the hazard of being blown down Channel by an adverse breeze, on the one side, or to the North Sea on the other. The car was provided with scientific apparatus, and such comforts as a provident mind could suggest, consisting of upwards of a ton of ballast, several gallons of brandy and wine, a large supply of coffee, cold fowls, ham, &c., an apparatus with unslaked lime for heating the coffee, and every other appliance to insure comfort and prevent starvation and cold. There was also a supply of blue lights, stars, and other fire-works, to be let down

* Vide Gent. Mag. Nov. p. 531.

At night, in order to enable the aeronauts to reconnoitre the country from their elevation, and choose the point of their descent; and a number of parachutes, to which letters were fastened, to be dropped at intervals on the shores of the Continent, for the purpose of apprising the public of their transit, arrival, and safety. They were, moreover, furnished with passports from the French and Dutch Embassies, and with a letter for the King of Holland from his representative in this country. The ascent took place at half-past one P.M. The balloon took at first, as nearly as possible, the direction of Maidstone, and crossed the Medway seven miles south of Rochester, at twelve minutes to three o'clock. At four, the aeronauts were two miles south of Canterbury, and caught the first glimpse of the sea within a quarter of an hour afterwards. They quitted England precisely at twelve minutes before five; being then about one mile east of Dover Castle. The passage from London to Dover was therefore effected in three hours and eighteen minutes. At ten minutes to six the balloon made the French coast, about one mile to the east of Calais. The transit across the water, occupying one hour and two minutes, seems to have been the quickest part of the passage. The balloon appears to have passed close by Cassel, and within a few miles of Lille, and by the south of Waterloo and Brussels, and thence over Namur, where it arrived at half-past eleven. At ten minutes past five in the morning the greatest altitude during the whole trip was attained; measuring 20 inches on the barometer, giving an elevation of two miles. The balloon crossed the Rhine to the north of Coblenz at about six o'clock, and effected a perfectly easy and safe descent a mile or two beyond Weilburg, in Nassau, on an estate of the Grand Duke. The exact extent of the distance traversed it is difficult to calculate with nicety, on account of the different currents which may have occasioned a deviation from the direct line, which, supposing it to have been precisely kept, would be as nearly 345 miles as possible. Weilburg is situated equi-distantly from Coblenz, Wisbaden, and Frankfurt, at about 30 miles from each, nearly due north of Wisbaden. The feat of passing in a balloon from England to France was performed some

years since; but Blanchard being a Frenchman, and Jefferies an American, to Messrs. Green, Holland, and Mason is reserved the fame of being the first Englishmen who have thus crossed the Channel; whilst they have undoubtedly the honour of being unrivalled in the accomplishment of an aeronautic trip from the Thames to the Rhine, performed in the space of eighteen hours.

USEFUL INVENTION.

A gunmaker of Easingwold, Yorkshire, has invented an alarm-lamp to replace spring guns, which it is no longer legal to make use of. The inventor states, that the lamp may be placed against a tree or post in a stack-yard, or in any place where property is kept; and if any one comes within its limits, it lights up and fires 15 or 20 reports, which may be heard at some miles' distance. When used for preserves, it may be made to send up a skyrocket, to show in what direction the poacher may be found. It is described as being perfectly free from danger to servants or others having the care of it, but said to be calculated when it goes off to strike terror into the breast of the most audacious depredator.

WHITEHALL.

The extensive repairs and embellishments of this noble structure, which have for a considerable time past been carried on in the interior, are now rapidly drawing to a conclusion. The ceiling (painted on canvass by Rubens, at the command of Charles I.), which represents the Apotheosis of James I. in nine compartments, has been carefully cleaned and retouched; each compartment is surrounded by a massive frame of gold-work, which, together with the restored brilliancy of the paintings, give to the roof a gorgeous appearance. The entablatures of the Corinthian pillars, which beautify and support the walls, are being gilded, *en suite*. A substantial oaken floor is in progress of being laid down, on which will be raised pews of the same lasting material. A splendid altar-piece will be erected at the end, opposite the organ gallery; and arrangements have been made to warm it by means of hot water.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 17. The Society met the first time for the season, T. Amyot, esq. in the chair. The Secretary announced a very long list of presents, and among

them, four fine views of Celtic remains in Brittany, by Mr. Vicars. Mr. Schomburgk exhibited drawings of some rude sculptures on rocks, near the Essequibo, illustrated by a paper, in which he noticed

the veneration of the South American Indians for certain rocks, from a tradition among them, that, at the deluge, one man only was preserved, who chipped off pieces of rock from which the world was repopled.

Nov. 24. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

John Burder, esq. of Parliament-street (Secretary to many of the Bench of Bishops), was elected a Fellow of the Society.

C. T. Beke, esq. F.S.A. made a short communication relative to the inscription PAXS on the Coins of William I. and II., and which have generally been interpreted *Pax sit* or *Pax subditis*. He suggests that the letters should be read SWA +; but does not proceed to furnish any explanation.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited twelve engraved Babylonian cylinders.

A portion was read of an essay by Henry Brandreth, esq. F.S.A. on the station Magiovirtum, and various Roman roads and camps in Bedfordshire.

SAMIAN POTTERY.

In lately digging the foundations of the new County Bank, Exeter, opposite the Guildhall, a quantity of ancient red ware was found in a line with the street, at a great depth,—the beautiful memorial of the plastic art in Samos (the parent of Sculpture), and of the Etruscan works so noted in later times. Some was also dug up in excavating a sewer in front of the Lower Market. Some large flat Roman tiles were also found, inscribed with the arch of a circle, and about fifteen copper coins. There were also some Potters' Marks found under this Bank, one of which, on the bottom of a small chalice or cup, DIOCHV. was probably of some Grecian artist, or of Greek origin—it may be supposed DEIOCHUS, as the I seems a sort of monogram compounded with E, unless meant for the *Eolic digamma* (which the Romans adopted instead of the aspirate), but not very likely to be so. The other IVIII might be the workmanship of the *figuli* or potters attached to the Eighth Legion (1st Cohort) whose ensign was a ram or bull, and served under the Emperor CARACUS of naval memory, in our Island, about 288 A.D. being entitled *Victrix* and *Hispanica*, as well as *Classica*, *Pia Fidelis*, and *Gemina Felix*. Another MOD. of the noted Modestus.

The Coins were mostly in very bad preservation, all evidently of the Emp. Claudius—with the exception of a smaller one (PROVIDENTIA AVG) of the lower Empire—but quite obliterated—excepting some faint remains of the types and le-

gends. A coarse Roman Vase of baked clay, entire, was also found.

ANCIENT GREEK TOMB.

The Director of the Museum at Kertch, a town in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, lately discovered an ancient tomb of oblong shape, formed of very large hewn stones without any cement, containing a species of coffin in cyprus wood, enclosing a bronze urn, with the cover firmly soldered on, in which were the remains of burnt bones. Near the urn were two broken vases of alabaster, which, probably, contained odoriferous essences as used by the Greeks at their funerals. The shape of the urn, which has three handles, and is in very fine preservation, makes it of high interest and value. It is not perhaps possible to fix its precise date, but there is every reason to believe, from the form and construction of the tomb, that it goes as far back as the first colonization of this country by the Greeks, that is, 150 years before CHRIST.

THE OBELISK AT PARIS.

On the 24th Oct. a trial was made of the ascensional movement of this monolithe with a view to set it on its pedestal, and the essay was perfectly successful. In five minutes it was raised about twenty inches, and at that point was propped up till next day, when the operation was to be continued. A deplorable accident, however, occurred shortly after this trial, by the fall of part of the machinery; one man was killed, another seriously wounded, and three others hurt. The next day the obelisk was safely raised to its final position in the presence of the King and the royal family. This is one of four obelisks brought from Thebes, from the front of the ruins of the palace of Luxor. To get the obelisk on board the vessel, which was built expressly to carry it to France, it was necessary to cut through two hills formed by the accumulated earth of ages, and to knock down all the houses of a village that lay in the way. An extent of 372 metres of ground had to be partly cut out and partly filled in; and 800 men were occupied with this work for three months. The operation of lowering the obelisk and conveying it on board the Luxor, was superintended by M. Lebas, to whose care also the elevation of the monument in the Place de la Concorde was intrusted. The Luxor, which left Toulon in March, 1831, reached its destination in Egypt on the 15th of August in the same year, and on the 19th of Dec. following the obelisk was placed on board that vessel. It was not before the 23d Dec. 1833, that the monolithe reached Paris.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Director of the Customs of France has published a statement of the trade of France with her colonies and other foreign countries, of which the following are the results:—In 1834, the gross amount in value of the imports was 720,104,336*fr.*; in 1835 the sum was 760,726,696*fr.* The merchandise brought into consumption in 1834 was estimated at 503,933,048*fr.*, and paid for duties 101,308,967*fr.*; in 1835 the articles consumed amounted to 520,270,553*fr.*, and the duties to 102,512,926*fr.* The exports, in 1834, of merchandise of every kind, was 714,705,038*fr.* of which the portion of French goods was 509,992,377*fr.* In 1835 the general exports amounted to 834,422,218*fr.* among which French merchandise was estimated at 577,613,863*fr.* During 1834 the number of ships which entered the ports of France was 10,089, and the departures 9,304. In 1835 the arrivals were 10,361, and the departures 9,486. The transit duties, in 1834, amounted to 123,750,328*fr.*, and in 1835 to 158,467,407*fr.* The premiums on exports amounted, in 1834, to 9,272,221*fr.* and in 1835 to 9,402,486*fr.*

SPAIN.

On the 24th of Oct. the Spanish Cortes were opened by the Queen Regent. The most prominent feature in her address was the assertion that the Cortes had met together in order to revise that Constitution which the Spanish nation had given to itself. The democratic or popular origin of the Constitution—which in fact is the great source of its value—is solemnly recognised; but she also recognises its defects; she declares that it is the national will that it should be amended, and the Representatives of the People are accordingly assembled to revise it. She acknowledges the service rendered to her cause by England, and especially by our naval force, and is equally complimentary to Portugal. Her thanks to France are not expressed in terms equally warm. In fact, she complains that the French Cabinet has not extended the co-operation which she had expected. Her Majesty, in applauding the victories of her generals, does not omit to deplore the consequences of the invasions of the different provinces of Spain, but she consoles her hearers by the assurance that these expeditions will inspire "just hor-

ror" every where. The financial part of the speech is melancholy. She confesses that there are no means for paying the dividends of Nov., and is obliged to content herself with expressing a vague hope that they will, by some means not indicated, be settled at last.

The marauding expedition of the Carlist chief Gomez into the very centre of Estremadura, has greatly alarmed the government. The most important of his exploits has been the capture of Almeda, on the 24th of Oct. It is situated about 60 miles from Madrid, and about half that distance from Talavera and Toledo, one lying north, and the other eastward. It was garrisoned by only 1500 irregular troops, commanded by an Irishman named Flinter; and although the site of the famous quicksilver mines, which constitute so much of the wealth of Spain, and otherwise containing a large booty, it was left to the care of the puny garrison alluded to, without defences of any kind. Flinter made a gallant resistance for forty-eight hours, twenty-four of them actual fighting; but Rodil, who was in the neighbourhood, neglecting to come according to promise to his relief, the brave commander was compelled to surrender. He was then taken prisoner, together with the governor, La Fuente, and about 1200 soldiers. The Carlist Chief seized all the money belonging to the Royal administration of the quicksilver mines, and took away the money chest belonging to the receiver of the taxes. He also took possession of the arms and war provisions which were in the forts. After sacking and burning the greatest part of the town, he quitted it the next day. On the 26th he crossed the Guadiana, at the ford of Talarrubios; then marching direct north, he arrived on the 27th at Guadalupe, situated about fifteen leagues from the Tagus.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that on the 3d Nov. an attempt was made by the courtiers of the Queen, to overturn the Constitution of 1829, and to re-establish that of 1826, which attempt was at once frustrated by the firmness of the whole population of the city, and the imposing attitude of the regular troops and the National Guard.

It appears that on the Charter of 1826

being proclaimed, a salute was fired from the Citadel; but in a short time, so little preparation had been made even to keep the post, that it was taken possession of by the National Guards, and the colours were hauled down. It was expected that an attack would have been made on Belem, where the Queen had taken refuge; and two English 74 gun-ships were immediately anchored off the Palace. A strong body of seamen and marines were also landed, who occupied a position between Belem and Lisbon, and leaning on the armed boats of the British squadron. While they were in this position, the Governor of Lisbon sent a polite message, to know if the English forces intended to prevent the National Guards from marching to Lisbon. An equally polite answer was returned, that the commanding officer was not at liberty to give the information required, but that he did not mean to leave his position. The National Guards abstained from advancing; and in the morning the English party returned to their ships.—During these proceedings, the queen's late minister, Freire, unfortunately lost his life; and the Duke of Pamella, as well as M. Silva da Carvalho, and other distinguished persons, have been obliged to flee their country, for their share in advising the Queen during the late unfortunate attempt.

At the date of the last accounts the capital remained tranquil: the Queen had again appeared in the city in an open carriage, and Prince Ferdinand had ridden on horseback through the streets accompanied by a single aid-de-camp.

SWITZERLAND.

For some time past, a misunderstanding appears to have existed between the Diet of Switzerland and the French government, which threatened at one time the most serious consequences,—the latter having temporarily suspended all political relations. The charge against Switzerland appears to have been the harbouring of political refugees, who were plotting the destruction of the French government; and particularly of a person named Conseil. After a long and difficult negotiation, the Swiss Directory have agreed to a final answer, as adopted by the Diet, to the following effect, which has, in some measure, allayed the long existing differences.

France and Spain (says the document of the Swiss Directory) have seen the harmony which reigned between them compromised by a misunderstanding. Both States must be desirous of a re-establishment of their ancient relations with each other. As the difference has arisen from an error, candid explanations are the only

means of putting an end to it, and of restoring the preceding intimacy between the two countries. In the note of September 29th, the Government of the King of the French complains of the proceedings of the Diet in the affair of the person named Conseil. Before the Diet, which did not give birth to this incident, could make any communication on the subject, the relations between the two States were interrupted by order of the French Government. Switzerland had experienced the greater pain from this misunderstanding, as she never could have intended to make the least inroad on the friendly relations which subsisted between her and France. The Duke de Montebello, by his note of July 19, denounced the person named Conseil to the federal authorities. The Directory transmitted to the Diet the document relating to this person, who had been arrested. The Diet having referred the note of July 19, and the documents relating to it, to a Committee, resolved to send the latter to the King's Government, without any covert design, and without any intention of offending either the Government or its Ambassador. The note of the Duke de Montebello of September 27th, contains serious errors as to the internal state of the Confederation. The Diet might repel, with facts, allegations which are without foundation; it might find proofs in the social constitution of the Cantons, as well as in their physical and moral condition; but it will not enter into the discussion. The Helvetic Cantons cannot admit that any foreign State has a right to superintend their institutions, to control the acts of their Governments, or to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the deliberations of the Councils of the Confederation. Switzerland owes it to herself, on this subject, to appeal to the principles of the rights of nations, and the treaties by which she is acknowledged to be an independent State.

GERMANY.

A conspiracy of striking audacity, but of unfortunate result for the conspirators, exploded at Strasburg on the 30th Oct.—Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, son of the ex-King of Holland, aided by an Artillery General named Vaudrey, a Commandant Parquin, and some few inferior officers, ran through the streets, proclaiming the termination of the reign of the Orleans dynasty, and the restoration of the race of Napoleon to the throne. It would appear that the summons was successful with the military, as far as it was believed that Louis Philippe had ceased to reign; but as soon as the truth was made known with certainty, poor Louis Napoleon was

deserted, surrendered to the authorities, and, with his unlucky accomplices, committed to prison. He is a young man of 23, and said to be of weak understanding. He has since been sent to America by Louis Philippe.

TURKEY.

It appears that the Sultan is determined on carrying into effect the great political changes which he has long contemplated. Regulations, somewhat similar to European discipline, have been issued applicable to the whole of the Turkish military forces, which do honour to the Administration, and resemble those in force in Europe. The people are also expecting a new organization of the empire, dividing Turkey into ten prefectures, to be administered by ten Governors-general, and as many Lieutenant-governors. The Governors-general are to take the title of Muschir. They are to have the nomination of civil officers, but they themselves will remain responsible. The Imperial press has also published an Arabic grammar, and the Ottoman *Moniteur* contains a remarkable article on the flourishing state of literature in the East.

We learn that Redschid Pasha has obtained a brilliant and complete victory over the great Koordish chief, Ravander Bey, whose possessions extend to the frontiers of Persia, and who was so toffily routed, that he was obliged to surrender with his whole family. Intelligence also of a victory obtained in Bosnia, has reached Constantinople, and also of a victory obtained by the Ritteli Valessi over the rebel Mahmoud Pasha in Albania, in which 3000 of the insurgents were killed. The Turks were full of joy at this succession of good accounts.

AMERICA.

Express mail-bags, on horseback, are about to be established through all the States of America, by which additional speed will be secured. Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to the contract. Water-proof bags will be furnished for the mails, and no excuse whatsoever will be taken for a failure to arrive at the time set in the schedule.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

New Churches.—St. Michael's Church, *Stamford*, having been rebuilt, the new church was consecrated and opened on the 26th of October by the Bishop of Lincoln. The Architect is Mr. Browne, of Norwich.—The new Church at *North Shields* was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, Oct. 27. The foundation-stone of this handsome edifice was laid two years ago by Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland.—The new Church at *Newport*, Monmouthshire, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Nov. 3. It is a handsome gothic structure, capable of holding 1600 people, and contains 800 free sittings. Mr. Wyatt is the architect. The arms of Sir C. Morgan and the Bishop of the diocese are emblazoned on the chancel windows.—Two new Churches are being erected in *Charwood Forest*, one at *Woodhouse Eves*, and another at *Charley*, near Whitwick, from a uniform design by Mr. Ralton. The Act of Inclosure provided for the erection of two churches in the Forest, one of which was built about twenty years ago; but by the assistance of the neighbouring gentry, the Trustees are now enabled to erect two instead of one more, and thus more ef-

fectually to withstand the spirit of popery, diffused from the Roman Catholic establishment at Gracedieu, where Mr. Ambrose Philipps has erected a large chapel, and has laid plans for establishing a monastery of Trappists.—The subscriptions towards erecting two new churches at the east and west extremities of the town of *Bury* amounted to 5,150*l.* including 1,000*l.* from the Earl of Derby; 500*l.* from Messrs. Walker and Lomax; 200*l.* from Mr. Hardman; and 140*l.* from Mr. Norris, Redvales.—Upwards of 80,000*l.* has been already subscribed towards the fund for the erection of fifty new churches in the metropolis, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishop of London. The Duke of Bedford has contributed 1000*l.* to the fund.

The number of churches erected within the last three years by private individuals is truly gratifying. The following are about a fourth of those which could be enumerated.—The Duke of Newcastle has erected a splendid church in the neighbourhood of his seat at Clumber, and added a liberal endowment. The Marquis of Westminster has rebuilt the church of Pulford, near Chester. Lord Rolle has built a church at Exmouth; and Lord Ashburton, at Northington, Hants. The Countess of Bridgewater

has built and endowed a church at Whitchurch, Salop. Rees Goring Thomas, esq. of Gellywenner, Carmarthenshire, has built and endowed several churches in the parishes of which he is the lay-proprietor. Henry A. Herbert, esq. of Muckross, Killarney, has built and endowed a church at Cloghereen, county Kerry. The Rev. George Chamberlayne has built a church at Salisbury, and another at Weymouth. J. Ricardo, esq. has built and endowed a church at Michinhampton. John Davis, esq. of Bampton, has rebuilt the church of Fisherton Delamere. The Rev. P. Tempest has built a (Roman Catholic) chapel at Grant-ham. H. Gough, esq. of Perry Hall, has built and endowed a church at Perry Bar, and erected a parsonage. Henry Cowper, esq. of Tewin Water, has endowed a chaplaincy at the Hertfordshire Infirmary. The Rev. W. Dalton has built a church at Wolverhampton. Ralph Bourne, esq. at Hilderston, parish of Stone. Sir Thos. Acland, Bart. at Bude, Cornwall. The Rev. W. Daniel, Vicar, at Shelton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire. The Hon. W. F. Ponsonby, at Longfleet, near Poole. The Rev. H. Sawyer, Rector, has rebuilt the church of Old Dalby, Leicestershire. The Rev. T. L. Fox, has erected a noble church at Sturminster Newton, Dorset. J. B. Chichester, esq. M.P. has rebuilt Arlington Church, Devon. Bolton King, esq. M.P. has rebuilt a chapel at Nuthurst, in Warwickshire. G. Byng, esq. M.P. has built St. John's, Potter's Bar, near Burnet. The Rev. P. C. Boisseur has built and endowed a church at Malvern Wells. Mrs. Sheppard has built a very costly church at Theale, near Reading. W. Wilberforce, esq. has bequeathed money to build and endow a church. Mrs. Hannah Moore has bequeathed money to build St. Philip's, Bristol. The Rev. J. M. Rogers has bequeathed a large sum for building and endowing a church and school. The Rector of Kennington, near Oxford, has built a church there. Mrs. Godwin has built a church at West Cowes. The Rev. J. Clay, and J. Clay, esq. have built a church at Newhall, Burton-on-Trent. J. Evans, esq. has built and endowed a church at Darley, Leicestershire. The Misses Harrison have built a church at Wadsley, Yorkshire. The Rev. Mr. Tillard has built a church at Lower Hardres, Kent. Sir John Aubrey, at Bors-tall, Bucks. John Jarratt, esq. at Doncaster (endowed).

Church Pastoral-Aid Society.—A meeting was lately held in the large room at the *Manchester Exchange*, for the purpose of establishing a society of the above description in that town. The Bishop

of Chester took the chair, and commenced the proceedings by prayer, after which he described the nature and objects of the proposed society, which he strongly commended. Resolutions in furtherance of the society were moved, and the meeting was addressed by the Reverend Messrs. Pickupp, Kidd, Stowell, Hollist, and others. The meeting was numerous and highly respectable, and many ladies were present. His lordship was appointed president of the Manchester Society; Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. vice-president; the Reverend Messrs. Stowell and Kidd, secretaries; W. Atkinson, esq. treasurer; and a number of clergymen and gentlemen were nominated as a committee.

A new proprietary school has been recently opened at *Leicester*, under the name of the Leicester Collegiate School. The building is situated at the head of Prebend-street, and is seen at a short distance east of the London road: the design, by Mr. Weightman of Sheffield, is in the collegiate style, and is upon the whole pleasing, though accompanied with some anomalies, such as pinnacles without buttresses, and gable-ends without corresponding roofs. A handsome room, with an open timber roof, occupies the centre, and the wings are devoted to the several class-rooms. The Bishop of Lincoln has accepted the office of Visitor; the Earl of Stamford and Warrington is President; Earl Howe, Lord Maynard, and Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Vice-presidents. The Rev. Hepworth Thompson is appointed Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan (son of the late Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and nephew to Sir Henry Halford) Second Master; M. Lucien de Rudelle, French Master; and Mr. Greenwood, teacher of English, Writing, and Arithmetic. Earl Howe presided at the opening (on the 9th Aug.), and was supported by Sir G. Beaumont, Sir H. Halford, and a large company of the gentry and clergy of the county, several of whom addressed the meeting. The Report of the Directors was read by the Rev. E. H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby: after which, the Rev. W. L. Fancourt, D.D. Vicar of St. Mary's (late Master of the Grammar-school of St. Saviour's, Southwark), addressed the Masters in an eloquent Latin oration; he was followed in English, with great effect, by the Rev. A. Irvine, Vicar of St. Margaret's, and Messrs. Thompson and Vaughan severally replied. The school has opened with nearly 100 pupils. At the dinner which took place on the same day, it was mentioned by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Erskine, that Thomas Frewen Turner, esq. the munificent County Member, in-

tends to erect, at his own expense, a new church in Leicester, as well as another at Ashby. Another Proprietary School is being erected at Leicester by the Dissenters, near the New Walk, and is proposed to be opened in January next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 1. "A dramatic sketch" by Mr. Bernard, called *The Yankee Pedlar*, presented to us an American low comedian in a Yankee character. We believe Mr. Hill's Yankee to be genuine. The piece is slight, but deserves praise.

Nov. 8. Rossini's Opera "The Siege of Corinth," was performed for the first time on an English stage. It is founded on Byron's wild and passionate little poem of that name. The present *redramatization*, by Mr. Planché, follows the poem more closely than the Italian version did. The music is not of Rossini's best; indeed, the subject was not suited to him who best excels in light and comic measure. The scenery by the Messrs. Grieve beautifully illustrates Lord Byron's lines; and the very effective groupings of the actors will, it is likely, render "the Siege of Corinth" as popular as the Jewess of last season.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 16. John Hulbert Glover, esq. Librarian in Ordinary to his Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Sept. 3. Col. the Hon. Sir H. G. Powis Townshend to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Round Tower of Windsor Castle.

Oct. 10. George Smith, esq. Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, to take the surname of Chenevix in lieu of Smith.

Oct. 13. Geo. Mason, of Necton, in Norfolk, esq. a Major in the Army, to take the surname of Blomefield only, in compliance with the will of Francis Blomefield, of Swaffham, Gent.

Oct. 14. 43d Foot, Major Wm. Beresford to be Major.

Oct. 17. Chas. Shaw Lefevre, esq. Lieut.-Col. Chas. Rowan, and Edwin Chadwick, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring as to the best means of establishing an efficient Constabulary Force in the several counties of England and Wales.

Oct. 21. Hon. W. Fitzgerald De Roos to be a Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Oct. 26. Lord John Fred. Gordon to be Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Sir John Ballingall to be Surgeon in ordinary to the King in Scotland.

Oct. 27. Charles Kemble, esq. to be Examiner of all plays, tragedies, comedies, or any other entertainment of the stage.

Oct. 28. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alex. Macdonald, R. A. to have the rank of Colonel in the Honduras only.—Henry Richardson of Ryde, gent. to take the name of Cornfoot only.

Oct. 31. Viscount Hawarden elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Nov. 3. John Johnes, of Dolecothy, co. Carmarthen, barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

Nov. 11. 1st Gren. Guards, Lieut.-Col. H. Ellis Boates, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

John Strangeways Donaldson, gent. to be an Assistant-Commissioner for the commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.

Nov. 21. Royal Art.—Capt. and brevet Major J. C. Petley to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 22. 14th Foot, Major H. Wilson to be Major.—49th Foot, Major E. Morris to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Gilb. Conry to be Major.—Staff, Major W. Turnor to be Deputy Adj.-gen. in Jamaica, with the rank of Lt.-Col.—James

Forbes, M.D. to be Inspector-gen. of Hospitals; Joseph Skey, M.D. to be Inspector-gen. of Hospitals in Leeward Islands.

Naval Preferments.—Commander W. P. Hamilton, to the rank of Captain; Lieut. Jas. E. Parly (lately commanding the Griffin) to the rank of Commander; Captain Lewis Davies, C.B. to the Dido.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Butler, D.D. to be Chancellor of Peterborough.

Rev. F. H. Barber, Lower Sapey R. co. Worc.

Rev. R. Baty, Worlaby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. C. W. Carlyon, St. Just R. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Clark, Christ Church P.C. Preston.

Rev. C. T. Coghlan, Nantenan P.C. co. Limerick.

Rev. A. L. Dames, Kenton V. Devon.

Rev. D. Dobrée, St. Philip and St. Margaret united RR. Guernsey.

Rev. F. Dollman, to the district Church of St. Mark, Clerkenwell.

Rev. J. L. Figgins, Linthwaite P.C. co. York.

Rev. A. Fraser, Kirkhill Church, co. Inverness.

Rev. — Geraghty, jun. Aghadoc C. co. Kerry.

Rev. J. W. Gowring, St. Matthew's C. Liverpool.

Rev. W. J. Havart, St. Ives P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. D. Jones, Wymondham V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Lee, Yaxley V. Hunts.

Rev. J. Pratt, Campsey Ash R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Riddell, Haubury H. co. Stafford.

Rev. J. Smart, Kingswear P.C. Devon.

Rev. W. Thompson, Enham R. Hunts.

Rev. R. T. Tyler, Manochlogiddu P.C. co. Pembroke.

Rev. R. Waller, Bourton-on-the-Water R. co. Gloucester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. C. Cherry, to Lord des Saumarez.

Rev. W. Maskelyne, to Earl de Grey.

Rev. B. E. Rowsell, to Viscount Strangford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Visc. Arbutnot to be Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

Sir Robert Peel to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to be Vice-Chancellor of that University.

Rev. F. C. Plumtre to be Master of University college, Oxford.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Galloway House, Scotland, the Countess of Galloway, a son.—15. In Duke-street, Westminster, the lady of Sir W. W. Follett, M.P. a son and heir.—18. At Aldenham, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Boulton, a dau.—19. The wife of J. More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley Park, a dau.—20. At Leeds Castle, the wife of the Rev. Finnes Wykeham Martin, a dau.—22. At Dunkirk House, Gloucestershire, the wife of Edward Dalton, esq. D.C.L. a dau.—24. At Northbrook House, Hants, the Right Hon. Lady Maria Sanderson, a son.—25. At the Ryalls, Seaton, Devon, the wife of Capt. W. H. B. Proby, R.N. a dau.—27. In Guildford-street, Lady Pollock, a dau.—29. At Newland Park, Yorkshire, the wife of John Ward, esq. a son.—31. The lady of Ashburnham H. Bulley, esq. of Sloane-st. a dau.—At Gracedieu manor, Leic. Mrs. Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, a dau.

Lately. At Holywell House, Hants, Lady Henry Thyne, a dau.—At Wratton Park, the seat of her father. (Sir C. Watson, Bart.) the wife of the Rev. W. Acton, a son.

Nov. 1. At Ganton Hall, near Scarborough, the lady of Sir Thomas D. Legard, Bart. a dau.—2. At the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham's, Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, a dau.—In Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Inga, a dau.—3. In Bloomsbury-sq. the wife of the Rev. J. Edwards, a son.—7. At Kemp Town, Brighton, the Lady Jane Knox, a son.—9. At Brighton, Lady Augusta Seymour, a son.—10. The wife of the Rev. John Hopkinson, Rector of Alwalton, Hunts, a son.—12. Lady Fanny, wife of Owen Blayne Cole, esq. a dau.—13. In Devonshire-place, the wife of W. Selby Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, Bucks, a son.—17. At Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, the wife of John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. a dau.—18. The wife of the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, of Ince Hall, Cheshire, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17. In Duncan Church, Ireland, Major Arthur Kennedy, of late 18th Hussars, to Mabella, widow of the late K. M. Jones, esq. of Moneyglan, co. Antrim.—18. At Hampton, Middlesex, Richard Springett Harvey, esq. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Portland-place.—In Bedford, J. G. Francis of St. James's-square, to Jean Anne, dau. of the late Major Dely.—W. M. Bayly, esq. of Annault, to Anne, dau. of the Rev. H. Maxwell, and niece to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick and Lord Farnham.—19. At Islington, the Rev. E. Williams, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire, to Anne, dau. of G. Powell, esq. of Islington.—At Rathmore, C. J. Hamilton, esq. to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Fielding Ould, Rector of Rathmore, co. Kildare.—20. At Kennington, J. Rogers, esq. of Ely-place, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Col. Blake.—22. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Mackinlay, esq. of Soho-sq. to Catherine, only dau. of Andrew Ure, esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, D. Finlayson, esq. of Jamaica, to Marian, third dau. of the late Rev. T. Smith, Rector of Carsington, Derbyshire.—At St. George's, Bandon-hill, Major-Gen. Lomax, to Miss Windey, both of Park-street.—At St. James's, Westminster, H. St. Vincent Rose, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Lancers, to Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Roberts, of Lyme, Dorset.—At Everton, the Rev. W. Hooper, of Wick-hill, near Brighton, to Caroline, dau. of Wm. Anstell, esq. of Everton-house, Beds. and late M.P. for Bridge-water.—25. At Paddington, the Rev. F. Gre-

gory Le Mann to Rebekah Sophia, only dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Ralph Ouseley.—At St. Pancras, T. Thomson, esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, to Anne, dau. of T. Reed, esq.—At Chelsea, J. E. Gordon, esq. R.N. to Barbara, dau. of the late S. Smith, esq. of Berkeley-sq.—At Coggeshall, Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart. of Gairloch, Ross-shire, to Mary, dau. of O. Hanbury, esq. of Holfield Grange, Essex.—At Castle Bellingham, J. W. S. Smith, esq. Major 14th Light Drag. to Marianne, eldest dau. of John Woolsey, esq. of Milestone, co. Louth.—26. At Cranborne, co. Dorset, T. Pery Knox, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. George Knox, to Frances Eliz. dau. of the late Capt. George Burdett, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Dormer, esq. to Jane, dau. of the Rev. R. C. Long, of Dunston Hall, Norfolk.—27. At Hastings, E. T. Warry, esq. of Lyndhurst, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robt. Montague Wilmot, esq. M.D.—29. At Chester, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. H. Raikes, Chancellor of the diocese, to Lucy Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. James Butler, fifth son of Lord Dunboyne, to Emily Mary, only dau. of Sir W. FitzGerald, Bart. of Carrigan, co. Clare.—Charles Towneley, esq. of the county of Lancaster, to Lady Caroline Harriet Molyneux, dau. of the Earl of Sefton.—Rev. E. A. Holmes, Rector of St. Margret's, Elmham, Suffolk, to Harriet Judd, second dau. of the late W. Archer Judd, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnsh.—At Llandwrog, Wales, the D. Hamner Griffith, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Glynn Bodvel Lewis, of Carnarvon.

Nov. 1. At Metheringham, the Rev. P. Alpe, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. M. Sluith, Rector of Wyberton, Lincolnshire.—At Barton, J. Kay, esq. of Saxby-hall, Lincoln, to Amelia, dau. of the late Rev. H. Webb, Minor Canon of Windsor, &c.—Edw. Cradock, esq. of Leicester, to Eliz. eldest dau. of H. Whithy, esq. M.D. of Warren House, Leicestershire.—2. At Polebrook, Northamptonsh. the Rev. W. Strong, of Stanground, Hunts, to Isabella Mary, second dau. of the Rev. C. E. Isham, Rector of Polebrook.—3. Arthur, eldest son of J. Ward, esq. of Holwood-park, Kent, to Catherine, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Houlton, of Farleigh Castle, Somerset.—At Twickenham, the Hon. Thos. Barnewall, only son of Lord Trimlestown, to Margaret Randalina, dau. of the late Philip Roche, esq. of Donore, co. Kildare.—At Esrick, the Rev. G. Rudston Read, to Teresa, eldest dau. of the late W. Whieler, of Sutton-on-Derwent, and cousin to the present Sir T. Whieler.—5. At St. Marylebone, F. Huth, jun. esq. to Frances Caroline, only dau. of Sir Chapman Marshall.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Fremantle, R.N. second son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir T. F. Fremantle, to Isabella, eldest dau. of J. Wedderburn, esq.—At Islay House, Islay, P. L. Brooke, esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire, to Julia Seymour Buccleuch, dau. of the late Col. Campbell, of Shawfield.—9. At Bath, Capt. T. Stevenson, late 75th regt. to Emma Mary, dau. of the late Jos. Seymour Biscoe, esq.—10. At Bath, Uriah Messier, esq. of Bayford Lodge, near Wincanton, to Eliza Anne, second dau. of Mrs. Fenwick.—10. At Wisbech, W. England, esq. M.D. to Margaret Eliz. dau. of the late Dr. Fraser.—At East Grinstead, the Rev. C. J. Paterson, Vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex, to Cordelia, third dau. of Edw. Cranston, esq. of East Court.—17. Chas. Gordon, esq. of Wincambe Park, Devon, to Charlotte Catherine, widow of the late Edw. Archer, esq. of Trevaske House, Cornwall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Unwin Addington, esq. to Eleanor Anne, eldest dau. of T. G. Bucknall Estourtt, esq. M.P.

OBITUARY.

Lord Massy.
Sept. 27. At Killea, co. Kildare (where he was resident for the benefit of his health), aged 43, the Right Hon. Hugh Hamon Massy, fourth Lord Massy, of Duntrileague, co. Limerick (1776).

He was born Feb. 13, 1793, the eldest son of Hugh the third Lord Massy, by his first wife Margaret Exerina, youngest daughter of William Burton, of Grove, co. Tipperary, esq., and he succeeded his father, whilst yet in his minority, June 20, 1812.

His Lordship married June 22, 1826, Matilda, youngest daughter of Luke White, of Woodlands, co. Dublin, esq., by whom he has left issue Hugh Hamon-Ingoldsby now fifth Lord Massy, born in 1827; and another son, born in 1833.

SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON, BART. G. C. H.
Oct. 11. In Stratford-place, in his 60th year, Sir William Knighton, Bart. G. C. H. Receiver-general and a Special Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir William Knighton originally entered the medical profession as an apprentice to an apothecary of Tavistock; and after a residence of a few months in London, returned to that town to settle as a general practitioner. This, however, not proving agreeable to his taste, or satisfactory to his ambition, he soon returned to London, and settled as an accoucheur. The College of Physicians having admonished him for practising as a physician without a degree, he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two seasons; and then, having obtained a degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was admitted a licentiate.

From this time he remained in London until 1819, when he accompanied the Marquis Wellesley to Spain, and returned with him when the mission was at an end. On this nobleman retiring from office, he asked his late Majesty to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Soon after this he became acquainted with Sir John M'Mahon, by whom he was speedily admitted to terms of intimacy, and they continued on the most confidential footing until the death of the latter, who made Sir William his executor. Among the papers which thus came into his possession were some relating to certain private affairs of the late King. Instead of endeavouring to turn this circumstance to any profitable account, Knighton instantly carried the documents to Carlton-house,

and placed them at once, without comment or condition, in the hands of the rightful owner. From that hour may be dated his admission to royal favour: the Prince Regent, struck at once with the importance of the benefit and with the delicate manner in which it had been conferred, appointed Knighton to an important office in the duchy of Cornwall; on the 1st Jan. 1813 raised him to a baronetage; and, at a later period, presented him with the grand cross of the Guelphic Order.

His reputation was now at its zenith, and his business continued very extensive until the removal of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who had succeeded Sir John M'Mahon in the office of Private Secretary. On the elevation of this gentleman to the peerage, and his mission to Sweden, Sir William Knighton, who had previously been a frequent visitor, now became an inmate at Carlton Palace, and was invested with the offices of Private Secretary and Privy Purse—appointments which he retained until the death of George the Fourth.

Before his connection with the Court, Sir William Knighton practised chiefly, though not exclusively, as an accoucheur. He is said to have been extremely cautious of his reputation—always calling in additional advice whenever there was any manifest danger; and succeeded in amassing a very large fortune by his original profession. From the time of his accepting the appointments above mentioned, he, of course, wholly abandoned practice; but he still retained an intimacy with several members of the medical profession, some of whom were indebted to him for many acts of kindness and consideration.

Sir William Knighton was unquestionably a man of excellent talents, but he was still more conspicuous for his fine sagacity and knowledge of the world. His success, in life was remarkable, and such was at one time his interest at Court that it is quite certain he might have commanded almost anything which the highest influence in the empire could bestow; yet he never showed himself either avaricious or greedy of honours. He was scrupulously punctilious in all the observances and etiquettes of society; but, amid the polish which his manners and character received from the circumstances into which he was thrown, he still retained unimpaired the impress of his early friendships.

He had latterly suffered from embar-

rassment of breathing and oppression about the chest, which proved to be dependent upon enlargement of the heart, and ended in dropsical effusion into the right pleura and pericardium, which proved fatal.

Sir William Knighton married Dorothea, daughter of Capt. James Hawker, R.N. by whom he has left issue one daughter, Dorothea, married in 1829 to her cousin-german Capt. Michael Seymour, R.N. third son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. and K. C. B. (by Jane, third daughter of Capt. Hawker); and one son, now Sir William Wellesley Knighton, Bart. born in 1811.

RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT GRAHAM.

Sept. 28. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 92, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Graham, a Privy Councillor, and formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Sir Robert Graham was the son of a schoolmaster who resided at Dalston, near Hackney, and was descended from George Graham, of Calendar, second son of William Lord Graham, by Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of George fourth Earl of Angus, and brother to William first Earl of Montrose. He was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, in the year 1762, and took his B.A. degree, being third wrangler (his classical attainments being also of the highest order) in 1766. He soon after attached himself to the profession of the law, and having been appointed Attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, with whom he was a great favourite, he, in Nov. 1799, was promoted to be a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood June 19, 1800. He retired in Feb. 1827. His present Majesty subsequently called him to his Privy Council.

Sir R. Graham's death will be deeply and sincerely felt by all those who knew him, who will ever bear in mind that no one has left behind him a more unimpeachable public character, and that few possessed more private virtues.

On the 7th Oct. his remains were deposited in the family vault in Kingston church. The funeral consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, and two mourning coaches and four, followed by many carriages of gentlemen residing in the vicinity of the Bishop of London being among them. The coffin was placed by the side of that in which lay the body of Lady Graham, who died in 1832.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN HOPE, G. C. H.

Aug. At his seat in Scotland, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, G. C. H. Colonel of the 72d Highlanders.

He was born July 15, 1765, the second son of John Hope, esq. (a grandson of the first Earl of Hopetown), by Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Norton, co. Northampton, and Forty-hill, Enfield, esq. and Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Wolstenholme, of Forty-hill, Bart. He was younger brother to the present Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland; and elder brother to the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G. C. B.

In Nov. 1778 he was appointed a cadet in Gen. Houston's regiment of the Scots Brigade, then serving in Holland, and after being drilled, &c. went through the subordinate ranks of corporal and sergeant; and in Dec. 1779, received an Ensigny in the same regiment, then quartered in Bergen-op-Zoom; he marched with it to Maestrecht, where he continued till August 1781, and then returned home. The 26th of April 1782, he obtained a company, and again joined his regiment at Maestrecht. Having quitted the Dutch service, he was, with other officers in similar situations, placed by the King on half-pay.

On the 29th Sept. 1787, he obtained a company in the 60th foot, and in December of that year was again placed on half-pay. In June 1788, he was appointed to a troop in the 13th light dragoons; and in Nov. 1792 Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Erskine, with whom he went to Flanders early in 1793.

He served the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. In 1795 he returned to England with Sir William, who died in March of that year. On the 25th March he was promoted to a Majority in the 28th light dragoons; and on the 20th Feb. 1796, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. In April following he embarked with his regiment for the Cape, where he remained until the regiment was drafted; in Jan. 1799 he arrived in England. In April following he was appointed to the 57th foot; and in Feb. 1800, sailed to join that regiment at St. Vincent's. He remained in the West Indies till Nov. 1804, when he returned home and exchanged into the 60th. On the 1st Jan. 1805 he received the rank of Colonel, and was placed on the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-general in North Britain; at the close of that year he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the expedition destined for the Baltic, under Lieut.-General Lord Cathcart; but, the troops being recalled, this officer did not proceed on that expedition, but returned to his Staff at Edinburgh. In May 1807, he

was again appointed Deputy Adjutant general to the forces going up the Baltic, under the same officer, and did duty as such. He was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In April 1806, he was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff in North Britain, and subsequently Deputy Adjutant-general to the forces in that country; on the 25th July 1810, Major-General, and placed on the Staff of the Severn District; from whence, in 1812, he was removed to that of the army under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal.

He was subsequently placed on the staffs of Ireland and of North Britain, where he continued until his appointment to the rank of Lieut.-General the 12th Aug. 1819.

Sir John Hope was twice married. By his first wife, to whom he was united Sept. 20, 1806, and who died March 19, 1813, he had issue three daughters: 1. Mary-Anne; 2. Charlotte, married to L. Mackinnon, esq.; 3. Margaret-Sophia. Sir John married secondly, April 21, 1814, Jane-Hester, daughter of John Macdougall, esq., and by that lady, who survives him, he had five sons and five daughters: 4. Anne-Louisa; 5. John-Thomas, an Ensign in the 72d foot; 6. Henry-Philip; 7. Archibald-Campbell, who died in 1826, aged seven; 8. Emily-Jane, who died in 1824, aged four; 9. Adrian-Duncan, who died in 1826, aged four; 10. Jane-Rishton, who died in 1826, in her third year; 11. Charles-William; 12. Matilda-Maxwell, who died an infant in 1828; and 13. another daughter, born in 1830.

REAR-ADMIRAL MAITLAND.

Oct. 20. At his house in Montagu-square, John Maitland, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

He was the second son of Colonel the Hon. Richard Maitland (fourth son of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale) by Mary, daughter of John M'Adam, of Loudon, co. Ayr, esq.; and was elder brother to the gallant Lt.-Col. James Maitland, of the 73d regiment, who fell at the storming of Bhurtpore in 1805.

He entered the Navy at an early age; and in 1793 went to the West Indies as a midshipman on board the *Boyne* of 98 guns, the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis, to whose favourable notice he soon recommended himself by his distinguished gallantry when serving on shore, at the reduction of Martinique, Guadeloupe, &c. but particularly at the storming of Fort Fleur d'Épée, when he was not only the

first person who gained the rampart, but actually saved the life of the gallant Capt. Faulkner, by piking one of the enemy when just about to strike, and it was said by an eyewitness that "no less than seven or eight of the enemy's garrison were slain that day by the hands of Mr. Maitland." After the unsuccessful attack upon Point à Pique, Mr. Maitland (then an acting Lieutenant) succeeded by seniority to the command of the Naval Brigade.

On obtaining his commission, he was appointed to the *Winchelsea* frigate, commanded by Lord Garies (the late Earl of Galloway), with whom he removed into the *Lively* 32. He was in that ship when it captured in 1795, after an action of nearly three hours, *La Tourterelle* 50.

At the close of the same year, after sailing to the Mediterranean in the *Lively*, then bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, Lieutenant Maitland was appointed Commander of the *Transfer* sloop, carrying eight guns; from which he was removed, in April 1797, to the *Kingfisher*, a fine brig, in which he cruized for some time on the coast of Portugal. On the 1st of July her crew exhibited symptoms of the mutiny which then pervaded most of the English fleet. Capt. Maitland put a stop to it in the *Kingfisher*, with the aid of his officers and marines, by attacking the mutineers sword in hand, and killing and wounding several. The Earl of St. Vincent so highly applauded his remedy, that he called it *Doctor Maitland's recipe*, and recommended its adoption to the fleet on similar emergencies. His Lordship immediately posted Capt. Maitland into the *San Nicholas*, one of the Spanish prizes at that time lying in the Tagus, with which he returned to England towards the latter end of the same year, and paid her off at Plymouth.

From 1800 to 1803, Capt. Maitland commanded the *Glennora* frigate, on Channel service. He then commissioned the *Boadicea* 38, in which he gallantly chased the *Duguay Trouin* 74, and *la Guerriere* 38, which were crossing the Atlantic from the West Indies, and which he supposed might be troop ships only armed en-flûte. After 24 hours' chase he brought the former to close action; but, finding her fully armed, he then prudently bore off, without a man hurt, but with sails and rigging much cut up, having received two complete broadsides from his powerful antagonist; which, on her part, as was afterwards ascertained from an English prisoner on board, had to work her pumps for the remainder of the voyage.

Soon after, the *Boadicea*, being with the in-shore squadron off Brest, struck on the

rock Bas de Lis; but, having been escorted to Portsmouth for repair, returned in eight days to her station, and in the course of the same year captured le Vautour of 18 guns, a Dutch East Indiaman, and three West Indiamen, and also made several recaptures.

In 1804, when the line-of-battle ships employed in the blockade of Rochfort were called in to join the Channel Fleet, the *Boadicea* was left alone to watch that port. In 1805 she served in the North sea, and afterwards on the Irish station; and subsequently cruised in the Channel. Early in 1807 she was dispatched from Cork, with the *Topaze* frigate under his orders, to afford protection to the Whale Fishery in Davis's Straits; on his return he called at Newfoundland, for the Trade bound to Oporto, and finding, on his arrival off the latter place, that the French had just entered Portugal, he conducted his charge in safety to England.

The *Boadicea* was subsequently employed in the blockade of Havre, on which service she continued for a considerable period; but, with the exception of capturing the General Coucleux, a privateer of 14 guns, we meet with no other remarkable incident before Capt. Maitland left her in 1808.

His next appointment was, at the close of 1813, to the *Barfleur* of 98 guns, in which he served with the Mediterranean fleet; until the conclusion of the war. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1821.

Admiral Maitland married, at Ballygarvie, April 23, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Ogilvy, of Inchmartin; and secondly, Jan. 8, 1820, Dora, eldest daughter of Colthurst Bateman, of Bedford, co. Kerry, esq.

COLONEL BURR.

Lately. At the Richmond-house, Messersau's on ferry, Statu Island, near New York, aged 80, Colonel Aaron Burr.

Few men have made a more conspicuous figure in American history. He was born the 6th of February 1736; and joined the army under Gen. Washington, then before Cambridge, as a volunteer, in August, 1775. He marched from Penobscot with General Arnold through the wilderness to Quebec, one of the most fatiguing marches ever recorded. He was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Montgomery on the memorable night of the 31st Dec. 1775, when the assault was made on the city of Quebec, at which that distinguished officer fell. After serving the campaign of Canada, he returned to New York and entered the family of General Washington, at his (Gen. Washington's) re-

quest. He was soon appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Putnam, and fought bravely in the battle of Long Island, after which he was made Colonel in 1777, and remained in the army, and was a conspicuous officer in the battles of New Jersey. In 1780 he retired in consequence of illness, arising out of his fatigues at the battle of Monmouth.

As soon as peace was declared he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, which honour he declined. He served as Attorney-General until he was chosen United States' Senator, which he held from 1793 to 1799. In 1801 he was chosen Vice-President, which term expired in 1805.

On the 10th of July 1804, he killed in a duel, Gen. A. Hamilton, who had been Ambassador from the United States to France. This unfortunate occurrence (of which a full account will be found in *Gen. Mag.* vol. LXXIV. pp. 778, 874.) put a final end to his official career, and in fact drove him from his country. He then engaged in the celebrated Burr's expedition destined to Mexico—was arrested, tried for high-treason, and acquitted at Richmond in 1807. He soon after left the country, but returned about 1811, and, having recommenced his profession as Counsellor at Law, was engaged in a number of important causes which reached the highest courts. During the last few years he has enjoyed an annuity of about 1,400 dollars and a pension of 600, in all about 2,000; so that he has been comfortable in his circumstances.

He had been confined to his room for the last year, but had enjoyed uncommon fine spirits, and was able not only to discourse with his friends, but to arrange his papers for publication.

R. SHELTON COVELL, Esq.

Aug. 28. At Tenby, in his 81st year, R. Shelton Covell, esq.

He was of the old Kentish family of that name, whose chief family pride was their descent, by the female line, from the judicious Hooker. Satisfied with a competent fortune, Mr. Covell retired early into domestic life, and married Anna-Maria, only child of the Rev. Thos. Higgon, Rector of Tenby, by Maria, only child of Z. Bevan, esq. whose mother was co-heiress of a branch of the Powells, of Broadway, Carmarthenshire. The mild, inobtrusive manners of Mr. C., his probity, honour, and abhorrence of slander, ensured him the goodwill of all who knew him, whilst his uniform kindness and affection endeared him to his family and the circle of friends amongst whom he moved; and he passed through

an unusually long life of happiness without reproach, and without enemies, dying in perfect peace, with his hands clasped on our sublime liturgy, wherein he had just finished his daily reading of the service of the day. For many years after coming into Wales he resided at Ilavhaden Castle, and the rest of his life at Tenby: his only surviving child, Anne, has been left a widow since the loss of her beloved father, by the decease of her husband John Dunn, esq. of Westmoorehouse, near Tenby.

REV. WILLIAM LAX, F.R.S.

Oct. 29. At St. Ibbes, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, aged 75, the Rev. William Lax, M.A. F.R.S. Vicar of that parish, with Great Wyomondy, and of Marsworth, Bucks; and Lowndes Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge.

This distinguished mathematician and astronomer was a member of Trinity College. He took his degree of B.A. in 1785, when he was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prize-man: indeed, the Moderator, in his speech, after the completion of the examination, distinctly announced that there was no competition between him and the gentleman who was second on the list—"De principe et coryphaeo nostro, omnes uno ore consensimus." He became Fellow of his College; and, after some years spent in tuition, accepted from that Society in 1801 the livings of St. Ippolyt's and Marsworth.

In 1795, he was elected to the Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry, founded by Mr. Lowndes.* He was the author of several Works connected with science; the most elaborate of which was his tables, to be used with the Nautical Almanack, which were published by the late Board of Longitude, in 1821; and a new edition of them is understood to have occupied some of the later part of his life. It is to be hoped that he completed this intention; but a constitution broken in early life made his last years a period of weakness and suffering, so that his physical strength was unequal to the workings of his active mind. To whatever Professor Lax applied, he made himself completely master of it; and, in a department where accuracy is peculiarly necessary, his Tables must have the greatest value.

* There have been only three Professors from the first institution of this chair, during nearly ninety years: Roger Long, D.D. 1750, John Smith, D.D. 1771, William Lax, M.A. 1795.

He has left a widow and two daughters (one of whom is the wife of Andrew Amos, Esq. the Recorder of Oxford); who, however prepared by his long-declining health, must feel most deeply the loss of this excellent and amiable man.

JAMES WYLD, Esq.

Oct. 14. Aged 46, James Wyld, Esq. Geographer to the King.

Mr. Wyld was, from his earliest years, a student of Geography, and by continued study, devoted exclusively to this science, he attained the position of one of the first Geographers in Europe. He arranged for publication the "Travels of Mungo Park," and was the compiler of the Map accompanying it. He performed a similar office for Belzoni; and many of the Books of Travels evincing any research, that have been published during the last thirty years, were submitted to him for arrangement and revision. Mr. Wyld was for fourteen years in the Military Depôt of the Quartermaster-general's Office, Horse Guards, during which time, having to furnish the plans of the various actions fought in the Peninsula, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, he introduced the art of lithography, and adapted it to the printing of these plans; and one of the first prints from stone executed in this country, was a plan of one of these battles, and some drawings by officers of the Staff corps, which were printed in the drawing room of the Horse Guards. For this introduction he received a reward from the Lords of the Treasury, and the late Duke of York was pleased to bestow upon him many marks of favour.

As a Geographer, Mr. Wyld was unequalled, not only from the number of his works, but also from the research shewn in their compilation. None of his maps were hastily or superficially compiled, but he caused a search to be instituted into the Hydrographical and Military Archives of different states, and made the smallest observation of the traveller available for his labours. His principal works are, A Scripture Atlas, 8vo. Thompson's Edinburgh Atlas, folio. An Atlas of the World, folio. A smaller work, with Statistical Tables; besides a mass of separate maps and charts. He has left behind him many unfinished works, which his son (who is appointed his successor as Geographer to the King) is preparing for publication. He was a member of many European, American, and Asiatic learned societies. His death was caused by an affection of the brain, arising from intense application.

BENJAMIN BOOTHROYD, D.D.:
 We announced the death, and gave some brief biographical particulars, of the late Dr. Boothroyd, in our Oct. number, p. 423. In the course of a funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. William Eccles, of Hopton, at Highfield chapel, Huddersfield, he gave a full and minute history of the Rev. Doctor's life, of which we present the following epitome:—

“Dr. Boothroyd was born of very humble parents, from whom he received no other assistance in the cultivation of his mind than being sent to school, from his being four years old, till his attaining his sixth year, during which time he learned to read pretty well. From this time he was several years at home employed in spinning worsted, and afterwards learning his father's business as a shoemaker; and receiving no instruction of any kind, and having no restraint upon him, he was, during this period, one of the worst of characters, and, when in ill-humour, quite a dread to the neighbourhood in which he lived. Being very uncomfortable at home, from his father's having fallen into habits of intemperance, and seeing no chance of improving himself in anything, he formed the resolution of quitting the parental roof, and seeking his livelihood himself, as he best could. This resolution he kept to himself until a convenient opportunity presented itself; and then, with the clothes on his back, a shirt, and a few pence, he sallied forth to make his way through the wide world. He steered his course towards Halifax; and having, on the second day of his journey, met with some one near the town who was willing to give him employment, he went and lived with him for some time. Whilst with this person he was very diligent, but almost as bad as he could be. The only rational amusement which he then enjoyed seems to have been music; having associated himself with some singers, he practised himself a good deal in the art of singing; and, one of his musical companions being a little acquainted with figures, he acquired with his aid a competent knowledge of arithmetic.

“Up to this time, our lamented friend lived without any fear or concern for his eternal welfare; but he received a strong conviction of his wickedness, and the necessity for amendment, under the following circumstances:—Being with the singers at the parish church of Halifax, after service they adjourned from the church to an inn, where their conversation was extremely immoral and blasphemous, and he was, perhaps, the worst in it. Suddenly, as by a flash of lightning, he was struck with the dreadful impiety of his

behaviour, and the awful consequences if death should seize him; so terribly was he shocked and affrighted, that he trembled to such a degree as to make the chair under him totter. He left his wicked companions and walked home: on his way, which was by a long dreary lane, in dark and rain, he was constrained two or three times to kneel down and implore pardon for his past life, and promise to lead a new life for the future. When he got home, he went to his room and quickly to bed; but, instead of sleeping, he lay awake, deeply lamenting his past course, and determining to give himself up to a holy life. After this he constantly attended Divine Service, and also prayer-meetings, and became quite an altered and pious person. He now began to read with earnestness his Bible, and many other good books which he obtained from his friends. Often, at this time, in the summer months, he would begin his studies after his work was done in the evening, and continue them till the rising sun warned him to take his remaining hours of sleep, which he would do by throwing himself on the bed in his clothes.

“Being now exemplary in his manner, and of a strong understanding, he was mentioned by one of his fellow-classmen who knew him well, to his minister, as a person very fit for being brought up to the ministry. On his introduction to the minister, he was asked if he felt inclined to fit himself for the important office, to which he replied with willing assent. He was now sent to one of the Dissenting colleges, where he worked very hard, and so effectually, that, in one year, he put himself upon a par with those of two years' standing in Latin and Greek. After having completed his studies, and been called to the ministry, his first permanent residence was at Pontefract; where, his income being small, he set up a bookseller's shop, and commenced printing. While there he studied and learned the Hebrew language, without any other assistance than a Hebrew dictionary, grammar, and Bible; with no other assistance, by dint of great exertion and perseverance, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and published a new Hebrew edition of the Old Testament, working frequently with his own hands at the press six hours a day, besides compiling the manuscript, and examining and correcting the proof sheets, in which his compositor only knew the letters. Mrs. Boothroyd contributed in no small degree to this work, by correcting the proof sheets, and assisting him with the dictionary; though she did letter by letter. During the completion of this work, Mr. Boothroyd in-

creased his general knowledge, as well as Biblical learning; amongst other works, he read during his time the whole of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' After the completion of the former work, he began a translation of the whole Bible into English, the last sheet of which he corrected in the last week of his illness, with great pain and exertion.

"Dr. Boothroyd's attainments were far from inconsiderable in history, chemistry, and many other branches of learning. His manners were always very open and obliging; and, notwithstanding his great attainments, he always maintained much humility of mind. He bore his illness, which was long and painful, with great fortitude, and with full assurance of a joyful consummation."

GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

Oct. 26. At his residence in Brompton Square, aged 74, George Colman, Esq. the dramatic writer.

George Colman, "the younger," as he would have called himself had he lived to eternity, was born 21st Oct. 1762. His father, George "the elder," will ever be remembered as the translator of Terence into English verse, a writer of the *Connoisseur*, and author of "The Clandestine Marriage." At the time of the dramatic George the Second's birth, Mr. Colman was joint proprietor and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, his share in which he soon after relinquished.

George, "the younger," commenced his education at the academy of Mr. Fountain in Marylebone, a seminary then in high repute. He remained there about two years, when his mother died, and he was sent to Westminster School. His father's residence was in Soho Square, whither he was permitted to repair on holidays; and by this means he was, while a child, brought into the company of Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, and that "constellation of genius" which crowded round his father's table. Of course he could appreciate their conversations very little; yet he understood enough to imbibe "a preference of hearing modern wits in English, to reading ancient classics, Greek or Latin."

In 1777, Colman, "the elder," purchased of Mr. Foote the little theatre in the Haymarket. This was an important incident in the life of his son; it foretold his destiny. The boy, who was now about fifteen years of his age, "after long and vehement suit," gained admittance to the green room of the Theatre, and the greater part of his Midsummer holidays were ever after spent within its portals.

In 1779 he left Westminster School, and became an undergraduate in Christchurch, Oxford, where he was more remarkable for quickness of parts than the love of study. He gained the address and manners of a gentleman, whilst he learned to be fashionable, witty, and idle, alternately revelling in the pleasurable and dissipating scenes of Oxford and the Haymarket Theatre. In 1781 his father, disapproving of his son's conduct, removed him to King's College, Aberdeen, in the hope that its alledged strictness of discipline might arrest the extreme gaiety and sprightliness of his youth. But *punster* George was born to be, nothing could check him, and half the witticisms which have danced about society for the last demi-century might call him parent. His wit was more humorous than sarcastic. George had little vice about him, and was beloved by his associates.

At Aberdeen Mr. Colman sojourned two years. Contrary to expectation, the regimen of the college was slack, and he paid no attention to it. But he was not altogether idle; his mind was too active to lie dormant. He first amused himself by writing a poem, and then a farce: the latter, called "The Female Dramatist," he transmitted to his father, who produced it anonymously in 1782, on a benefit night at the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Colman has told us it was "uncommonly hissed." Nothing disheartened, he soon wrote another, which was performed after his return to London in 1784. On the 29th of June in that year, his first acknowledged play, "Two to One, a musical Comedy," was brought forward, and introduced to the public by an admirable prologue from the elder Colman, announcing it to be from the pen of "a chip of the old block." Mr. Colman has given a very lively and interesting account of its production in his "Random Records," recently published. Its success was prodigious.

To follow up our author in his wild career, we must relate, that in the latter part of the year 1784 he eloped with Miss Catharine Morris, and was married to her at Gretna Green. This affair was managed somehow unknown to "the elder;" it was acknowledged a few years after, and they were married a second time in Chelsea Church. We see how little George was altered by his banishment to Scotland. His father, desirous of placing him in some honourable profession, had chosen the Bar, where he would have enjoyed the patronage of Lord Erskine and other eminent men. The younger Colman, therefore, was en-

tered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and provided with chambers in the Temple. His father presented him with those law books which had been given to him by Lord Bute in his Lincoln's Inn days. The son made even less use of them than his father had made before him; and in the chambers which he occupied for the study of Blackstone, he wrote a musical comedy called "A Turk or No Turk," which was acted in the summer of 1785. It was not so well written, nor was it as well received as his former effort.

About this time the elder Mr. Colman was seized by a dreadful paralysis, from which he never recovered. He however still carried on as far as he was able the active duties which his theatre required, his son finding daily opportunities, which were no longer thwarted, of binding himself more closely to the stage. A sudden transition of fortune, we know not by what means, for we are told the theatre yielded considerable profits, seems at this moment to have plunged the Colmans from affluence into penury. The younger Colman no longer wrote his plays for the fun of being an author, but to gain subsistence for his father, his newly-married wife, and himself. His genius was stimulated by misfortune. The famous opera, "Inkle and Yarico," was first acted August 11th, 1787. It was founded on a popular story in the Spectator. The Sir Christopher Curry of this play, is one of the most pleasing conceptions we ever met with; he is made up of goodness and humour. "Inkle and Yarico" stamped the fame of Mr. Colman as a dramatic writer. His next production was "Ways and Means," a comedy, the prologue of which wounded the newspaper critics, who nearly damned the play. It has outlived their rage, and requires no panegyric from us to recommend it to posterity. The two plays we have last mentioned, are printed, as have been all Mr. Colman's plays subsequently written.

In 1789 the elder Colman's disorder assumed a still more melancholy state; paralysis seized the brain, and this once gifted man being no longer able to take care of himself, was placed under his son's care by order of the Court of Chancery. He lingered out five years in this condition, and happy was the hour when he died. It is a solemn morality in nature, that genius should so often be reduced to this. Throughout his father's long and painful illness, the younger Colman evinced very great filial tenderness. During the same time he ably conducted the theatre in his father's behalf, and produced three pieces of his

own, "The Battle of Hexham," a musical drama, 1789, "The Surrender of Calais," a play, 1791, and "Poor Old Haymarket," a prelude in 1792.

All thoughts of the Bar had long been "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and after his father's demise, George Colman 'the younger' reigned monarch of the Haymarket Theatre. He opened it for the season 1795, with a very clever "occasional piece," entitled "New Hay at the Old Market," (since called Silvester Daggerwood,) being a satire on the extended dimensions of the two principal London Theatres. In the course of the same summer he produced a play called "The Mountaineers," which found deserved favour with the town; and in the spring of the following year, his play, "The Iron Chest," founded on Godwin's masterly novel, "Caleb Williams," was performed for the first time in Drury Lane Theatre. In this really excellent drama, Mr. Colman unwisely introduced a passage which annoyed his friend the late John Kemble, and which was certainly intended as a satire on him. This caused a foolish war between them. The great actor had to perform the character of Sir Edward Mortimer, on which the interest of the piece depends, and (so the story goes) in return for Mr. Colman's wit, damned his play by the little care which he bestowed upon it. Mr. Colman immediately published the play, with a biting preface directed in the teeth of Kemble. This memorable quarrel was soon after adjusted. "The Iron Chest" became very popular, and its author did all in his power to smother the preface, which has not appeared in the many subsequent editions of the play.

Mr. Colman next wrote "The Heir at Law," one of the best of his comedies, in which *Dr. Pangloss* cuts a figure; and the "entertainment" of "Blue Beard," the latter at the instance of Michael Kelly, the composer, who furnished him with plot and music, and gave him two hundred pounds for writing words to them. In this spectacle, first acted 16th June, 1798, says Kelly, Edmund Kean, who was then an infant urchin, rode an elephant (in perspective machinery) over the scenic mountain. "Blue Devils," a farce, followed in 1798; "Feudal Times," a drama of the Blue Beard kind, 1799; and, "The Review, or the Wags of Windsor," a farce, in which Johnstone, Emery, and Fawcett acted. Need we say this farce was popular?—Put the question to an old playgoer, and see him chuckle in his reminiscences.

We now come to Mr. Colman's most brilliant and most successful compositions.

His pen was so prolific, that we must content ourselves with little more than running over their titles. "The Poor Gentleman," produced in 1802, is a standard comedy, abounding in life and character. Dr. Ollapod, the scarlet apothecary, is a glorious fellow, and shows his *colours* well; and Corporal Foss is second only to my uncle Toby's dear companion Corporal Trim. "No prelude," a prelude 1803. "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," a farce 1803; which when Matthews played Risk and Emery Solomon Lob, was one of the most delightful entertainments of the stage. "Gay Deceivers," a farce, 1804. "John Bull," a comedy, 1805. In this comedy, for which Mr. Colman received a large sum of money, is the character of Dennis Brulgruddery, rendered so famous by the incomparable Johnstone. Mr. Colman was indebted to the actors for the immense success of many of his plays. "Who wants a Guinea?" a comedy 1805. The characters of Oldskirt, and Solomon Gundy, are felicitously drawn. "We fly by Night," a farce, 1806, possessing much humour, and supported by the acting of Munden, Liston, and Fawcett. "The Africans," a play, 1808; "X. Y. Z." a very laughable farce, 1810; and the "Law of Java," a rather dull musical drama, 1822; together with countless very lively prologues and epilogues. These are Mr. Colman's dramatic works.

But not only as a writer are we to memorialise George Colman, his ready wit shone in society with a fully equal lustre; he was the companion of princes, the greatest convivialist of the age. The days are yet remembered when Sheridan and he, "two great ones of the city," "were wont to set the table of a roar." Sherry led the way, and Punch followed, as Byron has said of them.

Many years of Mr. Colman's life were, we regret to say, spent in great poverty. In 1807 he admitted partners into the concern of the Haymarket Theatre, not having money sufficient to carry it on alone. Afterwards, being pressed for money, he found a difficulty to realise his theatrical property, which became entangled in a law suit, and at one time he was forced to reside in the King's Bench. Through the kindness of the late King, he was at length, in Feb. 1824, relieved from these distresses by an appointment to the situation of Licensor and Examiner of Plays, an office for which he had undoubted capabilities, and which he sustained rigorously. His emoluments were from 300*l.* to 400*l.* a year.

In the preface to his "Random Records," published in 1830, he says, addressing the late King, to whom the work was dedicated, "that from his Majesty's long continued patronage he had derived the means whereby he lived."

Mr. Colman was married twice. On the death of his first wife, from whom he had been long separated, he married Mrs. Gibbs, the celebrated actress. We are informed he had two sons, not the offspring of either marriage; one of them was in the army, and has died lately; the other had a place in the Lord Chamberlain's office, but has for some years been residing abroad. George Colman in his latter days suffered much from the gout. His figure was inclined to corpulency, his countenance bespoke the wag, and his eye was as bright as a merry thought.

His remains were deposited, Nov. 3, in the family vault in Kensington Church, where the ashes of his father and grandfather likewise rest. The funeral was performed according to his last desires—"that it should be conducted with as little ceremony as possible."

It is no easy task to criticise the merits of Mr. Colman's comedies. We are scarcely pleased with Dr. Johnson's remarks on those of Congreve, the standard-bearer of modern English Comedy; yet they are undeniably just; they bear down heavily upon the sprightly dramatist, but his life is never put in danger by them. The comedies of "the younger" Colman are satires on the past age, written at a time when there was more character in the gentry of our nation than we now meet with, and less effort made to disguise or smother personal peculiarities and external follies. The wit made the most of these; and the production of a new comedy was an important and delightful event. The life and bustle of our author's writings will ever please, though the jokes were better applicable to the days of their birth; the frequent passages of sentimental morality and double-barrelled loyalty, which are now regarded as clap-traps, at the time they were written electrified the audience, and helped to keep the country from civil discord, and in satisfaction with itself. Mr. Colman believed he was blending tragedy and comedy, as Shakspeare did: he was grievously mistaken; his prosiness is, as Miss Vortex would say, "monstrous dull," though his witticisms are smart and sometimes brilliant. In reading his comedies, we are constantly reminded of Gay's remark, that "great number of dramatic entertainments are not comedies, but five-act farces." We had rather see than read them; nevertheless, they

make a pleasant volume to those who delight in renewing the remembrance of certain gifted artists in particular parts.

There is one other objection we had almost forgot to mention in Mr. Colman's plays; it is a looseness of measure, not peculiar to the dramatic writers at the commencement of the present century.

Mr. Colman has written some minor poems, "Vagaries, &c.," they are trifles light as air; but somewhat vulgar. Should any of our readers wish to know the merits of these "Vagaries," we refer them to an article in the Quarterly Review, which appeared shortly after their publication. The titles of the poems we subjoin.

"My Nightgown and Slippers," 4to. 1797.

"Broad Grins," comprising My Nightgown and Slippers, with additional Tales in verse, 1802. 7th edit. 1819.

"Poetical Vagaries," 4to. 1812.

"Vagaries Vindicated, or Hypocritical Hypercriticisms;" a poem addressed to the Reviewers, 4to. 1813.

"Eccentricities for Edinburgh," no date.

W. R. WHATTON, Esq. F.R.S., S.A. &c.

Dec. 5 (1835). At Manchester, in his 46th year, William Robert Whatton, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. London and Edinburgh, Member and Librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, &c. &c.

He was the fifth and youngest son of Henry Whatton, of Loughborough, gent. by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Watkinson, gent. (see the memoirs of this ancient family in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcv. i. p. 306).

In 1828 Mr. Whatton wrote a History of Manchester School, and in 1833 a History of the Chetham Hospital and Library, which together form the third volume of the "History of the Foundations in Manchester," in three quarto volumes, collected by the successive labours of the Rev. J. Greswell, S. Hibbert, M.D. of Edinburgh, and other authors. Mr. Whatton's portion of the work is an exceedingly valuable volume, full of historical documents and biographical information (see our vol. III. p. 630).

Some years since Mr. Whatton announced a biographical work on the Worthies of Lancashire; but subsequently his materials were, in a condensed form, contributed to Mr. Baines, by whom they were incorporated in that gentleman's History of the county. Mr. Whatton had fortunately completed his portion of that work.

In the year 1829, Mr. Whatton published two pamphlets, addressed to the Governors of the Royal Institution of Manchester, proposing to engraft a University on that establishment, and thereby to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. He presented to their notice the advantages of such an Institution to their increasing population, and pointed out the means they possessed of adopting these suggestions. However, were not at that time acted upon, but steps have recently been taken, and measures are now in progress, for carrying such a scheme into operation. In these pamphlets also Mr. Whatton adverts to the Grammar School, being a private school, as a source of their late income arising from the school estates, by which all charges for tuition might be very well dispensed with; a gradual extension of the privileges of the school; and the introduction of such a system of instruction in the modern languages, and the necessary branches of science, as should in every respect be adapted to the wants of a commercial and manufacturing district.

Mr. Whatton had contributed largely to many Literary and Scientific Journals; and we understand that, had he lived, an interesting biography of Jeremiah Horrocks, accompanied by a translation of the "Venus in sole visa" of that distinguished Astronomer, would shortly have appeared.

In 1822, Mr. Whatton married Harriet Sophia, youngest daughter of William Seddon, esq. of Acres Barn, in the parish of Eccles, near Manchester, and left two children, Harriet-Elizabeth, born June 11, 1826, and Arundell-Blount, born Sept. 22, 1827.

His moral character, great intellectual powers, and abundant knowledge, had earned for him a high reputation; and the premature termination of his useful and honourable life (occasioned by a sudden inflammatory attack) has only recently come to our knowledge.

MRS. CECILIA DAVIES.

July . . . Aged 94, Mrs. Cecilia Davies, formerly a celebrated songstress on the Italian and German, as well as the English stages.

She first appeared at the Opera in London in 1773, and was considered as second to Billington only among English female vocalists. She had previously performed for some time in Italy, where she was known by the name of P'Inglesina, and even the Italians allowed that her powers were surpassed by those of Gabrielli alone.

Subsequently she returned to the continent with her sister, who was an excellent performer on the harmonica; and became Prima Donna at the principal Italian and German Theatres, and a great favourite of the Empress Maria Theresa, at Vienna, where she had operas written expressly for her by Metastasio, and composed by Hassee. She also taught the Arch-Duchesses (afterwards Queens of France, Spain, and Naples) to sing and act in the Dramas which were performed at Court on the Empress's birthday.

In her last and very advanced years, she was in much poverty. Through the recommendation of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, George the Fourth gave her a handsome present, which enabled her to pay debts which she had contracted. Interest was made to get her a pensioner on that excellent charity the National Benevolent Institution, from whence she obtained a pension of 25*l.* per annum, all she had latterly to depend on, with an occasional donation from the Royal Society of Musicians, or a trifling present from a few old friends who knew her in better times. She was conveyed to her final home, attended only by an old nurse and a faithful domestic.

M. AMPERE.

Lately. At Marseilles, M. Ampere, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the College de France, a member of the Institute, and of many other learned bodies.

No one who knew M. Ampere could fail to apply to him the maxim, that the sole glory of a man lies not in his knowledge, but in a life of honour, based upon morality. His works have had great influence on the progress of physical science in general, but more especially on the theory of electricity and magnetism. His profoundest theories and greatest discoveries were generally the result of deep reasoning; and, with a head always engaged in the most intense speculations, it is not to be wondered at, that absence of manner, and an inattention to the common-places of life, were conspicuous in him; but he was wont to repair his mistakes with perfect good-humour, and when the young or uninitiated were to be instructed, he would devote himself to them with the utmost cheerfulness and benevolence, would repeat the same thing again and again till they understood it; and it was a perfect enjoyment to him to witness their surprise and admiration at the success of an interesting experiment. In all the concerns of private life, M. Ampere was admirable, and the tenderest and kindest.

M. Ampere has left a son, gifted with high literary talents. M. Savart, his fel-

low labourer, has been elected by the College de France, to their chair of Natural Philosophy.

JOHN MARSHALL, JUN. ESQ.

Oct. 31. At his father's house, in Grosvenor-st. London, aged 38, John Marshall, jun. Esq. of Headingley near Leeds, one of the first Representatives of that borough in Parliament.

Mr. John Marshall was the second son of John Marshall, esq. late M.P. for Yorkshire. He began to take part in public affairs soon after his father's election as Member for the County of York in 1826. His education and training, and especially the example of his father, had led him to acquire that solid information on affairs of national importance, and those habits of sound and independent thinking, which constitute the most valuable qualities of a public man. He had carefully studied the principles of political economy, especially in reference to trade, in which his practical experience combined with his knowledge of just principles to give correctness to his conclusions. His attainments in science were respectable; and he invariably devoted himself to those branches of knowledge which were of the greatest practical application and usefulness. He was a steady and persevering friend of education, especially for the humbler classes; and whatever tended to promote that admirable object, received his ready attention and his generous support.

He was a plain and not a fluent speaker, but he was always listened to with respect, as his opinions had evidently been well weighed. In his moral as well as his mental constitution, he was thoroughly independent. He avowed his sentiments without either fear or forwardness. He practised a large benevolence; his temper was calm and even; and he had no passion for honour or popularity. The high honour he obtained, of being chosen one of the first Representatives of Leeds in Parliament, was not sought by him, but was imposed upon him by the earnest solicitations of his fellow-townsmen, from the general conviction that he deserved it, and that he would ably and faithfully discharge the duties of a legislator. He amply justified the expectations formed of him.

During the first Session of the Reformed Parliament, his diligence was so great that we apprehend a fatal inroad was then made upon his constitution; and though his complaint was of much older origin, it was greatly aggravated by the late hours, irregularity, and confinement of Parliamentary life, which therefore shortened his existence. On the Dissolution of Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. John Marshall was compelled by the

state of his health to retire from public life; and from that time to his death he was able to take little part in business of any kind though he continued to the last to manifest an anxious interest in the affairs of Leeds and of Yorkshire.

He had realized an ample fortune in the business of a flax-spinner; and some years ago, on the sale of the property of Greenwich Hospital in Cumberland, he purchased one of the most picturesque and beautiful estates in England, namely, that of the former Earls of Derwentwater, on the lake of that name, including the lordship of the manor of Keswick, and other manors. He has lately built, at his own expense, a new church at Keswick, which is not yet completed; and if he had lived, it was his intention to build a mansion for himself on the borders of the lake.

Mr. John Marshall married the daughter of F. L. B. Dykes, esq. of Dovenby-hall, Cumberland, by whom he had three sons and two daughters—the youngest an infant of a few months old.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *J. W. Atkinson*, Vicar of Burham, Kent, and Perpetual Curate of Walton, Yorkshire: to the latter of which churches he was instituted in 1827, and to the former in 1828.

At Arnheim in Holland, on his return homewards, aged 28, the Rev. *Christopher Clarke*, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Hebrew Scholar of that University. He was the fourth son of Rob. Clarke, esq. formerly of Brookesby hall, Leicestershire; and was elected a First Class Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar in 1831.

At Melton Mowbray, the Rev. *W. F. Shirtcliffe*, for sixteen years Curate of that parish.

At Aberdeen, the Rev. *W. Wilkinson*, youngest son of the late T. Wilkinson, esq. of York.

Sept. 29. At Cornhill, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Robert Wrench*, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill. He was the son of Mr. Deputy Wrench, of the City of London; was entered at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1784, graduated B. A. 1788, M. A. 1792; and was presented to St. Michael's in 1793 by the Drapers' Company.

Oct. 4. At Chapel le Frith, Derbyshire, the Rev. *Samuel Grundy*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was elected by the Trustees in 1792.

Oct. 7. At Bath, aged 72, the Rev. *John Nicholas*, D. C. L. Rector of Fisherton Anger and Bremlilham, and Vicar of Westport, Wilts. He [was the son of Dr. Edward Nicholas, of Devizes; entered

at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1781; graduated B. C. L. 1788, D. C. L. 1800; and was appointed to his livings in 1814, Fisherton Anger being in the patronage of W. H. F. Talbot, esq., Bremlilham in that of Lord Northwick, and Westport in that of the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 9. At Hereford, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry Law Bamford*, B. A. Perpetual Curate of Aconbury, Herefordshire, to which he was presented by the Governors of Guy's Hospital in 1835. He was for some years the Under Master of the Cathedral School in Hereford, and lately Minister of Much Birch, near the same place. He was the great-grandson of the Rev. Robert Walker, formerly minister of Scathwaite, near Broughton-in-Furness, whose patriarchal life has been immortalized in the pages of Wordsworth.

At Westthorpe, Notts, aged 70, the Rev. *William Claye*, a magistrate for Nottinghamshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.

At the house of his brother Mr. Wm. Flesher, solicitor, Northampton, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Flesher*, M. A. Curate of Slapton and Plumpton, in that county. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. John Thomas Flesher, Rector of Tiffield; became a member of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1825, and graduated B. A. 1829, M. A. 1832.

Oct. 13. At Ryde, aged 86, the Rev. *David Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Heytesbury. He had been for upwards of sixty years an officiating minister in Wiltshire, and was presented to Heytesbury in 1789 by Dr. Ekins, then Dean of Salisbury.

Oct. 17. At Eberston, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Simpson*, Vicar of that parish, and for many years Head Usher of the Free Grammar School at Northallerton. He was presented to Eberston in 1810 by the Dean of York.

Oct. 24. The Rev. *Edward Thomas*, M. A. Perpetual Curate of Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire, and a Magistrate for the county of Glamorgan. He was presented to his living by the Earl of Jersey in 1810.

At Torquay, aged 31, *Alexander Philip Thomson*, late Curate of Belton and Wardley, Rutlandshire, and formerly an officer of Cuirassiers in India.

Oct. 26. At Bingley, aged 72, the Rev. *Richard Hartley*, D. D. thirty-nine years Vicar of that parish (in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor), and forty-five years Head Master of the Grammar School. He was of Christ's college, Camb., B. A. 1787 as sixth Wrangler, M. A. 1790, D. D. 1805.

Oct. 27. At his father's house at His-

ton, Cambridgeshire, aged 29, the Rev. *James French Sumpter*, late of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

Oct. 30. The Rev. *Thomas Barber*, Rector of Houghton Conquest, Beds. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1802, as tenth Wrangler, M. A. 1805, B. D. 1813, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1820.

Oct. 31. At Kerry, Montgomeryshire, aged 38, the Rev. *Horace Monro*, Vicar of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Monro; was entered as a commoner of University college, Oxford, in 1816, graduated B. A. 1820, M. A. 1823, and was collated to his living in 1830 by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's.

Nov. 2. At Rotherfield, Sussex, aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Crawley*, Rector of that parish, and of St. Mildred's, London. He was a native of Smyrna; was matriculated of University college, Oxford, in 1775, graduated B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782; was presented to Rotherfield in the last-named year by the Earl of Abergavenny, and to St. Mildred's in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Marston Mortaine, Beds. aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Holden Gawthorp*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794, B. D. 1802; and was presented to his living by that society in 1815.

Nov. 4. At Bath, the Rev. *Richard Bentley Gordon*, Vicar of Duncormack, co. Wexford, much beloved and esteemed. Mr. Gordon was son of the Rev. James Bentley Gordon, son of the Rev. James Gordon of Neeve Hall, co. Londonderry. His mother was daughter of Thos. Neeve, the biographer, nephew of the great Bentley. He married Alicia Geraldine, daughter of the late Rev. George Howse, Rector of Inch, co. Wexford, by Alicia, daughter of Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, and sister of Mrs. Browne, wife of the Dean of Ferns. He has left issue an only daughter.

At Warham, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. *Wenman Henry Langton*, D.D. Rector of Warham St. Mary with Waterden. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M. A. 1793, B. D. 1800, D. D. 1810, and was presented to his living in 1789 by T. W. Coke, esq. He was also impropiator of Longford, Derbyshire. Mr. Langton was formerly a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

At Maiden Newton, Dorsetshire, aged 75, the Hon. and Rev. *Charles Redlynch Fox-Strangways*, Rector of that parish and of Kilmington, co. Somerset; uncle to the Earl of Ilchester. He was the

third son and youngest child of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. was a member of Christ church, Oxford, B. C. L. 1785, and was presented to Maiden Newton in 1787 by his brother the late Earl, and to Kilmington in 1811 by his nephew. He married in 1787 Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Haines, by whom he had issue six sons and two daughters: 1. Charles, Capt. R. N.; 2. Thomas, Capt. in the army; 3. the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, Rector of West Grimstead, Wilts, and Rewe, Devon, who married in 1827 Hester Eleanor, dau. of James Buller, esq. of Downes; 4. Susannah, married in 1830 to Lieut.-Col. Alex. Macdonald, K. S. A.; 5. Frances; 6. George, Capt. in the army; 7. the Rev. Edward Fox Strangways, Rector of Melbury Osmond, co. Dorset; and 8. Stephen.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 30. At Wandsworth, at his son-in-law's, Robert Rickards, esq. late factory inspector for Lancashire and Yorkshire. In 1813 he first publicly advocated a free trade to the East Indies and China. A twenty-six years' residence in India encouraged him to urge that measure upon Government, and he pursued his efforts strenuously both in and out of Parliament, until his wishes were accomplished. He was elected M. P. for Wootton Bassett in 1813, but we believe did not sit many sessions.

Oct. 3. At Greenwich, Commander William Hird, R. N. (1814.) He obtained his first commission in Jan. 1796; commanded the Ant schooner, previous to the peace of Amiens; and served for several years as flag-Lieut. to Vice-Adm. Pickmore. He was brother to the Rev. Dr. Hird, of Monxton, near Andover.

Oct. 17. At East Dulwich, aged 77, Mary, widow of Capt. D. D. Addison.

Oct. 20. R. B. Teast, esq. formerly of Bristol.

At Muswell-hill, aged 84, W. Johnston, esq.

Oct. 22. In London, Varley Beilby, esq. of the Mount, near York, one of the directors of the Yorkshire District Bank.

Oct. 24. Aged 82, John M'Donald, esq. of Pentonville, formerly of Grenada.

Oct. 25. In Upper Norton-st. aged 80, G. Skelton, esq.

Oct. 27. In Southwark, aged 80, Joseph Goodchild, esq. during a long period an active Governor of St. Thomas's and St. Luke's Hospitals, and of several other public charities.

Oct. 30. At the house of his mother-in-law Mrs. Hackblock, Clapton, aged

in Martin Serrano, late Member of Cortes for, and Judge of the Supreme of Valencia, Spain.

5. Samuel Patrickson, esq. late 67th regt. He was appointed in 69th foot 1803, Lieut. 1805, of 808, Capt. 67th 1809, Major 1816.

6. At Lewisham, Mr. James s, many years a bookseller and publisher in Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, also author and editor of several works, of which was, "The History of Engineering the reign of George the 3d," which he published under the assumed name of "Robert Scott."

7. At 78, H. G. Gotterman, esq. of St. James's, many years Secretary to his Majesty's Hanoverian Chamber in London.

8. At Lambeth, aged 39, Su-wife of Mr. James Rider, book-formerly of Paternoster-row.

9. At Greenwich, aged 67, Capt. R. Robinson, formerly of the 78th regt. and afterwards of the Ross-Militia.

10. At Lewisham, aged 85, G. Robertson,

at Woolwich, aged 52, Harriet, widow of Capt. Walter Crofton, 54th regt.

11. At Gloucester-terrace, aged 75, Wylie, esq. father of J. Wylie, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

12. In her 81st year, Anne, wife of Edward Bentley, of Ely-place, Clerical pal of the Accountant's Office, of England; only sister of the late Nicholas, esq. F.S.A. editor of this Review; whom she much resembled, in features and in all the amenities of domestic life.

13. At Tonbridge-place, aged 65, Robert P. Renell, esq. formerly of the 1st regt.

14. At Blackheath, aged 74, J. T. Esq. formerly of Reading.

15. In Devonshire-square, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of William Burdett of Toppesfield, Essex.

16. At Pentonville, aged 22, John, eldest son of Thomas Stannard, esq. Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.

17. At Reading, in his 65th year, F. Bailey, M.D.

18. Only dau. of the Rev. Matthew Wicks, Vicar of Shinfield, Berks.

19. At Datchet, aged 78, Robert Esq. of Alpha-road.

20. At Monks' Risborough, in her 30th year, Maria, wife of Gunning, esq. barrister.

21. At Harriet-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. L. Bennett, Rector of Water Stratford.

the Rev. W. L. Bennett, Rector of Water Stratford.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 21. At Truro, Catherine, relict of the Rev. John Molesworth, of St. Breock, dau. of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Truro, aged 74, Capt. John Alexander, R.N. He entered the Royal Navy Jan. 20, 1771; was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775; at the attack on Charlestown, July 1776; in the action with Admiral Byrom, 6th July 1775; was in three different actions with Admiral Rodney, and at the relief of Gibraltar with Lord Howe in 1782.

DEVON.—Oct. 10. At Stoke Fleming, aged 59, J. D. Andrews, esq.

Nov. 2. At Plymouth, William Copland, esq. of Sussex House, Hammer-smith, one of the Directors of the Guardian Assurance Company; second son of the late Alexander Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury park, Middlesex.

Nov. 5. In his 65th year, Chas. Rogers Sanders, esq. banker, of Exeter.

Nov. 6. At Plymouth, Edward Sison, esq.

Nov. 8. At Cotterbury, near Dartmouth, aged 81, Peter Jellard, esq.

Nov. 10. At Plymouth, aged 73, Rich. Bayly, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.

DORSET.—At Tolpiddle Vicarage, aged 35, Edward Ord Warren, esq.

Nov. 1. At Portisham, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Hardy, sister of Joseph Hardy, esq. of Charminster, and also of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B. Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.

Nov. 3. Aged 17, Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Blandford.

Nov. 8. At Evershot, John Jennings, esq. for several years Captain in the Dorset Volunteers and Local Militia.

ESSEX.—Nov. 8. At Leyton, William Nathaniel Curtis, esq. Fellow Commoner of Catharine hall, Cambridge.

Nov. 12. At Walthamstow, Emily, infant dau. of the Hon. George Massey, and niece to Lord Clarina.

Nov. 13. At Scarlets, near Hare Hatch, aged 90, Jane, widow of J. L. Perrot, esq.

GLoucester.—Oct. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 54, Henry Adams Mayers, esq. of Redland, near Bristol.

Oct. 27. At Bristol, aged 85, Mrs. Eleanor Hetling, last surviving child of Thomas Rishton, esq. and relict of William Hetling, esq.

Nov. 3. At Tetbury, in his 79th year, Charles Wickes, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Wickes, D.D. Vicar of Tetbury.

Nov. 7. At Bristol, aged 32, Samuel

Harford, esq. son of the late Edward Lloyd Harford, esq. formerly of Clifton, and nephew of Samuel Lloyd Harford, esq. of Sion-hill.

Nov. 15. Aged 82, Mrs. Ann Bowsher, mother of Mrs. W. K. Jordan, of the Spring Gardens Tavern, Hotwells, only sister to the late W. Heath, esq. of Bristol and Corsham.

HANTS.—*Oct. 4.* Aged 61, T. G. Marshman, esq. of Porchester.

Oct. 20. Julia, the wife of John Drinkwater, esq. of West Cowes.

Oct. 26. At Wickham, Thomas Dorsett Birchall, esq. Lieut. R. N. (1799).

Nov. 5. At Portsmouth, aged 23, Lieut. Viney Durnford, of the Royal Engineers, youngest son of Col. Durnford, of the same corps.

HEREFORD.—*Oct. 28.* At Ledbury aged 62, J. Ratcliffe, esq. late of Dockfield House, Warwick.

HERTS.—*Oct. 30.* At Baldock, aged 76, Edward Hampson, esq. father of Edward Cecil Hampson, esq. D.C.L. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

KENT.—*Oct. 15.* At Cranbrook, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Compigne, last surviving daughter of the late Abraham Walter, esq.

Nov. 2. At Dover, aged 70, St. John St. John, D.C.L. of Gayton, Norfolk. He was the fourth son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D. Dean of Worcester, by Sarah, dau. of Thos. Chase, esq. He was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1783, and graduated B.C.L. 1792, D.C.L. 1795. He married in 1799, Anne, dau. of Sam. Hardwicke, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1807, has left two sons and three daughters.

Nov. 5. At Rochester, aged 75, Samuel Baker, esq. Alderman of that city, and several times Mayor. He was an eminent builder, and erected or contracted not only for many public works in Kent; but for the new east wing of the British Museum, containing the Royal Library. He was father-in-law of Sir Robert Smirke. Mr. Baker was highly respected, and his funeral was very numerously attended.

Nov. 7. At Sydenham, aged 73, Richard Preston Prichard, esq. a Magistrate for the county.

Nov. 12. At Hadlow House, aged 64, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Phillips Monypenny, Vicar of Hadlow, and aunt to Sir Edw. C. Dering, Bart. She was the third dau. of Sir Edward Dering, the sixth Bart. by his 2d wife Deborah, only dau. of John Winchester of Nethersole, esq. and was married in 1803.

Nov. 13. At Maidstone, aged 55, John

Warwick, esq. an Alderman and Justice of that town; formerly of Cambridge.

Nov. 14. At Tonbridge Wells, Grant David Yeats, D. M. of Trinity college, Oxford, previously of Hertford college. He was the son of Dr. David Yeats; born at Florida, in 1773; matriculated of Hertford college, 1790; graduated B. A. 1793; M. A. 1796; B. M. 1797; and D. M. of Trinity college, 1814.

Lately. Anne Jenner, eldest dau. of Sir Percyval Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 2.* At Malton Priory, near Liverpool, aged 88, George Case, esq.

Lately. In her 55th year, Susan, wife of the Rev. G. W. Elliott, of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 2.* At the manor-house, Belton, aged 78, Mrs. Toone.

Aug. 4. Aged 69, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Richard Miles, esq. of Cosby.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 18.* Aged 67, at the Palace, Lincoln, the widow of William Burton, esq. and mother of Lady Sutton. Mrs. B. was the daughter of Lady Kay, and sister to Charles Mainwaring, esq. of Coleby Hall, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 3.* At Shepperton, Miss Marian Charlotte Wakefield, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Wakefield, esq. of Springfield, Ireland.

Nov. 8. At Lower Tottenham, aged 77, T. Williams, esq.

Nov. 9. At Fulwell-lodge, Twickenham, the residence of his son Wm. Clay, esq. M.P. in his 80th year, George Clay, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Lately. At Twickenham, Maria, wife of Henry C. Clifton, esq. of Sudbury priory, Harrow.

Oct. 24. At Hendon, in his 60th year, William Willoughby Prescott, esq. of Threadneedle-st. a Director of the Atlas Insurance Company.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Castwon rectory, in her third year, Eleanor Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. E. L. Bulwer.

At Hemsby, in his 35th year, Henry Glasspoole, esq. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 16.* At East Haddon, aged 83, Wm. Sawbridge, esq. He was the eldest son and heir of Henry Sawbridge, of East Haddon, esq. who died in 1807, by Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Sikes, of London, esq. He served Sheriff for the county in 1810, and having married Mary, dau. of Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterley, Suffolk, M.P. for Dunwich, has left issue one son, Henry Barne Sawbridge, esq. (See the pedigree in Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 162.)

Nov. 5. At Ashby St. Legers, aged

41, Michael le Fleming Senhouse, esq. He was the second son of Sir Joseph Senhouse, of Nether Hall, Cumberland, by Mary, dau. and coh. of Joseph Ashley, of Ashby St. Leger's, esq.

Nov. 17. At Northampton, aged 36, Mary, wife of Mr. Alderman Phipps.

Oxon.—Oct. 23. At Hemel Hempstead, Herts, in his 17th year, Vincent, third son of Vincent Corbett, esq. of Nethercot House, Oxfordshire.

Oct. 26. At Oxford, in her 77th year, Mary, eldest dau. of the late R. C. Rogers, D.D. of Child Okeford, Dorset.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 17. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Harriet Farran.

Oct. 28. At Bath, aged 85, the Right Hon. Isabella Lady Sydney, aunt to the Earl of Howth. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas first Earl by Isabella, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir H. King, Bart. and niece to Edw. 1st Earl of Kingston, and was married in 1773 to Dudley Alexander Sydney Cosby, Lord Sydney, upon whose death without issue in the following year that title became extinct.

Oct. 31. At Bath, aged 82, W. Langslow, esq.

Nov. 3. Aged 72, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wickham, rector of Shepton Mallet, and Prebendary of Wells.

Nov. 6. Aged 70, J. Pinney, esq. of Croscombe.

Nov. 8. At Bath, aged 66, J. Davis, esq.

Nov. 15. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 19, Caroline Justine, youngest dau. of the late Col. Bull, Royal Horse Art.

STAFFORD.—Oct. 30. At West Bromwich, Esther, wife of the Rev. J. C. Galaway, M.A. eldest dau. of Wm. Marling, esq. of Stroud.

Nov. 3. At Esher, aged 83, Ann, widow of J. Bye, esq.

Lately. At Lichfield, in her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gretton, dau. of the late Rev. G. Gretton, Rector of Blore.

SURREY.—Oct. 24. At Tooting, Mrs. Cory, mother of the late Rev. J. J. Cory, Vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 19. At Slaughampark, aged 51, Maria, wife of W. Haslewood, esq.

Oct. 30. At Brighton, aged 36, Mr. Edward Williams, youngest son of the late Rev. Edw. Williams, D.D. of Rotherham.

Nov. 10. At Brighton, aged 48, Eliza, wife of J. Green, esq. of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

WARWICK.—Oct. 20. Aged 17, Mary-Louise, eldest dau. of George Shakepeare, esq. of Stoke, near Coventry.

Oct. 26. At Leamington, the infant son of D'Arcy Boulton, esq.

Oct. 27. At Leamington, aged 74, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, Rector of Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, the commentator on the Itinerary of Antonine in Britain.

Nov. 4. At Chilver's Coton vicarage, aged 34, Emma, wife of the Rev. John Gwyther.

Nov. 6. At Leamington, Alicia, second dau. of the late Isaac Blackburne, esq. of Didsbury, Lancashire.

Nov. 13. At Leamington, aged 69, Anne, wife of Wm. Gosling, esq. formerly of Somerset House.

WILTS.—Oct. 18. At Seagry, Mr. Thomas Vines, second son of the late Mr. Robert Vines of that place.

Oct. 20. At Etchilhampton, Susanna, widow of Mr. Edmond Hitchcock, fifth dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Sealy of Seagry.

Oct. 26. At Salisbury, aged 81, Hester, relict of Mr. Vandenhoff, of that city, and mother of the highly gifted tragedian.

Oct. 30. At Froxfield, Frances, widow of the Rev. Dr. Weales, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London.

Nov. 1. At Berwick St. James, aged 71, Robert Pinckeney, esq.

Nov. 4. At Chalcot House, Westbury, Mary, relict of the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, Master of Leeds School, and Vicar of Lastingham.

WORCESTER.—Oct. 25. At Worcester, Lady Grant, sister of Lady Faulkner, of Cheltenham.

Oct. 31. At Badsey vicarage, Mary-Hope, wife of the Rev. Charles Bloxham.

YORK.—Oct. 20. At Richmond, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. F. Blackburne, formerly Vicar of Brignall, and eldest son of the Rev. F. Blackburne, Archdeacon of Cleveland.

Oct. 22. At the house of George Alder, esq. of Sutton Grange, John Hardy, esq. M.D. brother of Mrs Alder.

Lately. In her 80th year, Anne, widow of the Rev. T. Lund, Rector of Barton-le-street.

Nov. 7. Aged 59, Miss Harrison, of Benninholme Hall, Yorkshire, and of Ripley, Surrey.

Nov. 12. At Scarborough, aged 75, Isabella, relict of J. Tindall, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 17. At Glasgow, aged 110 years, Mrs. M'Donald. This venerable person retained her faculties to the last, and was visited latterly by many persons from motives of curiosity and benevolence. She was born 19 years before the rebellion of 1745, and retained a vivid

recollection of many of the striking events of that stirring period, respecting which she was fond of talking to her visitors.

Oct. 21. At Edinburgh, Donald Gregory, esq. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and author of the History of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Oct. 29. At Dingwall, Ross-shire, aged 72, Miss Jean Simpson, dau. of the late Rev. T. Simpson, Minister of the parish of Avoch, in the same county.

Lately. Aged 42, Mr. John Tait, editor of The Glasgow Liberator. He was bred a weaver, and was the adviser of the operatives in many difficulties, as well as the Liberals generally, of the west of Scotland. About three months ago his wife died, leaving him five young children.

WALES.—*Sept. 23.* At Carmarthen, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Henry Lloyd, esq. Commander R.N.

Oct. 13. At Downton, Radnorshire, Francis Chandos, youngest child of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart.

IRELAND.—*Sept. 15.* At Rosstrevor, in her 16th year, Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John P. Hewitt.

Lately. At Mulcaire, Limerick, in her 62d year, Dorothea, wife of the Rev. J. Crampton, of Castle Connell, sister of Viscountess GuillaMORE.

At Youghal, George Roche, esq.

At Kinsale, in her 67th year, Anne, relict of R. Tonson Rye, esq. of Rye-court, Cork.

Oct. 10. Aged 20, Stephen-Sheffield, second son of S. S. Cassan, esq. barrister, Dublin, and grandson of Matthew Cassan, of Sheffield, Queen's co. esq.

Oct. 15. At Dublin, aged 56, William Wood, esq. brother of Mr. Alderman Wood, M.P.

GUERNSEY.—*Oct. 5.* Drowned from a pleasure-boat off Guernsey, together with his wife, mother, and two boatmen, aged 25, Mr. George J. Pelly White, M.A. Professor of Mathematics in the University of London, and formerly of Trin. coll. Camb.

EAST INDIES.—*March 29.* Aged 28, John White Whitbread Sturgis, First Bombay Light Cavalry.

March 31. The wife of E. Grant, esq. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, Bombay.

April . . At Gurrwarra, Bengal, Frances Eliza, wife of Capt. W. T. Savary, 46th regt. of Bengal N.I. two months after the birth of a son.

April 10. At Gumsoor, Lieut.-Col. George Muriel, 14th Madras N. I. formerly of 8th reg. eldest son of the late Robert Muriel, esq. of Ely.

April 28. At Poonah, aged 20, Lieut. Edward Deacon, Bombay Art. youngest son of James Justus Deacon, esq. of Ulster-place, Regent's-park.

June 16. At sea, on his passage from Madras, aged 33, Capt. John Douglas Forbes, of his Majesty's 39th regiment, eldest son of Bartholomew Forbes, esq.

June 17. Off Mirzapore, Thomas John Dashwood, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late T. J. Dashwood, esq. and nephew to the late Sir H. Dashwood, Bart.

July 31. On his passage to England, aged 77, William Hawkins, esq. second son of James late Lord Bishop of Raphoe, and elder brother to Adm. Sir James Hawkins Whitsed, Bart. G.C.B. He had been in the Madras civil service, in various important capacities, from the year 1776, and for the last thirteen years was the East India Company's resident at the Cape. His body was interred on the 12th Aug. at St. Helena.

Lately. At sea, Lieut. G. Freese, 12th regt. M. N. I. son of the late Col. J. W. Freese.

At Ootacamund, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, resident at Tanjore.

At Calcutta, Henry Paulin, esq. Hon. Company's solicitor.

At Doudpoo, T. Ramsay, esq. 22d Bengal N. I.

At sea, Capt. J. Tucker, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

Near Monghyr, John Francis D'Oyly, esq.

At Acra, Octavius Wray, esq. Surgeon Bengal European regiment.

WEST INDIES.—*June 27.* At Jamaica, aged 55, Edward B. Warren, esq. senior resident Magistrate of Port Royal, and only brother of Thomas Warren, esq. wholesale druggist, of Bristol.

Aug. 18. At Jamaica, Lieut. John Hookham Payne, R. Eng.

Aug. 29. At Jamaica, aged 71, Capt. Wm. Hughes, proprietor of Rose Mount Plantation.

Sept. 15. At Barbadoes, aged 37, Capt. Frederic Mathews, a Stipendiary Magistrate, only son of the late Col. Mathews, of Chelsea College.

Lately. In Jamaica, Hannah, wife of Lieut. St. John, Eng.; daughter of late J. Hanson, esq.

Oct. 11. At the wreck of the Clarendon, off the Isle of Wight, aged 47, Walter Maynard Pemberton, esq. of Spring-Hill, Nevis, a member of the Hon. Council of that island.—Also, Anne, his daughter, aged 11 years.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 9.* At Bussorah, Lt. Murphy, of the Royal Engineers, who was attached to the Euphrates Expedi-

tion. His high scientific attainments and indefatigable perseverance, rendered him peculiarly fitted to perform the duties of astronomer to the expedition, having for several years previously been employed upon the scientific branch of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey under Col. Colby.

Aug. 23. At Paris, William Wilkinson, esq. formerly British Consul-general at Bucharest.

Aug. 29. At the residence of Dr. Hamilton, near Montgomery Alabama, U. S. aged 28, Henry Cradock Nowell, esq. M. A. He was the youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Nowell, of Ifley, co. Oxf. and graduated at Christchurch, B. A. 1830, M. A. 1832.

Sept. 5. At the Villa Capponi, near Florence, aged 30, Caroline, wife of Capt. H. E. Napier, R. N.

Sept. 5. At Boulogne, Charlotte, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Willoughby Lake, K. C. B. She was the daughter of Adm. Macbride, was married in 1795, and has left a numerous family.

Sept. 6. At Prague, George Frederick Adolphus Battscombe, esq. M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a Cadet in the Imperial Cuirassiers of Austria.

Sept. 11. At Calais, Thomas Foster, esq. of Woolton Hill, near Prescott, late Town Clerk of Liverpool; from which office he retired with an annuity of 2,500*l.* by way of compensation.

Sept. 17. At Cannstadt, aged 56, Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, and Overton House, Wiltshire.

Sept. 22. At Paris, John Lewis Fleming, of Old Brompton, esq. and Baron Fleming, in France.

Sept. 27. At Venice, Countess Isabelle Theotski Albrizzi. She was a Greek by birth, being born at Corfu; but, like Ugo Foscolo, came early into Italy, the language of which she studied, and afterwards wrote with great beauty and purity. She was twice married—first to Marino, a man of letters, at Venice; and lastly to the Count Joseph Albrizzi. Her best work was that called *Ritzatti*, which was a series of contemporary portraits sketched by a clever hand. From her

powers of conversation and graceful manners, Lord Byron called her "the *Madame de Staël* of Venice."

Sept. 30. At Boulogne, Charlotte Georgiana, second dau. of Capt. F. Wetherall, R. N.

Lately. At Alexandria, Maryetza, wife of H. Chrichton Agnew, esq.

At Paris, Richard Creagh, esq. of Dangn, co. Clare.

At George Town, Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. George Hakewill, third son of late Mr. Hakewill, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-sq.

At New South Wales, Lieut. Otway, of the 50th reg.

At Mexico, General Arago, brother of the celebrated astronomer; from his fatigues in the war of the Texas, where he acted under Santa Ana, as Director-general of the Engineers. He was originally in the French army, and went to America in 1816 with Gen. Mina, and contributed by his efforts to deliver Mexico from the yoke of Spain.

At sea, last autumn, on his passage from Boronte to Smyrna, Arthur Hamilton, second son of Admiral Sir E. Hamilton, Bart.

At St. Sebastian, in action, Mr. Backhouse, an officer of Christina's artillery, son of the Rev. J. B. Backhouse, Rector of Deal. He was formerly a midshipman in the Royal Navy.

At Paris, aged 60, General Lamarrois, who was one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp.

Oct. 3. At Pisa, aged 26, Georgiana Frances, wife of W. M. Tollner, esq. of Stanley House, Chelsea, youngest dau. of Count Mazzinghi.

Oct. 14. At Gibraltar, Emma, wife of Major Charles Martshem, 60th Rifles.

Oct. 18. At Castlamare, near Naples, aged 23, Mary Ann, only dau. of late Wm. Baker, esq. jun. of Bayfordbury, Herts.

Oct. 21. At Paris, aged 24, Lieut. Peter Brougham, of Bombay Engineers.

Nov. 6. At Tours, Agnes Isabella, wife of the Rev. Joseph Shaw, Rector of High Ham, Somersetshire.

Nov. 12. At Paris, aged 54, M. Malibran, the first husband of the recently deceased *prima donna*.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. i. p. 223. A noble statue of Dr. Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, by E. H. Baily, R. A. has been erected in his cathedral. The figure, which is of colossal dimensions, represents the prelate in a graceful and dignified sitting posture, with one hand resting upon his celebrated work entitled "Sacred Litera-

ture." The attitude is singularly imposing. As a portrait it is faithful and characteristic; as a composition it is simple and elegant.

Vol. iv. p. 98. A monument purchased by subscription by the parishioners of All Saints, Southampton, to perpetuate the memory of their late beloved

minister, the Rev. Thomas Mears, A.M. has been fixed on the north side of the altar, near the tablet of his predecessor, the Rev. R. Mant, D. D. The sculpture is an angel supporting the dying saint on a couch, looking on his face, and pointing upwards to the skies.

P. 96. Gen. Hugonin was the son of Major-Gen. James Hugonin, who was Lieut.-Colonel of the same regiment (the 4th dragoons) from 1775 to 1790, when he was succeeded by his son, the officer lately deceased, the late General's only son, whose christian name is the same as his grandfather's, was also formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 4th dragoons, which he commanded at the battle of Toulouse; but retired from the service at the conclusion of the war. The 4th dragoons now appears without the name of Hugonin for the first time for nearly a century. The General's body was interred April 7, at the family vault at Buriton, Hants, attended by Col. Hugonin, and Mr. Murchison his son-in-law.

Vol. v. p. 212 The following charities are bequeathed by the late Colonel Ollney:—To the Corporation of Gloucester 8,000*l.* to found almshouses at Gloucester for ten poor men and eight poor women; to the Clergyman and Churchwardens of Cheltenham 8,000*l.*; to the Corporation of Tewkesbury 8,000*l.* and to the Minister and Churchwardens of Winchcomb 8,000*l.* to found almshouses in those respective places; to the Gloucester Infirmary 1,000*l.*; to the School of Industry at Cheltenham 500*l.*; and to the towns of Berkeley 300*l.*; Bisley 300*l.*; Chipping Camden 200*l.*; Cirencester 300*l.*; Coleford 200*l.*; Dursley 300*l.*; Fairford 200*l.*; Horsley 300*l.*; Lechlade 200*l.*; Minchinhampton 300*l.*; Mitcheldean 200*l.*; Marshfield 200*l.*; Newnham 300*l.*; Newent 200*l.*; Northleach 200*l.*; Painswick 300*l.*; Leonard Stanley 200*l.*; Sodbury 300*l.*; Stow-on-the-Wold 200*l.*; Tetbury 300*l.*; Thornbury 300*l.*; Wickwar 300*l.*; Wotton-under-Edge 300*l.*; to the village of Llanharran in Glamorganshire 200*l.*; and to Brighton 500*l.*; all these sums (amounting in the whole to the sum of *forty thousand pounds*), to be placed out at interest, and the proceeds to be applied at Christmas, yearly, in the purchase of coals and blankets for the deserving poor of the several towns enumerated.

P. 335. Major Sir John Gordon, Bart. had the divisional command of the Nizam's army.

P. 436. Dr. Pelham Warren obtained Sir W. Browne's medal for the Latin Ode at the University of Cambridge in 1798.

P. 549. Col. Mair died on the 26th January (not December). He was 80 years of age. His only son is Major Arthur Mair, of the 62d regiment.

P. 563. The following epitaph has been placed in Chiswick churchyard:—
 "✠ Sacred to the memory of James Fittler, esq. A.R.A. Marine Engraver to his late Majesty King George the Third, and a member of the Royal Academy of London, whose mortal remains are deposited in this vault. Obiit Dec. 2nd, 1835, ætat. 79 years. Requiescat in pace. Amen."

P. 658. The Committee for erecting a monument in Lichfield cathedral, to the memory of the late excellent Bishop Ryder, have, by the advice of Sir F. Chantrey, abandoned the idea they originally entertained of having the venerable prelate represented as engaged in the solemn act of confirmation, and have resolved upon employing that eminent sculptor to execute a simple statue of the Bishop. The cost will be 2,000*l.*

Vol. VI. p. 107. Mr. Tomline obtained Sir W. Browne's Medal at Cambridge for the Greek Ode, both in 1804 and 1805.

P. 218. Dr. Britton was for some years Head Master of the Grammar School at Durham; he was presented to East Aklam in 1819 by the Chancellor of York cathedral, and to Boswell in 1827 by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

P. 334. Dr. Territt was called to the Bar, and practised as a counsel in the Court of Chancery. He was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons in 1797. In 1802 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Bermuda, where he continued till the peace in 1815. He married, in 1810, Miss Anne Catherine Parkyns, niece to Lord Ranelagh and Sir John Borlase Warren, by whom he had only one daughter, married, in 1832, to Lord Forbes, eldest son of the Earl of Granard, by whom she has two sons.

P. 443. The late Mr. Arthur Heywood, the banker of Liverpool, died worth 500,000*l.*, the greater portion of which he has bequeathed to his nephews and nieces, though very unequally. To one niece, whose husband is a partner in the Liverpool bank, he has left 150,000*l.*; to a nephew in the bank, who married a daughter of that niece, he has bequeathed also 150,000*l.*; to two other nephews, brothers of the banker, he has left only 10,000*l.* each; whilst the two sisters of the favourite niece are not mentioned in the will. All the nephews and nieces of

the deceased were on terms of intercourse with him.

P. 554. The Rev. W. G. Straghan was Curate at Stanwick to the late Dr. Rowley, his schoolfellow and fellow-collegian. His brother, the Rev. Abel Straghan, was never Rector of Stanwick but for a short time held the Curacy.

P. 555. Charles Wray, esq. for fourteen years Chief Justice of British Guiana, was the son of John Wray, esq. of Park-place, and formerly of Hull, and brother to John Wray, esq. the present Receiver of the Metropolitan Police. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1811, was a member of the Northern Circuit, and for some time Re-

cordor of Hull. In the year 1821 he was appointed President of the Courts with Berbice, Chief Justice of both Colonies, under the title of British Guiana. During the long period in which he presided over those judicial Courts, many questions involving property to a large amount were constantly brought before him; and although an appeal from his decision was open to the Privy Council, very few were made, and only one with success. A short time before his death, an address and piece of plate were presented to him from the members of the Bar in the Colony.

P. 556. John Kirkley Picard, esq. died on the 30th Sept. He was the only son of John Kirkley Picard, esq. of Hull.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 25, to Nov. 22, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.					
Males 719	Males 515	} 1480	} 1004	Between	2 and 5 92	50 and 60 88
Females 761	Females 489				5 and 10 51	60 and 70 100
		10 and 20 38	70 and 80 75			
		20 and 30 74	80 and 90 38			
		30 and 40 93	90 and 100 2			
		40 and 50 109				
Whereof have died under two years old...244						

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
51 11	37 4	25 7	34 11	42 10	42 0

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 25.

Kent Bags.....6 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds) 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 21.		
Veal.....5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3,247	Calves 91
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	19,010	Pigs 450

COAL MARKET, Nov. 25.

Walls Ends, from 22*s.* 9*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 20*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 47*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 0*s.* Mottled, 0*s.* Curd, 0*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 204. — Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 213. — Kennet and Avon, 21½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 17. — Rochdale, 117. — London Dock Stock, 58½. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 108½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 290. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 81½. — Globe Insurance, 158. — Guardian, 35. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 49½. — Imperial Gas, 43. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 33. — Canada Land Company, 38½. — Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct. 26	51	53	50	30, 15	cloudy	Nov. 11	47	50	46	29, 40	cloudy, rain
27	44	48	38	29, 76	fair, rain	12	40	47	49	, 80	do. do.
28	39	42	33	, 85	do. snow	13	49	55	50	, 60	do. do.
29	31	32	33	, 60	snow, cldy.	14	43	47	38	, 65	do. fair
30	32	38	29	30, 00	fair	15	39	46	45	, 98	do.
31	34	41	32	, 07	do.	16	46	51	47	, 80	do.
N.1	37	42	47	, 03	do. rain	17	44	48	47	, 40	fair
2	49	54	48	29, 90	do.	18	39	43	35	, 10	do. cloudy
3	50	53	46	, 70	do.	19	37	42	47	, 20	cloudy, rain
4	44	46	45	, 47	cloudy, rain	20	40	44	36	, 87	do. fair
5	44	48	34	, 20	do. fair	21	32	38	40	30, 07	do. rain
6	40	43	33	, 32	do. rain	22	34	38	45	29, 90	do. foggy
7	37	44	34	, 67	do. fair	23	43	46	40	, 30	do. fair
8	36	42	39	30, 00	do. do.	24	40	44	34	, 48	fair
9	47	50	46	29, 93	do. rain	25	33	35	37	, 73	cldy, foggy
10	48	54	46	, 60	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 27, to November 26, 1836, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27 206 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2			256 1/2	5 3 pm.	3 dis. 1 pm.
28 —	87 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	98 1/4	7	14 1/2			256	5 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
29 206	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2				3 5 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
31 206	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2				3 5 pm.	3 dis. 1 pm.
1 206	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2					3 1 dis.
2 205 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2				3 5 pm.	1 3 dis.
3 205 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	98	7 1/2	14 1/2	85 1/2		256	5 3 pm.	1 3 dis.
4 205 1/2	88 1/4	89 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	98	7 1/2	14 1/2			256 1/2	5 4 pm.	1 3 dis.
5 —	87 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	8	14 1/2				3 4 pm.	3 1 dis.
7 205 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	97 1/4	7	14 1/2			256 1/2	4 2 pm.	5 3 dis.
8 204 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	97 1/4	7	14 1/2			255	2 pm. par.	7 5 dis.
9 205	87 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	97 1/4	6 1/2	14 1/2			255 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	6 5 dis.
10 202	87 1/4	87 1/4	97 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	6	14 1/2				1 pm. 1 dis.	5 7 dis.
11 202	86 1/4	87 1/4	97 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	6	14 1/2			252 1/2	par 2 dis.	7 10 dis.
12 199	86 1/4	86 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	6 1/2	14 1/2			252 1/2	2 dis. 1 pm.	10 5 dis.
14 199	86 1/4	87 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	6 1/2	14 1/2			252	2 pm. 1 dis.	3 6 dis.
15 199 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	97 1/4	25 1/4	97 1/4	6	14 1/2		99 1/2	253 1/2	2 dis. par.	4 6 dis.
16 201 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			253 1/2	2 dis. par.	4 6 dis.
17 201 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			254 1/2	par. 2 dis.	5 3 dis.
18 202	86 1/4	87 1/4	96 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2				2 dis.	5 3 dis.
19 202	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			253	1 3 dis.	5 3 dis.
21 202	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			254	par.	3 2 dis.
22 202	85 1/4	86 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			254 1/2	3 4 pm.	par. 3 pm.
23 202	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2				4 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
24 201 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			254 1/2	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
25 203	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2	84 1/2		255	5 pm.	5 3 pm.
26 202 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	5 1/2	14 1/2			255	5 3 pm.	4 2 pm.

[N. B. On the 21st Nov. the interest on Exchequer Bills was raised to 2 1/2 per cent. per diem; and on India Bonds, to 4 per cent. per annum.]

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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